This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

Google™ books

https://books.google.com

A gazetteer of the province of Sindh

Albert William Hughes

Digitized by Google

Lund. Pa 1

PRESENTED

TO THE

RADCLIFFE LIBRARY

BY THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

AND THE COUNCIL

FOR

INDIA.

—— 187 .

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

CANCELLED.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

A GAZETTEER

OF THE

PROVINCE OF SINDH.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

A

GAZETTEER

OF THE

PROVINCE OF SINDH.

COMPILED BY

A. W. HUGHES, F.S.S.,

BOM. UNCOV. CIVIL SERVICE.

WITH MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS.

LONDON: GEORGE BELL AND SONS,

YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

1874.

[*All rights reserved.*]

Digitized by Google

CANCELLED

LONDON:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS,
STAMFORD STREET AND CHARING CROSS.

INDIAN INSTITUTE
OXFORD

Digitized by Google

PREFACE.

With the exception of two Directories of Sindh published by a private individual, one about the year 1857, and the other in 1862, no work of a kind resembling a Gazetteer of the Province seems at any time to have been compiled, and the present volume may therefore fairly claim to be the first yet published.

Numerous official reports, memoirs, and notes on Sindh, written by Government officers of the different services, from a date anterior to the conquest of the Province, and extending down to 1854, have been published in a single volume, but such a work, though abounding in much that is useful, could not take to itself the title of Gazetteer. The names of several of the writers, such as Heddle, Carless, Postans, Jacob, Goldsmid, Stocks, Burton, Wood, James, and Pelly, are in themselves sufficient guarantees of the value of their contributions, and the Compiler has not failed to avail himself largely of the great store of information contained in the interesting reports of these able officers.

The introductory portion of the Gazetteer will be found to contain a large amount of information, having special reference to the Province of Sindh taken as a whole, the Compiler deeming it better so to arrange it, as otherwise much of this information could not have found a place in the body of the work.

It is a matter of regret that so little mention can be made of the geology of Sindh; and, in the absence as yet of that scientific research which is now going on in other parts of British India, it is impossible to say whether this Province is ever likely to offer a rich and attractive field to the geologist. The peculiar nature of

Digitized by Google

the soil of Sindh, the volcanic character of its hills, and the large deposits of marine *exuviæ* which are found on many of them, all lead to the supposition that very much of the country must, at some previous geological epoch, have been covered by the sea, drawing forth, and not inaptly, the following observation :—

> " Vidi ego, quod fuerat quondam solidissima tellus
> Esse fretum ; vidi factas ex æquore terras ;
> Et procul a pelago conchæ jacuere marinæ :
> Et vetus inventa est in montibus anchora summis.
> Quodque fuit campus, vallem decursus aquarum
> Fecit."

It is considered advisable to mention that the population returns, as given in this Gazetteer, are to a great extent either mere estimates, or have reference to the Census of 1856. This is owing to the returns of the Census of 1871 not having been compiled in time to admit of their being included in the Introduction, or throughout the alphabetical portion of the Gazetteer; but in the Appendix No. II., the number of inhabitants in certain districts, and in their chief towns, according to this latest census, has been shown, where it is possible to do so.

In the description of towns and villages, none have, as a rule, been entered in the Gazetteer having a less population than 800 souls, except where, from a previous state of prosperity, architectural remains, interesting antiquities, or the like, they were considered of sufficient importance to demand a distinct notice.

The system of transliteration followed out in this Gazetteer has been that prescribed by Government, viz., "the improved Jonesian," but it was not till August 1872 that any definite arrangement on this head was arrived at. This will account, in some measure, for the difference in spelling of several names in the Introduction, as compared with those in the alphabetical portion, but the clean sheets of the former had all been struck off before the revised list of names was approved of.

A map of the Province of Sindh accompanies the Gazetteer. It has been prepared with care, and, though on a small scale, is made to shew, as far as is practicable, the extensive canal system at present prevailing throughout the Province.

Digitized by Google

Though it has been the object of the Compiler to make the Sindh Gazetteer as complete as the means placed at his disposal would admit, it can only, it is feared, be considered at best as an imperfect and preliminary work. Reliable statistical information, on many important subjects in connection with the Province, is at present almost unobtainable, and where supplied is merely of an approximate nature. This state of things must necessarily so continue till a proper system of statistical inquiry is organized throughout the Province. It is nevertheless the hope of the Compiler that a foundation at least has been laid, upon which a better and more reliable superstructure may be raised in the future.

Digitized by Google

ERRATA.

Page 105. In the two lines between the tabular statements, *for* "nine," *read* "ten;" and *for* "six," *read* "seven."

,, 309, line 7 from bottom, *for* "Kalan," *read* "Kalān."

,, 310, line 7 from bottom, *for* "some," *read* "an."

,, 312, line 9, *for* "north-east," *read* "south-west."

,, 313, line 16, *after* "Khan," *insert* "It has road accommodation."

,, 313, last line, *for* "34,180," *read* "39,180."

,, 316, line 8, *for* "Kamal," *read* "Kamāl."

Digitized by Google

INTRODUCTION.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

BOUNDARIES AND EXTENT OF THE PROVINCE OF SINDH—THE RANN OF KATCHH—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF SINDH—SCENERY—SOIL AND CLIMATE—DISEASES OF SINDH—CROPS AND CULTIVATION—FORESTS—FOREST DEPARTMENT—ANIMAL KINGDOM—IRRIGATION IN SINDH—CANALS IN SINDH—VARIOUS METHODS OF IRRIGATION.

THE extensive country known as Sindh, which became by conquest in 1843 an integral portion of British India, is believed to have derived its name from the great river, the Indus, that flows through and fertilizes it. This stream was anciently called the "Sindh or Sindhū," a Sanskrit term for sea or collection of water, and it probably gave its name to the country it watered, though, according to native Sindhian history, and with the usual extravagance of Oriental vanity, Sindh was said to have been so called from Sindh, the brother of Hindh, the son of Noah, whose descendants for many generations ruled that country.

Boundaries and Extent.—The province of Sindh is bounded on the north by the territory of his Highness the Khān of Kelāt, and by portions of the Panjāb and of the Bhawalpur State; on the east by the Rājpūt States of Jaisalmir and Jodhpur (or Marwar); on the south by the Rann of Katchh and the Indian Ocean; and on the west by the territory of His Highness the Khān of Kelāt. It lies between the 23rd and 28th parallels of north latitude, and between the 66th and 71st meridians of east longitude, and may be said to be 360 miles in length from north to south, with an average breadth from east to west of 170 miles. Including the territory of His Highness Mir Ali Murād Khān Tālpur, which separates a portion of the Shikārpur Collectorate

Digitized by Google

from that of Haidarābād and the political superintendency of Thur and Parkar, the area of Sindh may be set down at about 57,145 square miles.

On its southern side Sindh is watered by the Indian Ocean for a distance of not less than 125 miles, extending in a south-easterly direction from Cape Monze (or Rās Muāri), its most westerly point, to the Kori mouth of the Indus, this latter, once, no doubt, one of its largest embouchures, but which has long since been deserted by that stream.

The Rann of Katchh.—Further eastward the Rann of Katchh, an immense salt-water waste covering an area of 7000 square miles, borders the southern portion of the political superintendency of Thur and Parkar for a distance of nearly 140 miles. Part of this extensive swamp, which is throughout devoid of herbage, becomes for six months of the year—from June to November—a salt lake, owing to the influx of the sea at Lakhpat Bandar, on the Katchh side of the Kori mouth of the Indus, as well as at Anjar in Katchh, and at Joria Bandar in Kāttiawar. During the remaining six months of the year, after the water has evaporated, a fine salt remains on the surface, and then this desert is frequented by herds of antelope, and by that very rare animal the *gūrkhur*, or wild ass. Local tradition affirms that a portion of the Rann was once a highly-cultivated tract, known by the name of "Sayra," a branch of the river Indus then reaching it, but that it disappeared altogether when either the Sindhians or a convulsion of nature diverted the waters from it. To this day the upper part of the Kori mouth, on which are situate the towns of Wanga and Rahma Bazār, is called the *Purān*, or ancient stream, and the time doubtless was when the Indus, by a more easterly channel than the present, supplied sufficient water to make a portion at least of the Rann fertile and productive. The entire extent of the Sindhian sea-coast, excepting that part lying between Karāchi and Cape Monze, at which latter place the Pabb mountains approach the shore, is low and flat throughout; and, as observed by Captain John Wood, formerly of the Indian navy, and an excellent authority on all questions connected with the Indus and its delta, is submerged at spring tides, when the delta of the Indus resembles a low champagne tract of verdure, with tufts of mangrove dotted along its seaward edge. The coast is, in fact, made up of a series of mud-banks deposited by the Indus, or in a few places consists of sand-hills blown in from the sea-beach. The sea off this coast is also very shallow, and this has, with much show of reason, been attributed to the enormous

Digitized by Google

quantity of mud deposited by the river. A bank extends along the coast from Karāchi to Katchh, reaching from two or three miles to five or six from land, and being in most places dry at low water. It is this circumstance which makes the sea-coast of Sindh so dangerous of approach to large vessels.

Physical Geography.—Sindh may be regarded as, on the whole, a low and flat country, but exception must be taken to the mountainous tract, partly of limestone and sandstone formation, on its western boundary, which forms a natural line of demarcation between it and Balochisthān. The country in the western portion of the Karāchi Collectorate, known as Kōhīsthān, is also very hilly, while a few insignificant ranges of limestone hills are found in other parts of the province. One of these (the Gunjā hills), in the Haidarābād Collectorate, averages 100 feet in height, and it is on this range that the city of Haidarābād is built. Another running in a north-westerly direction from the vicinity of Jaisalmir, attains towards the Indus an elevation of 150 feet, and forms almost exclusively the rocks on which the town of Rohrī and the island fortress of Bakhar stand. A third, the Maklī hill range, situate near Thata in the delta, is about ten miles in length, with an elevation varying from 80 to 150 feet. Of all these the mountain barrier dividing Sindh from Balochisthān is by far the loftiest, and first touches the Sindh frontier about the 28th parallel of north latitude. Hitherto this range has been generally, though erroneously, known by the name of the "Halla" mountains, but its proper appellation is believed to be the "Khirthar," and this it may be so called till it reaches the 26th parallel of latitude, when the chain merges into the Pabb hills, which, after a length of ninety miles in a southerly direction, meet the sea at Cape Monze. The elevation of the Khirthar mountains is considerable, some of the peaks rising to a height of above 7000 feet. The Pabb hills, on the other hand, are much less lofty, and are not believed to possess a higher elevation than 2000 feet. Among the valleys and ravines of this range flows the Habb, the only permanent river in the province except the Indus, and which, for a considerable distance, forms the western frontier of Sindh. A striking feature in the Khirthar mountains is their division into three parallel tiers or ridges. The first or most easterly has its sides steep and precipitous towards the west, but with a long gradient to the east; the second has flat tops and rounded sides, with deep ravines and fissures; the third consists of vast plateaus of table-land, and is composed, in part, of fossiliferous limestone. They possess but little soil, and in consequence have little or no

Digitized by Google

vegetation upon them. As yet this range has not been utilized in a sanitary point of view, with the single exception of a small station having been partially established at a place called Dhar Yarū, in the Lārkhāna Deputy Collectorate, at an elevation of 6000 feet above sea-level, but access to it is so rough and difficult as to make it but of little use. Connected with the Khirthar chain of hills, and running eastward into the Sehwan district of the Karāchi Collectorate, is the dry and arid Lakki range, fifty miles in length, the result evidently of volcanic action, as shown by the frequent occurrence of hot springs and sulphurous exhalations. The highest elevation of this range, which terminates abruptly on the west bank of the Indus, near Sehwan, is estimated at from 1500 to 2000 feet. All the hill ranges hitherto mentioned may be said to be of sandstone and limestone formations, and several of them abound in marine *exuviæ*. Among the extensive alluvial regions which are to be found in Sindh, perhaps the finest and most productive is that about Shikārpur and Lārkhāna, comprising a long, narrow island, extending from north to south about 100 miles, and enclosed by the river Indus and the western Nārrā. It is the expansion of this latter stream which has formed the only large lake to be found in Sindh, that called the "Manchar," in the Sehwan district. During the inundation season this sheet of water is said to be twenty miles in length, and to cover an area of about 180 square miles. Another of these regions, on an average between seventy and eighty miles wide, is to be found stretching eastward from the Indus, having the eastern Nārrā flowing through it during the inundation season. Through this tract, and indeed through much of the immense district now called the Thur and Parkar, the Indus is supposed ages since to have poured its waters, rendering fertile what has since been known as the Eastern Desert. This fact seems to be indicated not only by the many vestiges of ancient towns that have been observed, but by the numerous beds of rivers long dried up which intersect this arid tract. The deserted course of a large river, now known as the Rhēni Nalla, still exists in the Bhawalpur territory and the Rohri district, and this, joining the eastern Nārrā, may very probably have emptied itself into the sea by what is now called the Kori mouth of the Indus. On the eastern border of Sindh, the country is much covered with sand-hills, which vary and shift under the influence of the tempests prevailing in this sterile wilderness. Large tracts destitute of the means of irrigation are also frequent in Sindh. Of this nature is the Patt, or desert of Shikārpur, thirty miles across, and lying between that

Digitized by Google

town and the Bolān pass. It consists of the clay deposited by the Bolān, the Nāri, and other torrents which flow down from the Khirthar range of mountains and are lost in this dreary waste.

Scenery.—The natural scenery of a flat and level country like that of Sindh cannot be expected, in this respect, to vie with the many more highly-favoured spots of British India. To a stranger approaching the shores of Sindh, nothing can perhaps be more dreary and uninteresting than the first appearance of the coast, which, with a very few exceptions, is entirely destitute of trees or shrubs. On the other hand, in parts of Kohisthān, the hilly region of the Karāchi Collectorate, the scenery is said to be very fine, but, owing to the volcanic nature of the rock, it is wanting in that most desirable accessory to beauty, trees and foliage. Again, in the Thur and Parkar districts, and in the eastern portions of the Khairpur territory, and of the Rohri Deputy Collectorate, there is the "*Registhan*," or desert tract, where nothing is to be seen but sand-hills, many of them, however, bold in outline and fairly wooded. These hills succeed each other like vast waves of sand. In the inundation season, in the numerous "dhands" (or flood hollows) of the eastern Nārrā, are spots of great beauty, but, owing to miasmatic influences, they are exceedingly dangerous places to encamp in. The alluvial tract on either side of the Indus, extending for a distance varying from ten to twelve miles, though superior to any other part of Sindh in soil and productiveness, is, as regards its scenery, tame and uninteresting, except where fine stretches of the river Indus are seen bordered by extensive "babūl" (*acacia*) forests, which in many places skirt the river edge for miles together. Near the town of Sehwan, the Lakki range of hills terminates abruptly on the Indus, in a nearly perpendicular face of rock 600 feet high, and presents a splendid appearance from the river; but unquestionably the finest view in the province is that afforded by the towns of Sakhar and Rohri, and the island fortress of Bakhar, with its lofty castellated walls, lying in the stream between them. They are all built on the limestone range of hills which here intersects the Indus, and the minarets and houses, more especially those of Rohri, rise up to a towering height above the river, which they seem apparently to overhang. The pretty verdure-covered island of Sādh Bēlā, with its sacred shrine, lies a short distance to the south of the Bakhar fort, and on either side of the river, dotted here and there, are groves of date and acacia with their dark-green foliage, the whole, with the magnificent stream which rushes swiftly by, combining to form a picture at once brilliant and beautiful.

Digitized by Google

Soil and Climate.—The soil of Sindh, according to the late Dr. J. E. Stocks—formerly Conservator of Forests in the Bombay Presidency, and a very enterprising investigator of the natural productions of Sindh—"is a plastic clay, most strongly impregnated with salt; quickly covered with this fertile warp of a river: remarkably charged with fertilising matter when (naturally or by canals) it is brought within its influence, and as quickly reduced to a barren sand when the river is diverted or never brought near it. In many parts, also, are rocky formations, chiefly of carbonate of lime." The soil, indeed, in some parts of the province is so rich as to produce regularly two crops, sometimes more, in the year, without any application of manure, but this is where the land is annually overflowed by the Indus, or is exposed to its "lēts" or floods. The alluvial tracts nevertheless contain much saltpetre, and in South Sindh, where the soil is largely mixed up with sand, it is so impregnated with common salt as to produce by evaporation, after simply pouring water over it, an abundant supply of that article. The following additional remarks by Dr. Stocks on the climate, as applying to those parts of Central and Upper Sindh irrigated by the Indus and its branches, will be read with interest. "Sindh is an extra-tropical country, the *average* temperature of whose summer months rises to 95° Fahr., and whose winter months have an average temperature of 60°. The highest temperature of the hottest days in summer frequently rises to 110°; less frequently to 120°. The lowest temperature of the night in winter is a few degrees below freezing point (32°); and, what is more important, with regard to vegetation, the temperature of a winter day (average) ranges between 80° and 40°. Many places have occasionally as high a temperature, but none such a continuance of hot weather (owing to the deficiency of rain), whence arises the high summer average. It is a country where the date tree, from the equator northwards, first ripens, and brings its fruit to perfection in any quantity; where the apple begins to produce eatable fruit with little attention—a transition from the difficulty of obtaining that fruit in India, to the ease and perfection with which it is cultivated in Khorāsān—where that remarkable family of plants, the balsam trees, first begins, from the equator northwards, to yield a copious supply of gum resin, useful in the arts and in medicine; where the pomegranate is capable of bearing a fine and delicious fruit, and yet the mangoe does not fall off in excellence; where in the heat of summer tropical fruits and grains are cultivated, while in the cold bracing winter extra-tropical and European grains, pulse and vegetables may be grown with no

Digitized by Google

perceptible deterioration; where the indigenous vegetation is one-third Arabian and Egyptian, and two-thirds Indian." The same authority, in noticing the deficiency of rain in Sindh, arising from its being almost out of the range of the monsoon, observes at the same time that its overflowing river makes up to a certain extent for this deficiency. Dr. Lord, also, in his memoir on the plain of the Indus, remarks that—"though situate on the verge of two monsoons, Sindh is unrefreshed by the waters of either. The south-west monsoon terminates at Lakhpat Bandar (on the western coast of Katchh), as accurately as though it covenanted not to violate the Sindh frontier. The north-west monsoon, which deluges the country to the west, comes no farther than Karāchi, and even there the annual fall of rain does not exceed six or eight inches." Sometimes for a long interval, indeed for two or three years in succession, little or no rain falls in Sindh, while, on the other hand, very heavy downpours occur, the yearly average of a single season occasionally falling in one or two consecutive days. The climate on the sea-coast is, as may be supposed, very much more equable in temperature than that of Central or Upper Sindh. Owing to the strong sea-breezes which blow on the coast steadily day and night from about April to October, Karāchi—the only sea-port in Sindh—enjoys a far more salubrious climate than those Sindhian towns situate in the interior—such as Haidarābād, Shikārpur, Sehwan, or Lārkhāna; but, as a natural consequence of this mild climate, the temperature of Karāchi in the winter months is much higher than that of the places just mentioned. In Northern Sindh, during the winter season, frost is not unknown and ice has been observed even in February; but, on the other hand, the temperature in summer is excessively high. For weeks together, during that season, the thermometer, *at night*, at Shikārpur, where the atmosphere is seldom disturbed by wind currents, will not perhaps show a temperature below 100°, while in the blazing glare of a mid-day sun it will rise as high as 165°. It is this great and prolonged heat, together with the pestilential exhalations that rise from the many stagnant pools left after the inundation, and the decaying vegetable matter deposited on the surface in the autumnal season, which produce the fatal fever and ague so common to the country. It is *then* that the natives themselves suffer severely from its effects, and it cannot, therefore, be wondered at that British troops, quartered in Sindh, have at times experienced a terrible mortality from these exciting causes. It is recorded in 1840, that the whole of the 26th Regiment Bombay N.I., stationed at Thata, in Lower Sindh, were at that season of the year,

Digitized by Google

with the exception of three persons, attacked with this fever, and that nearly one hundred died. In 1845, a wing of H.M.'s 78th Highlanders also suffered severely from fever when on the march from Karāchi to Sakhar, in the month of September. The other wing of the regiment—which had been previously conveyed to Sakhar in steamers by the river route—was free from the disease until the arrival of the sick wing, when it at once caught the infection and paid the penalty in a frightful mortality. The total number of deaths in the regiment from this terrible malady exceeded four hundred.

Diseases of Sindh.—The other prevailing diseases are small-pox, and at times cholera, the latter, unfortunately, a too frequent visitant in Sindh. It first appeared in 1839, near the town of Thata in Lower Sindh, where at the time a British force was stationed, and this it at once attacked. In 1846 it prevailed with great severity at Karāchi, and again in successive years up to 1853, it did not confine itself to that station, but appeared also in various towns in Upper and Lower Sindh. After that it did not re-appear till April, 1861, when it severely scourged the whole province. It was this time most virulent in the Shikārpur Collectorate, next in the Karāchi districts, and least of all in the Central Collectorate of Haidarābād. In 1865 it prevailed at Karāchi and in other parts of Sindh with more or less severity, but it did not show itself again with any degree of activity till 1869, when it visited the province generally; but its most fatal effects were this time confined to Central Sindh and the Thur and Parkar districts, the towns of Haidarābād, Kotri, Umarkōt, Būbak and a few others suffering severely from this perplexing disease. Karāchi was not visited to any extent, the deaths being comparatively few; much of this was no doubt owing to the excellent precautions which had been taken by the authorities in a sanitary point of view to check the progress of the epidemic, and prevent its spreading among so large a population of Europeans and natives.

Crops and Cultivation.—There are two principal yearly crops in Sindh—the vernal and the autumnal. The first, known under the name of "Rabbi," is sown in the autumnal months of August, September, and October (called in the Sindhi language, *Baddo*, *Assu*, and *Katti*), and reaped in the spring about February, March, and April (*Phaggun* and *Chait*). The second, called "Kharrif," is sown in the summer months of May, June, July, and August (*Jeth*, *Akhār*, and *Sāwan*), at a time when the Indus is in flood, and is reaped during the months of October, November, and

Digitized by Google

December (*Katti* and *Nāhri*). In some of the Sindh districts a third and distinct crop, called "Peshras," is added; this is sown in March and reaped in July and August. The principal grains and other productions included under the "Rabbi" crop are the following: Of grains—wheat and barley; of pulses—Bengal gram and other vetches; of oilseeds—mustard and safflower; of vegetables—garlic, onions, radishes, carrots, turnips, &c.; of dye-plants—indigo; of intoxicating and medicinal plants—hemp and senna. Under the "Kharrif" crop may be included, bajri (*Pencillaria vulgaris*), juāri (*Sorghum vulgare*), the two principal grains grown in Sindh; rice, nāchni (*Eleusine coracana*), and rāgi (*Cynosurus corocanus*); of pulses—urud (*Phaseolus radiatus*), chouli (*Dolichos sinensis*), and mūng (*Phaseolus mungo*); of oil-seeds—til (or gingelli) and cotton. Bājri and cotton are occasionally raised on what is called "Barāni," or rain land. If rain falls early the seed is sown in expectation of a later fall, but where this is not the case, the Rabbi crops—sarsū and jambo—are cultivated. Should much rain have fallen and the ground be in consequence well flooded, any Rabbi crop can be grown in it. The fruits common to the country are dates, plantains, mangoes, limes, oranges, pomegranates, citrons, figs, grapes, apples (of a fine quality), tamarinds, mulberries, and melons; nectarine, peach, apricot and other fruit trees have of late years been successfully introduced into different parts of the province. Dr. Stocks has placed on record a list of the grains and other productions cultivated in various parts of Sindh, the number of kinds of which he estimates at 88. These are as follow:

	Kinds.		Kinds.
1. Grains (*Gramineæ*)	10	7. Cordage and clothing	3
2. Pulses (*Leguminosæ*)	7	8. Tobacco and sugar	2
3. Oil-seeds	6	9. Intoxicating plants	3
4. Greens and vegetables	11	10. Medicines	4
5. Gourds (*Cucurbitaceæ*)	10	11. Condiments	5
6. Dye-plants	6	12. Fruits	21
	50		38

Methods of Cultivation.—In their methods of cultivation the Sindhis do not appear to have any idea of a proper rotation of crops, and these are in consequence raised pretty generally at haphazard. The following description of the method of preparing the ground and of cultivating the principal crops in Sindh, is extracted mainly from the reports on this subject by Lieut. H. James, a former deputy-collector in Upper Sindh, written thirty

Digitized by Google

years ago, and by Capt. C. Boulton, deputy-collector of the Tanda district, who described it as late as 1870. The implements of husbandry among the Sindhis are the plough (har), drawn by two bullocks; the harrow (sahar), a heavy log of wood drawn by four bullocks, a man standing on each end of it; the seed-sower (nāri), which is a tube fixed to the plough having a wooden funnel on the top; through this the seed is passed when the ground is being ploughed for the last time, the cultivator supplying it from a bundle attached to his waist; a curved hook (dātro) with teeth like a saw, for reaping purposes, and the hoe (kūriah) used for weeding, &c.

Rice.—In the cultivation of rice the ground is ploughed once, so soon as it is sufficiently dry, and about the middle of April, if water be procurable from the katcha wells generally dug for this purpose, the seed is sown by means of a drill attached to the plough. When water is not readily obtainable, the soil is enriched with manure to force the growth of the plants, and to allow of their being prepared for transplanting about the middle of June. The land is afterwards flooded to a depth sufficient to allow the heads of the plants only appearing a little above the water, and this condition is carried out during their growth. Rice crops are subject to injury from rats, blight, crabs, drought, or accidental overflooding.

Bājri and Juāri.—For cultivating bājri and juāri—the two staple crops of Sindh—the ground is flooded to a depth of three or four inches in small areas about the end of June. In these, when sufficiently dry, seed is sown broadcast and ploughed into the soil; occasionally the harrow is used, so that the seed may be well covered with earth and protected from birds. The field is then again divided by low embankments into smaller areas, and the crops are watered as occasion requires, taking care always to keep the ground sufficiently moist. As a general rule, water is given about twice during the first month, after which a watering every three weeks suffices till the crop is ready to cut. A field of juāri requires rather more water than one of bājri, and a little weeding is sometimes necessary during the early part of the season.

Cotton.—Cotton is cultivated in two ways—sailābi and bosi; the first requires frequent watering after being planted, and the seed is sown on the sides of ridges after the surface has been inundated, the holes being made at a distance of about a foot and a half from each other. The second description is sown on the surface of lands left by the inundation; no after-waterings are needed, the dew, which falls heavily, affording sufficient moisture;

Digitized by Google

the only care required is to keep the earth about the stems loose and free from weeds. Cotton is sown in Upper Sindh at the end of February or beginning of March, sometimes in May and June, and picked in July and August, and also in November and December. After picking, the cattle are turned in to graze, and the crops are then left for a second year. Cattle dung is used as a manure in the proportion of about 12 maunds to a bigā. In other parts of Sindh, cotton is not cultivated till the canals fill in June, and the crop is, in consequence, not picked till November or even December. A cotton crop is liable to injury from bug, frost and locusts.

Sugar-cane.—For raising sugar-cane crops the land is richly manured, and ploughed over and over again until the manure is well mixed with the soil. After the land has been carefully prepared and weeded the sowing commences in the month of March by small pieces of cane, each with an eye, being put into the ground at regular intervals. The field is then constantly irrigated so as to be in a continual state of moisture. During the hot season it is perfectly saturated with water and kept free from weeds. In Upper Sindh the sugar-cane is planted out in January or February and cut in November or December. The cane is usually sold standing, and is cut and manufactured by the purchaser. The expense of cultivating sugar-cane is heavy, owing to the long time the crop takes to mature and the great quantity of water required for properly irrigating it. It is liable to injury at planting out from attacks of white ants, and at different stages of its growth from jackals, rats, maggots and frost.

Tobacco.—For the cultivation of tobacco the ground is very carefully prepared by flooding, ploughing, harrowing, and weeding about the beginning of June. It is afterwards formed into small areas, which are divided into trenches, and the earth well banked up. Water is then admitted, but not sufficient to cover the embanked portions, and along the water edge of these the seed is carefully sown. The crop is kept constantly watered, but the irrigation is, as it were, an under-surface one. As weeding is essentially necessary, a tobacco crop is troublesome to raise, and the curing of the leaf is a long and tedious operation. The crop is liable to injury from locusts and frost.

The extent of cultivated land in Sindh during 1869-70 was 21,71,770 acres, and showed a marked increase over that for the year 1859-60, when it was recorded as being but 12,68,622 acres. This increase was specially notable in the Haidarābād Collectorate. The following table will show the average in 1869-70 under the

Digitized by Google

four different heads of cultivation in each of the five districts of the province:

District.	Kharrif.	Rabbi.	Peshras.	Barāni.	Total.
	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
Karāchi . . .	2,63,763	85,874	..	84,555	4,34,192
Haidarābād . .	7,62,707	90,434	..	34,760	8,87,901
Shikārpur . . .	3,13,504	1,50,694	14,217	20,095	4,98,510
Frontier . . .	87,066	14,835	1,286	..	1,03,787
Thur and Parkar	65,884	39,034	..	1,42,462	2,47,380
	14,93,524	3,80,871	15,503	2,81,872	21,71,770

The extent to which each of the principal products was in that same year cultivated was as follows:

	Acres.		Acres.
1. Juāri	4,74,817	6. Cotton	44,417
2. Bājri	3,65,925	7. Barley	15,228
3. Rice	3,59,394	8. Indigo	7,970
4. Oil-seeds	1,53,878	9. Tobacco	4,767
5. Wheat	1,49,231	10. Sugar-cane	2,903

Forests.—The extent of forest land in Sindh is small when the large area of the province is taken into consideration, covering but 500 square miles or thereabouts, though in this area the forests in the territory of H. H. Mīr Ali Murād of Khairpur are not included. At present there are about eighty-seven forests in Sindh, nearly all of them situate on the banks of the Indus, and extending southward from Ghotki in the Rohri Deputy Collectorate to the middle delta. They are narrow strips of land, having a breadth of from a quarter to two miles, and from two to three miles in length; twenty-five are on the western and sixty-one on the eastern bank of the river. The largest of these forests are those of Māri, Khanot, Lāikpur, and Bhorti in the Haidarābād districts; Saddoja, Andaldal, and Shāhpur in the Shikārpur district; and Unarpur, Virān, and Butho, in the Karāchi Collectorate. Several of these forests are between 9000 and 10,000 acres in area, but many of them are at times greatly diminished in extent owing to the encroaching nature of the stream on the banks of which they are situate. From this cause fully 1000 acres of the Dhārājā forest in the Shikārpur Collectorate were, in 1863, swept away into the river, and the same fate attended the forests of Sūnda-bēlā and Sāmtia, the former in 1864-65, and the latter in the year following. The wood of these forests consists mostly of babūl (*Acacia arabica*), bahn (*Populus euphratica*), and kandi (*Prosopis specigera*). The tāli (*Dalbergia sissū*), a fine tree, grows

Digitized by Google

to some extent in Upper Sindh, but can hardly be considered as indigenous to the province; the iron-wood tree (*Tocoma undulata*) is found abundantly near the hills in the Mehar districts. Besides these there are the nim (*Melia azadarachta*), the pipal (*Ficus religiosa*), the ber (*Zizyphus jujuba*), and a few others. The babūl, which is the staple tree in the forests of Lower Sindh, is of quick growth, very tough and heavy, and much used for boat-building and for fuel. It has also been successfully tried in the manufacture of railway sleepers. The seed-pods are used for fattening cattle, the bark for tanning, and the leaves are greedily eaten by camels and goats. The bahn, which is the staple tree of Upper Sindh, is a light tough wood used for building purposes, as also for making the celebrated lacquered boxes of Halla and Khanot. The kandi, when taken care of, is a straight-growing tree, and the wood is much used by the Sindhis for household furniture. The leafless caper, or kirrar (*Capparis aphylla*), is valuable, as its wood, which is used for rafters and the knees of boats, resists the attacks of white ants. Two kinds of tamarisks are found in the Sindh forests, as well as in that part of the delta of the Indus which has been deserted by the river, the "jhao" (*T. orientalis*), and the "Lai" (*T. indica*); from the former is obtained a kind of gum or manna, and from the latter, gall-nuts; both trees, from their resinous properties, afford a fair steam fuel. Of reed grasses there are three varieties: two of the "Sur" (*Arundo karka*), from which a rope is made much used by boatmen for tracking purposes, and one of the "Khan," from which rough mats for putting on *bands*, or canal banks, are manufactured. There are no forests in the delta of the Indus, but its shores, as well as the numerous inlets on it, abound with mangrove trees, which, though low in height, have frequently a growth of twelve feet. As a fuel this wood burns well. Among the trees which have of late years been introduced into Sindh by the Forest Department are the following: the tamarind tree (*Tamarindus indica*); several Australian wattle trees, such as the *Acacia dealbata*, *A. Lopantha*, and the *A. Milanoxylon*. The water-chestnut (*Trapa natans*), into Upper Sindh in 1867, as also the "Owla" (*Emblica officininalis*), the bahera (*Terminalia belerica*), the carob tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*), the China tallow tree (*Stillingia sebifera*), the bēl (*Ægle marmelos*), and the mouah (*Bassia latifola*).

Forest Department.—For the conservancy and management of the Sindh forests there is a specially organized department, consisting of a conservator, several assistants, inspectors—with their respective office establishments—forest tappadārs and foresters.

Digitized by Google

The forest lands are divided into fifteen divisions or tappas, over each of which is placed a forest tappadār, whose chief duties are to attend to the cutting of wood for sale, and for steam fuel, to collect the forest revenue and keep the accounts, to protect that portion of the forests immediately abutting on the river-bank, and, in short, to watch generally over the interests and well-being of the forests put under his charge. The foresters, who are known under the name of "Rakhas," are placed under the orders of the tappadārs, and for this purpose reside on the confines of the forests in which their duties lay. The revenue derived from the Sindh forests has greatly increased during the past thirteen years, as will be seen from the following table, which shows the receipts and disbursements from 1856–57 to 1870–71 inclusive:

Year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
	R.	R.
1856—57	59,948	30,993
1857—58	61,983	30,646
1858—59	64,812	39,585
1859—60	1,06,302	56,162
1860—61	1,20,624	61,217
1861—62	1,18,654	57,410
1862—63	97,664	56,835
1863—64	1,82,364	1,08,451
1864—65	2,66,278	1,60,762
1865—66	2,68,105	1,59,056
1866—67	2,72,101	1,66,898
1867—68	2,57,193	1,58,381
1868—69	2,35,511	1,29,901
1869—70	2,40,883	1,48,765
1870—71	2,01,356	1,69,235

These receipts are made up mostly from grazing fees, sale of firewood and timber, cultivation, fisheries, charcoal, babūl pods and seeds, reeds, mangoes, fines, &c. Large quantities of firewood are sent to Bombay, by way of Keti-bandar.

Animal Kingdom.—The animal kingdom in Sindh would appear to be fairly represented. Burnes states that, from information obtained in his mission of 1837, he found the zoology of Sindh to comprise of genera and species, twenty mammalia, one hundred and ninety-one birds, thirty-six fishes, eleven reptiles, besides two hundred in other departments of natural history. Among wild animals, there is the tiger, found occasionally in the jungles of upper Sindh, the hyæna, the *gūrkhur* or wild ass (in the southern part of the Thur and Parkar district), the wolf, jackal, fox, wild hog, antelope, "phāra" or hog-deer (*Axis porcinus*), hares, and porcupines. Among birds of prey, the vulture,

Digitized by Google

and several varieties of falcons. The flamingo, pelican, stork, and crane frequent the shores of the delta, and the Egyptian ibis is common. There are, besides the "uboura" (or bustard), known also under the name of "tillūr," rock-grouse, quail, partridge, and various descriptions of parrots. Waterfowl are plentiful, especially in the cold season, when the lakes and "dhands" are covered with wild geese (*kallum*), ducks, teel, curlew and snipe. Among reptiles are to be found snakes of several varieties—scorpions, lizards, centipedes, &c. The snakes it is feared are very numerous, if the number of deaths which are said to occur yearly from snake-bite be taken as any criterion by which to judge of their prevalence.

The different kinds of fish met with in the Indus, as well as in the canals and dhands which lead from it, throughout Sindh, will be found treated of in the notice of that river (see Indus). Among domestic animals in Sindh, the camel, which is of the one-humped variety, takes, from its size and utility, the first rank as a beast of burden. It is hardy, strong, and capable of much endurance; its milk is a favourite article of diet, and from its hair are made coarse but strong cloths. The camel is bred in great numbers in the salt marshes of the Indus, the finer descriptions being reserved for the saddle. They are also used for grinding corn, pressing oil, and in turning the Persian wheel for field irrigation. Great herds of buffaloes are fed on the swampy tracts of the delta, and the ghi made from their milk forms a most important article in Sindhian commerce. Sheep and goats abound in upper Sindh, on the borders of the Patt, or Shikārpur desert, and in the Thur and Parkar. The best wool in Sindh comes from the fleeces of the sheep kept in the former district. The horses of Sindh are small and mean in appearance, but hardy, active, and capable of enduring much fatigue; great attention is given by the Balochis in upper Sindh to the breeding of mares. The asses are small in size, but are strong and active, and thrive on the coarsest fare. The mules are large, strong, handsome, and quick in pace. The bullocks, which are small in size when compared with the finer kinds in other parts of India, are mostly employed for draught, and for turning wheels used in irrigating land.

Irrigation in Sindh.—In concluding this general account of the province, it will not perhaps be here considered out of place to describe the system generally adopted in Sindh for irrigating land by means of the many canals, which drawing their water supply from the river Indus, are made to intersect the country for

Digitized by Google

purposes of cultivation; and as this subject was fully entered into and described some years ago by Captain (now Colonel) J. G. Fife, Bombay R.E., the projector of the Eastern Nārrā scheme, and for some time the head of the Irrigational Department in Sindh, extracts from his interesting report will here be given, touching generally upon the canals in Sindh, and the various methods of irrigating land from them.

"Sindh is an alluvial plain, almost every portion of which has, at some time or other, been swept by the Indus or its branches. In almost every direction traces of ancient channels are met with, and where they are large and can be traced for any considerable distance, they are most useful in indicating the relative levels of the country; for it is an axiom in places like Sindh, formed by the deposit from the river, that the land is always highest at the river bank, and low the further the bank is receded from. The cause of this is well understood; the river brings down from the hill torrents a greater quantity of detritus than its stream—moderated in velocity in the valley below—can carry forward. The result is, that the bed and banks of the channel are continually rising, the bed rises most perhaps. While the inundation is subsiding, the banks are raised by the deposit from the flood-water during overflow. The process is a sure one, but it is very slow; for though it is now—it is believed—according to tradition, about 800 years since the Indus forsook an ancient channel for its present one, the banks which correspond with the flood-level of the river are now only sufficiently raised above the country inland to admit of a very imperfect description of irrigation from the river being carried on. In some places the slope of the plain from the river bank is a foot per mile; in others, it is only six inches; and where some ancient channel is met with inland, the ground is often found to be as high as the bank of the present channel, with a slight depression between the two.

Canals in Sindh.—"The canals in Sindh are excavations carried away from the river in an oblique direction, so as to secure as great a fall per mile as possible; they vary from ten to one hundred feet in width, and from four to ten feet in depth. None of them have their heads where the river bank is permanent, and none of them are deep enough to draw off water from the river except during the inundation; the river has to rise many feet before the water will run into them. The general direction of the canals is often good, but they have so many intermediate awkward bends, that a great part of the fall is thrown away. They are irregular in shape, and irregular in slope or fall. They gene-

Digitized by Google

rally very nearly follow the slope of the country, so that in some places they have a fall of one foot per mile, in others, only two or three inches. In fact, they resemble natural water-courses much more than canals. In some cases, they are really old natural branches of the river, kept open by annual clearance of the silt which accumulates in them during the inundation. They have all the same grand defects. The irregularity of their supply of water, arising from the variation of the inundation, is still further increased from the changes in the river channel at their heads; and from their becoming nearly always partly, and sometimes completely, choked with silt at their mouths. This will be readily understood by a consideration of their faulty construction. From the position of their heads they are evidently liable to two evils: either the river encroaches and tears away the bank at their heads, throwing such quantities of silt into them as materially to diminish, and sometimes even to totally stop the supply of water, or the river recedes and forms an enormous sand-bank, and ultimately new land in front of their mouths. In the first case, from the setting of the stream against the bank, the canals get more water at the early part of the season, but from the silting up of their mouths, less during the latter part. In the second case, the supply is more scanty, but it is more regular, until totally cut off by the sand-bank, as the quantity of silt thrown into the canal is less. The setting of the stream against the bank, combined with the endless alterations that take place in the bed of the river, sometimes cause a difference of two feet in the level of the water at particular spots; and from this and the actual difference in volume of the inundation each season, previously explained, a most extraordinary difference is caused in the quantity of water which enters the canals. From the shallowness of the canals, a difference of two feet in the inundation causes a difference of perhaps not less than *one-third* of the whole supply drawn off by them, yet each season the supply actually required for irrigation is the same.

Various Methods of Irrigation.—"The irrigation carried on by means of the canals may be classed under three heads, according to the elevation of the land. First, there is land on to which the water will not run without the aid of machinery. Second, there is land which is watered with the aid of machinery while the supply in the canal is low, but on to which the water will run without a lift when the canal is full. Third, there is land which is so low that after the canal is three parts full, the water can be run off without a lift, no machinery being ever used. The

Digitized by Google

cultivation carried on in these three classes of land may be thus briefly described. In the first case, the cultivator has his cattle and servants ready by perhaps the 15th of May, to commence working the water-wheels, ploughing and sowing; but as the supply of water is dependent on the rise of the inundation, it never comes on the same date for two successive years, and of course his cattle and servants are kept idle till it does arrive. When the water at length makes its appearance work is commenced with activity and carried on steadily, unless, from the river suddenly falling, the supply of water should be cut off, in which case of course there is an interruption, and the cattle and servants are again idle. After this, a second subsidence of the river is rare, and the work proceeds steadily, but it also proceeds slowly. The rate at which the sowing is carried on is dependent on the number of bullocks the cultivator can procure—and of course as at this period most of the other cultivators are similarly circumstanced, it is difficult to procure a sufficient number,—the land is so hard and dry, that it must be watered before it can be ploughed. Time creeps on before he has sown all his land, the best period for sowing is past. However, as he commenced early, a very small portion only of his crop is poor from late sowing; and, on the whole, the crop is good, unless from the early subsidence of the inundation in August, he has experienced difficulty in getting his water-wheels to throw up sufficient water, a subsidence of three or four feet in the level of the water doubling the labour and expense, and halving the speed at which the irrigation is carried on. Should this early subsidence take place, some of his crop will be inferior, from being insufficiently watered.

"In the second case, where the land is partly watered by machinery and partly without, the cultivator also awaits the arrival of the water with his servants and cattle, and is during the early part of the season subject to the same losses and interruption. Later, however, he finds that the water is sufficiently high to run on to the land without a lift, and he therefore stops his wheel and employs all his cattle in ploughing. The sowing progresses rapidly, but a great part of it is late; matters progress favourably till the river begins to subside, when a difficulty immediately arises. The river falls perhaps three inches only, but the canals, owing to the mouth choking, fall a foot, and the water will no longer run on to the land without a lift. The wheel can do little more than water the land sown with its aid, the remainder of the crop suffers from want of water, and what was sown immediately before the water subsided, utterly fails.

Digitized by Google

"In the third case, when the land is irrigated without the aid of machinery, the cultivator rarely commences till late in the season, as the canal must be nearly full of water, and this does not take place till the inundation period is half over; a great part of the crop is sown too late, and when it is juāri or bājri, blight very frequently destroys it. This description of cultivation is, moreover, exposed to two most serious risks: either the water begins to subside too early, and two or three inches of subsidence renders it impossible to water the land, or from some unexpected rise in the river a greater quantity of water comes into the canal than can be used, it bursts its banks, and of course this description of land, which is always low, becomes inundated, and the crop is partly, if not totally, destroyed.

"The results of these three classes of cultivation may be thus briefly summed up:

"The first class is on the whole good, but it is very expensive from the heavy expense attending the raising of the water, which costs almost two rupees per bigā, or nearly twice as much as the land-tax the cultivator pays to Government.

"The second class is inferior, but less costly, the facility for irrigation being greater.

"The third class is very inferior, from the many risks to which it is exposed, but from the great facility there is for irrigation, it costs very little; little or no capital is necessary to start with, and it is extremely popular among the poorer classes.

"With the cultivation exposed to so many risks, arisingt rom the capricious nature of the water supply, it cannot be matter for wonder that the people should look on the cultivation as a species of lottery. They are successful one season and bankrupts the next. No one who sows can tell what he will reap. Too little or too much water, the supply coming too soon or too late, and the blight arising from sowing at the wrong time, combine to render speculation on the result of the cultivation a riddle which none can solve. From the very frequent failing of crops the cultivators on the whole are very poorly repaid for their labour; but this does not prevent them from forsaking regular and fairly-paid occupation for cultivation. They may win if the capricious river only furnished the proper quantity of water at the proper time to suit the particular class of land on which the venture is made.

Comparison of Produce.—"It will be interesting now to compare the total quantity of produce which ought to be derived from the cultivation in Sindh, with the total quantity actually produced, in order to ascertain what this deplorable system costs the country.

Digitized by Google

In doing this, accuracy can hardly be looked for, but a very tolerable approximation to the truth may be made. In Upper Sindh it is well known that a crop of 'juāri' on average land, sown at the proper time and receiving a sufficient quantity of water at the right time, will yield fifteen maunds of grain per bigā, but that, owing to the many risks to which the cultivation is exposed, the *average* crop is not more than ten maunds. In Lower Sindh it is also well known that though a crop of rice under equally favourable conditions will yield fourteen maunds, the *average* yield is not more than ten maunds. Hence the losses amount to about *one-third* of the whole produce, and are, therefore, about equal to the Government share, the average value of which is 1½ rupees per bigā. Now the total number of bigās irrigated in 1853, when there was, if anything, less cultivation than usual, was 14,38,000 bigas, at 1½ rupees each = 17,98,000 rupees, which therefore represents what the cheap canals cost Sindh in loss of produce in that year.

"There is, however, another charge which the country has to pay: this is the cost of raising water, which varies from 1½ rupees on canals to 4 rupees on wells. The total number of bigās cultivated with the aid of machinery on canals in 1853, was 6,97,780, and on wells, 65,091. Charging for these numbers of bigās at the rates mentioned, we have—

	Rupees.
Cost of raising water from canals for 6,97,780 bigās, at 1½ rs. each	10,46,670
Cost of raising water from wells for 65,091 bigās, at 4 rs. each	2,60,364
Total rupees	13,07,034

Adding this last amount to the value of the produce lost, we have a total of 31,05,034 rupees. So that Sindh in 1853 suffered a loss of about 31 laks of rupees more than the whole revenue of the province, from a defective system of irrigation.

"That the country should be paying so heavily from the defects in the irrigation system, can cause little surprise after a consideration of the circumstances under which the people cultivate, as previously explained. There are some confirmatory facts, however, which it may be worth while to mention. In Sindh nearly the whole male adult population cultivates; there are very few indeed who do not, either directly or indirectly, share in the labour. Now we know that the country is fertile from the splendid crops which are often raised, and which produce even more than

Digitized by Google

a 'karwar' (or twenty maunds) of grain per bigā; yet it appears from the export and import returns, that our exports exceed our imports by only 4,13,000 maunds, the value of which is about 4,13,000 rupees, or a seventh part of the revenue, and therefore only one-twentieth part of the produce of the country. If the whole population cultivates and the land is fertile—both of which are well-known facts—how does it happen that our exports are so small? How does it happen that we import at all? What becomes of the labour of the whole of the population? In fact, while we have the clearest evidence of the fertility and capabilities of Sindh, we have equally clear evidence of those capabilities being thrown away from a defective system of irrigation.

Loss from imperfect Cultivation.—"The direct loss to the country has been shown to be enormous, but it perhaps does not exceed the indirect loss arising from the same causes. It is clear that where the number of risks to which the cultivation is liable are such that a careful cultivator has but little better chance than a careless one, all enterprise must be annihilated. A man who knows that his crop depends entirely on the capricious inundation, and that though he may expend great labour on it, it will avail nothing unless he gets the supply of water at the proper time and at the proper level, naturally expends as little labour as possible upon it. This, of course, gives rise to careless cultivation. This imperfect cultivation, and the large area of cultivation which fails yearly from causes previously described, also give rise to another kind of loss. The fertility of the soil is exhausted in producing a crop of straw without any grain; and, putting aside the immediate loss, there is loss which is certain to occur the next season from the sowing of land previously weakened. This occurs year after year, and the loss caused must be enormous. In fact, in the preceding calculations of what the country loses in produce, it would perhaps have been more just to have taken what is considered a first-rate crop in Sindh, than merely a remunerative crop for the standard. Another effect of the system is the proverbial improvidence met with in the Sindhian. How can he be expected to be otherwise? One year he is successful, the next he is ruined; he is nearly always in debt and difficulty, paying one hundred per cent. for borrowed money, and much of his time and ingenuity are consumed in devising plans for escaping payment. In fact it may be said of the whole population, that while the Hindūs, who lend the money in the first instance, are employing all their cunning to get it back with interest, the Mahomedans are employing theirs to avoid payment. It is a common complaint

Digitized by Google

in Sindh that labour is scarce and dear, but surely no one who may read this sketch can fail to perceive the cause. In England and other prosperous countries skill and machinery enable one man to do the work of ten. Now, assuming that one-third of a population should with ordinary means cultivate sufficient grain for the whole, it is plain that in Sindh three men do the work of one. Doubtless there may be inaccuracy in the foregoing calculations. To those well acquainted with Sindh many instances will occur in which the risks to which the cultivation is exposed are not so great as represented in this sketch; occasions will be remembered when the quantity of water exactly met the demand and when it came at a convenient time. It must be remembered that the calculations given are only intended as an approximation to the truth, that there is no general rule without some exceptions; and, allowing the widest margin for inaccuracy or error, it is surely evident that the general conclusions arrived at are perfectly true."

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER II.

EARLY HISTORY OF SINDH.

ANCIENT HINDŪ DYNASTY IN SINDH—MAHOMEDAN INVASION AND CONQUEST OF SINDH — SŪMRĀ DYNASTY — SAMMĀ DYNASTY—THE ARGHŪN DYNASTY—CONQUEST OF SINDH BY THE MOGUL EMPEROR AKBAR—KALHORA DYNASTY—TĀLPUR DYNASTY—OCCUPATION OF SINDH BY A BRITISH FORCE—ARRIVAL OF SIR CHARLES NAPIER IN SINDH—BALOCH ATTACK ON THE BRITISH RESIDENCY AT HAIDARĀBĀD—BATTLE OF MIĀNI—BATTLE OF DABBĀ—TĀLPUR SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

Ancient Hindū Dynasty in Sindh.—Previous to the invasion of Sindh by the Arabs, under Mahomed Kāsim Sakifi, about 94 H. (A.D. 713), that country was under the rule of a Hindū dynasty, whose capital was at Aror (or Alor), near the present town of Rohri, then a large city on the banks of the Mehrān (or Indus), possessing many very fine buildings, with extensive gardens outside and around the town. The boundaries of this Hindū kingdom are said to have been Kashmir and Kanouj on the east, Makrān and the seashore of Omān on the west, the port of Surat (Surāshtra) on the south, and Kandahar, Sistān and the Sulēman and Kaikanān hills on the north, and it was divided into four divisions, each of which was under the rule of a governor. Some of the names of the reigning Hindū kings are supposed to have been as follow :

1. Rāi Diwāji.
2. Rāi Siharas.
3. Rāi Sahāsi.
4. Rāi Siharas II.
5. Rāi Sahāsi II.

Their reigns are presumed to have extended, in the aggregate, over 137 years. The fourth king of this dynasty, Rāi Siharas II., is reported to have been slain in battle while engaging the army of Nimroz, king of Persia, whose troops had come on a marauding excursion to Katchh and Makrān. The Sindh forces were defeated and returned to Alor. His successor, Rāi Sahāsi II., appears to

Digitized by Google

have ruled his kingdom wisely and well, making tours of inspection through his dominions, keeping his army punctually paid, obtaining his revenue by periodical instalments, and remitting the duty on grain, on the condition of his subjects building for him six forts—those of Alor, Sehwisthān, Uch, Mathāla, Mode, and Suvrāi. Chach, the son of Silāji, a Brahmin, and chamberlain to Rāi Sahāsi, but in no way related to him, seems to have so ingratiated himself with this monarch, that on the death of the latter, about H. 10 (A.D. 630), he was able to establish himself on the throne, defeating an army under Rānā Muharat, which the relatives of the deceased ruler had collected about Jodhpur, for the purpose of driving away the usurper. Chach reigned forty years, and was succeeded by his brother Chandār, who ruled the country for eight years, leaving the succession to his nephew Dahīr (the eldest son of Chach), during whose reign Mahomed Kāsim Sakifi, the son-in-law of Hujjāj, governor of Irak, was sent by the latter about H. 93 (A.D. 712) to conquer Sindh and the countries lying along the whole valley of the Indus. The ostensible reason put forward by Mahomedan writers for this invasion was the alleged ill-treatment of some merchants and others, who had been deputed by the khalif, Abdūl Malik, to proceed to Sindh with the object of purchasing female slaves and other articles. These they had collected, and were returning home by Dewal Bandar, when they were attacked by robbers, who killed several of them, made others prisoners, besides taking from them all their property, a few only escaping to make their complaint to the khalif, who had prepared an army for the invasion of Sindh, when he died, leaving his intention to be carried out by his son.

Mahomedan Invasion and Conquest of Sindh.—Mahomed Kāsim left Shiraz on this expedition in H. 92 (A.D. 711), with a fine army, and would seem to have reached the seaport of Debal (supposed by some to have been Manora, near Karāchi, but by others, Thata) early in the following year, which he soon captured. After this Mahomed proceeded to Nīrankot (the modern Haidarābād), the governor of which place seems to have arranged satisfactorily with the Mahomedan general, who thence marched to the fort of Sehwan, in the district of Sehwisthān, which he took. Returning to Nīrankot, he crossed the Indus, the main stream of which at that time flowed to the east of the city, and engaged the army of King Dahīr, which had been sent to oppose him. It ended in the discomfiture of the Hindū sovereign, who was slain at the fort of Rāwar, while all his family

Digitized by Google

and relatives were carried away captives, excepting his son Jaisya, who fled to Kashmir. Mahomed then laid siege to Brāhminābād, near the desert, which was taken, but he appears to have treated its inhabitants with leniency and moderation. Thence, in H. 94 (A.D. 713) after capturing other places, he came to Alor, the capital of Sindh, which was taken; and subsequently Multān, with an immense treasure, submitted to his arms. The end of this great Mahomedan invader is uncertain, but it is believed that he was tortured to death with the sanction of the Khalif, Sulēman, and that the story* in which the two daughters of King Dahīr are made to take so prominent a part, is a mere idle fable. Yazīd, who was appointed to succeed Mahomed, died soon after reaching Sindh, and Habīb was then selected to carry on the war in that country, where Jaisya, the son of Dahīr, had already regained the town of Brāhminābād, and much of the territory previously conquered by the Arabs had been recovered by the natives. On the extinction of the Ummayide dynasty of khalifas in H. 132 (A.D. 750), and the succession to power of the Abbāssides, Sindh still remained under Arab government, and the steady progress of their rule inspired the native princes on the northern frontier of India with alarm. In H. 198 (A.D. 813), the then governor of Sindh, Bashar-bin-Dāūd, raised the standard of revolt, but was afterwards induced to surrender himself under

* This story, as related by Pottinger, is as follows:—The victory gained by the Mahomedans was followed by a remarkable instance of oriental revenge. Among the captives were two daughters of the Rajah, esteemed, it is said, the most beautiful women in Asia, and who, in conformity with eastern custom, were reserved to grace the harem of the khalif. The princesses meditated vengeance on the general whose successes deprived their father of his throne and life, and reduced them to captivity in a foreign land; and on their arrival at Bagdad effected their object by accusing him of conduct which involved a breach of duty to his master, as well as an outrage on the feelings of his illustrious prisoners. The khalif, enraged at the alleged insult, ordered the supposed offender to be sewn up in the raw hide of a cow, and in this manner brought into his presence. The sentence was inflicted, and the unfortunate general, thus ungratefully recompensed for his success, died on the third day after being subjected to the punishment. The tale was subsequently discovered to have been fabricated, and the vengeance of the khalif, then directed towards the beautiful but vindictive princesses, was manifested in a mode not less characteristic of Eastern cruelty than was the punishment inflicted on their victim. He ordered them, after being totally divested of clothing, to be tied by the hair of their heads to the tails of horses, and in this manner dragged through the streets of Bagdad till they were dead. The horrible sentence was executed, and the mangled remains of the sufferers then ignominiously cast into the river.

Digitized by Google

promise of a pardon. Down to H. 295 (A.D. 908) the power of the khalifahs had been gradually declining, and their virtual renunciation of political control in Sindh may be said to date from H. 257 (A.D. 871), a few years after which two kingdoms were established in Sindh—those of Multān and Mansūrā. The latter country extended from the sea to Alor, where that of Mūltān commenced, and it would seem to have been well cultivated, and covered with trees and fields. The dress of the Sindhians was like that of the people of Irak. Alor, the capital, is said to have been nearly as large as Multān, was surrounded by a double wall, and was the seat of a considerable commerce.

The revenue derived by the Arab princes of Sindh appears to have been very small, sufficient only to provide food and clothing and to maintain their position with decency. Under Arab rule the internal administration of Sindh was left by these conquerors in the hands of natives. Arab soldiers held lands there on condition of continued military service, but they were not permitted to devote themselves to agriculture or any other profession but their own: much of the conquered territory was also liberally bestowed upon sacred edifices and institutions. Sindhian troops, it seems, were levied by the Arabs, and sent to fight the battles of the latter in distant quarters. Nor when the zeal for war had abated was commerce neglected in Sindh by its Arab conquerors. They kept up a regular commercial communication by means of caravans with Khorāsān, and with Zābulistān and Sijistān, by way of Kandahar and Ghazni. There was commercial traffic by the sea-board also, for much of the merchandize sent to Tūrkistān and Khorāsān was the produce of China, Ceylon, and Mālābar, from which latter province most of the wood used for the construction of boats on the Indus was obtained. Horses were also frequently imported into Sindh from Arabia. The native Sindhians were permitted by the Arabs to follow the practices of their religion to a greater extent than was usually conceded in other countries, but where power allowed the Mahomedans to usurp the mastery, they did not hesitate to display their usual bigotry and cruelty.

The public revenue of Sindh, under Arab rule, was derived, it would seem, mostly from the land-tax. The assessment upon Sindh and Multān was 11,500,000 dirhams (or about 270,000*l.*), and this is supposed to have comprised the land-tax, poll-tax, customs' duties, and other miscellaneous items. The Arab governor of Sindh was in fact a kind of farmer-general, who bound himself to pay to his sovereign, the reigning khalif, certain

Digitized by Google

sums, as set down in the public register. The land-tax was usually rated at $\frac{2}{5}$ths of the produce of wheat and barley, if the fields were watered by public canals; $\frac{3}{10}$ths if irrigated by wheels or other artificial means; and $\frac{1}{4}$th if altogether unirrigated. Arable land left uncultivated seems to have paid one dirham per *jirēb*, besides a tenth of the probable produce. Wines, fisheries, dates, grapes, and garden produce generally, were also taxed. Extraordinary imposts were exacted from certain tribes: thus the Jats, dwelling beyond the river Arul, near Sehwan, were compelled to bring a dog with them whenever they came to pay their respects to the ruling authority, and peculiar duties also devolved on the Bhātia, Lohāna, Sahta, Jandar, Māchhi, and Gorējā tribes.

Sūmrā Dynasty.—At the time H. 410 (A.D. 1019) when the celebrated Sultan Mahmūd of Ghazni invaded Hindūsthān, Sindh was ruled by a governor, who was nominally under the authority of the khalif, Kādir Billah Abūl Abbās Ahmad. After taking Multān and Uch, Mahmūd appointed his vuzir, Abdūr Razāi, to conquer Sindh, and this was effected about A.D. 1026. But the absolute sovereignty of the country did not long remain with the Ghaznivide family, as in H. 423 (A.D. 1032) Ibn Sūmar, the ruler of Multān, believed to be himself a Sūmrā, seems to have laid the foundation of the Sūmrā dynasty in Sindh, and to have governed the country with great vigour and discretion. There are, nevertheless, various opinions regarding the origin and length of rule of this dynasty. The Sūmrās may possibly have allowed themselves to recognize a titular sovereignty in the Ghaznivide dynasty down to H. 443 (A.D. 1051), or perhaps have paid tribute as an acknowledgment of fealty, but after that time they professed their independence. Ibn Sūmar was succeeded by his son Dodo, who extended his possessions as far as Nasarpur, and was in his turn succeeded by other princes of his line, of whose doings there is nothing worthy of mention, till the reign of Khafīf, who appears to have made Thata his capital city, and to have restrained with success several incursions of the frontier tribes— such as the Balochis, the Sodhas, and the Jārējās. His rule was one of great vigour, and his authority was acknowledged from Katchh to Nasarpur. It was also during his reign that the *Sammā* tribe first came into prominent notice, having been severely punished by Khafīf for robbing a tribe of Balochis. From the death of Khafīf the Sūmrā dynasty gradually waned in power, and at length, during the reign of Urruh Mehl, the last of the line, the *Sammā* tribe, who had some time before come from

Digitized by Google

Katchh and settled in Sindh, conspired against and killed him, placing Jam Unar, one of their tribe, on the throne of Sindh, about H. 752 (A.D. 1351). Some writers have stated that the power of the Sūmrās was never at any time either extensive or absolute, and that they can only claim to rank as a dynasty from the absence of any other predominant tribe or power to assert better pretensions to that distinction.

Sammā Dynasty.—The Sammās may be considered as represented at an early period (*tempus* Mahomed Kāsim) by Samba, the governor of Debal, on the part of Chach, the Hindū king of Sindh. They were either Būdhists or Hindūs, with their capital city at Sammānagar, on the Indus, supposed to be on the site of the modern town of Sehwan, but it is evident the princes of this dynasty resided mostly at Thata, or rather at Samui, under the Makli hills, about three miles north-west of Thata. The first king of this dynasty, Jām Unar, reigned three and a half years. He does not appear to have had the whole of Sindh under his rule, since Bakhar and a large part of the country round about it were held by the Hākims, Malik Firoz and Ali Shāh Tūrk, on the part of the king of the Tūrks. On the death of Jām Unar, the throne was given to Jūnuh, who took Bakhar, the Hākims retreating to Uch. In the reign of his successor, Jām Tamāchi (son of Jām Unur), not only was Bakhar retaken by the forces of the king of Dehli, but the Jām and his family were made prisoners, and brought to Dehli, where he died, his son Khair-u-dīn succeeding him on the throne. During the reign of his son, Jām Babuniya, Firoz Toghlak, king of Dehli, in A.D. 1372 invaded Sindh, and compelled its ruler to tender his submission, which was however only a nominal one. His successors were his brother, Jām Tamāchi, and Jām Salah-u-dīn, the latter of whom made a successful incursion into Katchh, bringing back much plunder with him. Ten other princes followed, completing the dynasty, but nothing worthy of any special mention seems to have taken place during their reigns, excepting that the Arghūn family, who succeeded the Sammās, first came into notice during the latter part of the reign of Jām Nizām-u-dīn, commonly called "Jām Nindo," the fourteenth prince of this dynasty. The forces of Shāh Beg Arghūn from Kandahar had fallen upon many villages in Chandukā and Sidhija, when they were met by the Jām's troops, who defeated them so effectually that they did not venture to return during his reign. The following is a list of the different sovereigns comprising the Sammā dynasty, dating from A.D. 1351 to A.D 1521 :

Digitized by Google

1. Jām Unar.
2. ,, Jūnuh.
3. ,, Babuniya.
4. ,, Tamāchi.
5. ,, Salah-u-dīn.
6. ,, Nizām-u-dīn.
7. ,, Ali Sher.
8. ,, Karan.
9. Jam Fateh Khān.
10. ,, Toghlak Shah.
11. ,, Sikandar.
12. ,, Rāidhun.
13. ,, Sanjur.
14. ,, Nizām-u-dīn.
15. ,, Firoz.

The Samīnās were unquestionably Rājpūts of the great Yadava stock, and were probably the same tribe who were known to Alexander the Great as the Sambūs. They became Mahomedans not earlier than H. 793 (A.D. 1391), and their descendants are known as the Samējas and the Jārējas (of Katchh).

The Arghūn Dynasty.—This dynasty, which succeeded to that of the Sammas, derived its name from Arghūn Khān Tarkhān, the grandson of Halāku (who was the grandson of Changiz Khān), and commenced its rule in H. 927 (A.D. 1521). It consisted of but two individuals, Shūja (or Shāh Beg), and his son Mīrzā Shāh Hussain, with whom the family became extinct. The first prince, Shāh Beg Arghūn, the son of Mīr Zūnūn Arghūn, defeated the Sammā army, and, in H. 926 (A.D. 1520), sacked the city of Thata, the capital of Jām Firoz Sammā. An arrangement was subsequently come to between Shāh Beg and the Jām, by which that part of Sindh extending from Sakhar to Thata was to remain under the rule of the latter, Shāh Beg taking that to the north of Lakki, but as many of the Sammās were averse to this proceeding, another engagement took place at Tulti, near Sehwan, resulting in the complete defeat of the Sammās and the firm establishment of Shāh Beg on the throne of Sindh. He subsequently took the fort of Bakhar and rebuilt the fortifications, for which purpose burned bricks were brought from the old fort of Alor, and many large houses in the neighbourhood of Bakhar were pulled down to provide the requisite material. He also permitted the Saiyads of Bakhar to leave the fort, giving them ground in Rohri whereon to build houses for themselves. In A.D. 1522, Shāh Beg resolved to take Gujarāt, but this intention was frustrated by his death, which occurred in the same year. He was not only a bold and expert warrior, but learned also in the sacred writings of the Mahomedans, upon which he is said to have written many notes, marginal and explanatory. Shāh Beg was succeeded on the throne of Sindh by his eldest son, Mīrzā Shāh Hussain, whose first step was to proceed to Thata, where Jām Firoz, though outwardly submissive, was in reality preparing an army to resist him. On Shāh Hussain's approach, the Jām

Digitized by Google

retreated to Katchh, where he collected an army, and marched to meet his enemy, but he was signally defeated, and fled to Gujarāt, where he died. Shāh Hussain severely punished the Dahars and Māchis of Uboura, as well as the Mehhars of Mathāla, for constantly fighting among themselves. He also took and sacked the towns of Mūltān and Uch, as well as the fort of Dilāwur. On his return to Thata, he was called upon to march southward towards Katchh, where a chief named Khangar was preparing to attack him. Here he was again victorious, taking many prisoners and much plunder. It was during the reign of Shāh Hussain that the (Maghal) Emperor Humāyūn, defeated by Sher Khān Sūr of Ghor, in A.D. 1540, fled to Sindh, where he attempted to take the fort of Bakhar, but failed. The emperor then left for Jodhpūr, but returned to Sindh by way of Umarkōt, in A.D. 1542, making another attempt to conquer the country, but being again unsuccessful, he withdrew to Kandahar. Shāh Hussain died in H. 962 (A.D. 1554), after a reign of thirty-four years, and being childless, the Arghūn dynasty ended with him. Another dynasty, of which, however, little is known, called the TARKHĀN, succeeded it, but did not last longer than H. 1000 (A.D. 1591–92), when the defeat of Mīrzā Jāni Beg, the ruler of Thata, by an army of the Maghal Emperor Akbar, put an end to it, Sindh being henceforth incorporated in the Sūbah of Mūltān, though to Jāni Beg, who subsequently entered the imperial service, was granted what the native historian calls "the country of Thata."

Dāūdpotrās.—From the death of Akbar, in A.D. 1605, to the appearance in India of that ruthless invader, Nādir Shāh (the king of Persia) in A.D. 1739, an interval of upwards of one hundred years, there is little or no mention of Sindh by contemporary native historians. It was, however, during this interval that Shikarpur was founded by the Dāūdpotrās, or sons of Dāūd Khān, who gave his name to the whole tribe. They were by profession both weavers and warriors, and led a wild and wandering existence, some at Khānpur, some at Tarāi, and others in what is now known as the Sakhar district. These latter were, about A.D. 1603, busy in contending for their very existence with the influential tribe of Mēhrs (originally Hindūs), who, under their leader, Sher Khān, lived in the same tract of country, having their chief town at Lakki, from which they had themselves previously ousted the former occupants—a Baloch race called the Jattōis. In their encounter with the Mēhrs the Dāūd-potrās, after a sanguinary conflict, came off the victors, and it

Digitized by Google

was soon after this event that they are said to have laid the foundation of the town of Shikārpur.

Thata had, since the extinction of the Arghūn and Tarkhān dynasties, been the scene of much contention under different rulers, till the Maghal Emperor Jahāngir adopted the prudent plan of appointing special lieutenants to govern the outer districts of his empire,—a plan which gave a wholesome check to *hereditary* viceroyalty in Sindh. The period had now arrived when another race, supposed to belong to the same genealogical tree as the Dāūdpotrās, began to play a somewhat important part in the history of Sindh, from A.D. 1658 to A.D. 1780. These were the Kalhoras, whose rise and fall it will now be necessary to describe at some length.

Kalhora Dynasty.—The Kalhoras are said to be descended from Abbas, the uncle of the prophet Mahomed. They derived their *direct* descent from Mahomed of Kambāthā, who lived about A.D. 1204, at the time when Nasīr-u-dīn Kabachi governed northern Sindh. This Mahomed formed matrimonial connections with several of the tributary chieftains of that country, and it is from his sons that the powerful tribes of Dāūdpotrās claim their origin. The fortunes of the Kalhora family remained somewhat obscure till A.D. 1558, when they revived in the person of Adam Shāh, who was at the head of a large sect of mendicants in the Chāndukā Pārgāna. Exciting the jealousy of the governor of Mūltān, Adam Shāh was attacked by him, his followers dispersed, and he himself taken prisoner and put to death. Though frequently defeated, the Fakīrs at last became inured to war and hardship, and in A.D. 1658, under Nāzir Mahomed Kalhora, they began successfully to oppose the Maghal troops, and to assume the appearance of an organized government. At length, about A.D. 1701, Yār Mahomed Kalhora, assisted by the Sirāi tribe,* managed to get possession of Shikārpur, which he made his residence, and obtained from the Maghal a "firmān," conferring upon him the Subhēdari of the Dera districts, as well as the imperial title of "Khūda Yār Khān." By the year 1711 Yār Mahomed had greatly extended his territorial possessions by the acquisition of the Kandiārā and Lārkhāna districts, and of the province of †Siwī (Sibi), but he died in A.D. 1719, and was succeeded by his son Nūr Mahomed, who conquered the Nhār district from the Dāūdpotrā tribe. Sehwan and its dependencies also fell under his sway, and his territory then extended from the

* Another name for the Talpur tribe.

† Then comprising Shikārpur and Sakhar.

Digitized by Google

borders of Mūltān to Thata, not however, including the fort of Bakhar, which stronghold, with its dependencies, was not obtained by the Kalhoras till A.D 1736. Eastward, his authority reached as far as the desert, while the Baloch mountains formed its western boundary. It was during the reign of this prince that the Tālpur race of Balochis first came prominently into notice in Sindh, in the person of Mir Bahrām (son of Shahdād Khān), who did good service in the cause of the Kalhora. In February, 1739, Nadīr Shāh, the king of Persia, entered Dehli, and in the following month all the provinces westward of the Indus were wrested from the Dehli government and annexed to the Persian crown, and in this transfer were of course included both Thata and Shikārpur. Nadīr, shortly after his return to Kābul, set out on another expedition to the Panjāb and Sindh, to punish Nūr Mahomed, who was inclined to be troublesome. The Kalhora had two years before persuaded Sādik Ali, the weak Sūbhēdār of Thata to make over the government of that province to him for a consideration of three laks of rupees, and this would seem to have called down upon him the wrath of the Persian king. On the approach of Nadīr Shāh in 1739, Nūr Mahomed at first fled to Umarkōt, but afterwards surrendered, when Shikārpur and Sīwī (or Sibi) were taken from him, and made over to the Dāūdpotrās and Afghāns. An annual tribute of twenty laks of rupees was imposed on the Kalhora prince, but as some compensation he received the title of "Shāh Kulī Khān." During 1746 and 1747 he extended his authority in south Sindh, by reducing the chiefs of Kakrālla and Dhārājā. On Nadīr Shāh's death the Kalhora chieftain's territory became, in 1748, tributary to Ahmad Shāh Durāni of Kandahar, who conferred on Nūr Mahomed a new title, that of "Shāh Nuwāz Khān." In 1754 the Kandahar monarch advanced towards Sindh, to enforce the tribute which had been very imperfectly paid, on which Shāh Nuwāz Khān fled to Jaisalmir, where he afterwards died, his son Mahomed Murād Yāb Khān succeeding him. This chief, by sending vakils to appease the wrath of the Kandahar ruler, was confirmed in his rank and power, and had the title of "Sar Buland Khān" conferred on him. He founded the town of Murādābād and brought Jām Hujjaji, the Kakrālla chief, into subjection, taking from him the greater part of his territory. He was, however, so oppressive to his subjects that they dethroned him in 1757, and placed his brother, Ghulām Shāh, on the throne in his stead; but, owing to dissensions among his other brothers, Ghulām Shāh was compelled to retire to the desert, whence he returned in strength in 1758.

Digitized by Google

and succeeded in establishing himself firmly on the throne in the following year. In 1761 he received from Kandahar the title of "Shāhvirdi Khān;" and in 1762 invaded Katchh, fighting the sanguinary battle of Jhana. In the following year he again invaded that country, obtaining the sea-ports of Basta and Lakhpat, situate on the Indus. In 1768 he founded the city of Haidarābād (the ancient Nīrankot), living there till his death in 1772, when he was succeeded by his son Sarafrāz Khān. It was during the reign of this chief that Mīr Bahram Tālpur, who had filled a distinguished position under the government of Ghulām Shāh, became an object of distrust, and he, together with his son Mir Sobhdār Khān, were in consequence privately put to death. Sarafrāz Khān discouraged the English factories at Thata, which, during his father's reign, had, in 1758, been established there by the East India Company, and these were eventually withdrawn in 1775. This chief was soon after deposed by the Balochis, and various changes in rulers took place, till, in 1777, Ghulām Nabbi Khān, a brother of Ghulām Shāh, was raised to the throne. During his rule Mīr Bijar Tālpur, a son of Mīr Bahram, rose against the Kalhora sovereign, and Ghulām Nabbi Khān was slain in a battle fought between them. Abdūl Nabbi Khān succeeded his brother, after putting his nearest relatives to death, and he managed to effect a compromise with Mīr Bijar Khān, which ended in Abdūl Nabbi being acknowledged sovereign of Sindh, with Mīr Bijar as his minister. In 1781 the province was invaded by an army from Kandahar, but this was defeated by Mīr Bijar near Shikārpur. This nobleman was subsequently assassinated at the instance of Abdūl Nabbi Khān, who afterwards fled to Kelāt, the sovereignty of Sindh being assumed by Abdūla Khān Tālpur, a son of the murdered minister, conjointly with his cousin, Mīr Fatēh Khān. After repeated failures to regain his throne, Abdūl Nabbi, through the assistance of the Kandahar king, was at length successful, but on putting Abdūla Khān Tālpur to death, he was once more driven away by Mīr Fateh Ali, a grandson of Bahram Tālpur. Abdūl Nabbi made another effort to recover his kingdom, but being defeated at Hāllāni, in Upper Sindh, by Mīr Fatēh Ali, he fled at first to Sewisthān, and afterwards to Jodhpur, where he died, and where his descendants still hold a distinguished rank. With him ended the dynasty of the Kalhoras. Fateh Ali Khān afterwards procured a "firmān" from Zamān Shāh, the king of Kandahar, for the government of the province of Sindh by the Tālpurs. The following list will show the names of the

Digitized by Google

Kalhora princes, with the dates (approximative) of their accession to power:

	Began to reign.		Began to reign.
	A.D.		A.D.
1. Yār Mahomed Kalhora .	1701	4. Ghulām Shāh	1757
2. Nūr Mahomed Kalhora .	1719	5. Sarafrāz Khān	1772
3. Mahomed Murād Yāb Khān.	1754	6. Ghulām Nabbi Khān. .	1777
		7. Abdūl Nabbi Khān . .	1782

Tālpur Dynasty.—It was in 1783 that Mīr Fatēh Ali Khān established himself as "Rais" or ruler of Sindh. His nephew, Mīr Sohrāb Khān, settled at Rohri with his adherents, and his son, Mīr Tharo Khān, removed to Shahbandar, where they each possessed themselves of the adjacent country, renouncing altogether the authority of Mīr Fateh Ali. The Tālpurs may be considered as being divided into three distinct families: 1st, the Haidarābād (or Shāhdādpur) family, ruling in central Sindh; 2nd, the Mīrpur (or Manikāni house), descendants of Mīr Tharo, ruling Mīrpur; and, 3rd, the Khairpūr (or Sohrabāni branch), governing at Khairpur. Fateh Ali, as the head of the Haidarābād Mīrs, associated with himself in the government his three younger brothers, Ghulām Ali, Karram Ali, and Murād Ali, hence they were denominated the "Chār Yār," or four friends. Fateh Ali soon turned his attention to the recovery of Karāchi and Umarkōt; the first, which had been alienated to Miān Nasīr Mahomed, governor of Kelāt, was taken in 1792, and Umarkot, which had been in the possession of the Rājā of Jodhpur, was recovered in 1813. In 1801 Mīr Fateh Ali died, leaving his territory to his three brothers. Of these, the first, Ghulām Ali, died in 1811, leaving a son, Mīr Mahomed, but the surviving brothers, Karram Ali and Murād Ali, were acknowledged as the two chief Mīrs of Sindh. They also died—Karram Ali, in 1828, without issue, but Murād Ali leaving two sons, Nūr Mahomed and Nasir Khān, and up to 1840, the Haidarābād government consisted of these two Mīrs, together with the cousins Sobhdār (son of Fateh Ali) and Mīr Mahomed. Mīr Nūr Mahomed died in 1841, leaving behind him two sons, Mīrs Shāhdād and Hussain Ali, under the guardianship of their uncle, Nasīr Khān. Several members of the Tālpur family, and among them Fateh Ali and Ghulām Ali, lived at Khudābād, a short distance to the north of Haidarābād, where their tombs still exist, but the latter city became eventually the capital. The Khairpur branch of the Tālpurs

Digitized by Google

[illegible]
[illegible] CHOSAN ALI KHAN.

[illegible] 24.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

ruling in Upper Sindh, consisted at this time of Mīrs Rustam and Ali Murād, the sons of Mīr Sohrāb. This branch always looked up to that at Haidarābād, and sought its advice when necessary. Mīr Rustam had a large family, but their dissensions and bickerings embittered his latter days. He was of an amiable and inoffensive character, and beloved by all classes of his subjects. His next brother, Mīr Mubārak, died in 1839, leaving a family also. Another member of the Tālpurs, Sher Mahomed, the bravest, and at the same time the most plain-spoken, of all the chiefs of that family, held the fort of Mīrpur, to the east of Haidarābād. It has already been mentioned, that the first connection of the British with Sindh took place in the time of Ghulām Shāh Kalhora, but this was dissolved by his successor, Sarafrāz Khān, in 1775. A commercial mission was opened up in 1799, and a Mr. Nathan Crowe, of the Bombay Civil Service, was sent to Sindh to conduct the mercantile and political interests of the British Government with the Tālpur Mīrs, but, like the former attempt, it ended in an unsatisfactory manner. The British agent resided at times at Thata, Shāhbandar, and Karāchi, where he had to endure various petty indignities, till at last he received a peremptory order from the Mīrs to quit the country within ten days, and this he thought it best to obey. No notice whatever was taken by the East India Company of this insult, the question being considered, at the time, as one of minor importance. In 1809 a treaty of friendship was entered into between the Sindhian and British Governments, more, it would seem, to prevent Frenchmen from settling in Sindh, than with any other object. Again, in 1820, another treaty was concluded, to guard against the recurrence of frontier disputes and this was ratified in 1821. Nothing further occurred till 1825, when the demonstration of a British force of 5000 men, in Katchh, was found necessary to put a stop to the predatory incursions of the Sindhi tribe of Khosās and others.

The Mīrs had, in 1824, obtained peaceful possession of the town of Shikārpur, the last spot in Sindh retained by the Afghans. The town of Sakhar, with Būrdika and other districts, had at various periods between 1809 and 1824 been annexed by the Khairpur Mīrs. The revenue of Shikārpur on its annexation was divided into seven shares; four of these becoming the property of the Haidarābād Mīrs, and three of their relatives of Khairpur. Consequent on this system of co-parceny there were two governors as well as two distinct Kacharis in the city, to watch over the interests of the two families. In 1832 a mission, under Colonel

Digitized by Google

Pottinger, was sent to Sindh, and some treaties for the advancement of commerce were subsequently concluded with the Mirs, providing, among other things, for a passage for traders and merchants by the rivers and roads of Sindh, and the duties to be levied on their goods, but no Englishman was to be permitted to settle in the country. The Khairpur branch of the Sindhian Government also agreed to abide by the arrangements made with the Haidarābād Darbar. Two years previously (in 1830) Lieutenant (afterwards Sir Alexander) Burnes had been allowed, after experiencing many vexatious delays and threats, on the part of the Mirs, to proceed up the Indus, taking with him certain presents from the King of England to Ranjit Singh, the Rājāh of Lahore. The Indus was as little known in those days as it was in the time of Alexander the Great, and the object of despatching the Mission by that route was evidently to collect information respecting the races occupying its banks, and if possible to establish friendly relations with their chiefs.

In 1835, though Colonel Pottinger succeeded, after much difficulty in obtaining permission to survey the sea-coast of Sindh and the delta of the Indus, trade did not progress by way of this river, and the Mirs of Sindh evidently placed no reliance in the integrity of British intentions. In 1838 the Kābul campaign necessitated the despatch of a body of British troops from Bombay, to join the main army in the Northern Provinces, by way of the Indus, notwithstanding the article in a previous treaty which prohibited the using this river for the conveyance of military stores. This the then Governor-General (Lord Auckland) directed to be suspended at such an important crisis, stating at the same time that it would be necessary to displace those chiefs who showed any unwillingness to assist the British in such an emergency. In December of that year, therefore, a force under Sir John (afterwards Lord) Keane, landed in Sindh, but found itself unable to proceed, in consequence of the obstacles thrown in the way by the Sindhian Darbar in providing supplies and carriage, and it was only by extraordinary exertions, on the part of individual British officers, and after a threat of marching upon the capital of Sindh, that these obstructions were at length removed.

Occupation of Sindh by a British Force.—Owing to this hostile demeanour, a reserve force was sent from Bombay in 1839, to be stationed in Sindh, and as some opposition was shown by the Baloch garrison at Manora to prevent it from landing at Karāchi, that fort was speedily captured. Subsequently, a treaty was entered into with the Haidarābād Mirs, which provided chiefly

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

for the payment of twenty-three laks of rupees to Shāh Sūjah, in commutation of all arrears of tribute due by them to the Afghān throne; 2nd, the location of a British force in Sindh of not more than 5000 men, part of the expenses of which were to be defrayed by the Mīrs themselves; and, 3rd, the abolition of all tolls on trading boats on the Indus. A similar treaty to this, but omitting the subsidy, was concluded with the Khairpur Mīrs, and the fort of Bakhar was made over to the English, as therein stipulated. Sher Mahomed of Mīrpūr was also allowed to participate in the treaty concluded with the Haidarābād Mīrs, on his making a yearly payment of half a lakh of rupees. Owing to the conciliatory measures adopted by the British representatives in Sindh towards the Mīrs, the tranquillity of the country was preserved, and the British steam flotilla on the Indus was allowed to navigate that river, not only unimpeded, but furnished with every assistance. At the end of 1840 a serious rebellion occurred at Kelat, which for a time drew off public attention from Sindh; but in 1841 a settlement of affairs took place in the former territory, and the entire political control of both it and Sindh was vested in one authority, Major (afterwards Sir James) Outram. Nūr Mahomed, the senior Haidarābād Mīr, died in 1841, and the Tālpur government became vested in his two sons conjointly with Nasīr Khān, their uncle. Owing to the delay in the cash payments of their tribute by the Sindhian Government, it was proposed that the shares of the three Haidarābād Mīrs in the city of Shikārpur, valued at two lakhs of rupees, should be transferred to the British Government, but in consequence of the subterfuges and evasions used by the Mīrs in this transaction, coupled with the then state of affairs at Kābul and Kandahar, matters were not pushed to extremities, and the transfer was postponed.

Arrival of Sir Charles Napier in Sindh.—Meanwhile (September, 1842) Sir Charles Napier had arrived in Sindh, with sole military and political authority over all the territories of the Lower Indus; and on the withdrawal of British troops from Afghānisthān in 1842, increased attention was given to Sindh, and new conditions proposed to the Mīrs, in supercession of all former arrangements, by which, "1st, the towns of Karāchi, Thata, Sakhar, Bukhar, and Rohri, with a strip of land on each side of the Indus, were to be ceded to the British in perpetuity; 2nd, all tolls and transit duties to be abolished; and, 3rd, the whole tract of Khairpur territory, from Rohri to Sabzalkot, was to be given to the Bhawalpur chief on certain conditions." The former Resident, Major Outram, had previously left Sindh, but

Digitized by Google

in January, 1843, he was recalled, and to avoid any unnecessary shedding of blood, he urged the chiefs to submit to the terms imposed, as Sir Charles Napier was already in the field with troops, and prepared to march on either capital in case of resistance being shown by the Sindhian Government. Internal dissensions had become of frequent occurrence among the Khairpur family of Mīrs, and eventually the British Government was applied to for a settlement of the disputes between the brothers Mīrs Rustam and Ali Murād, the latter an able but subtle man, desirous of obtaining the office of "Rāis" (or lord paramount), which had long been held by Mīr Rustam, then an old man of eighty-five years. By false misrepresentations to his brother on the one hand, and to Sir Charles Napier on the other, Mīr Ali Murād so managed to work upon the feelings of each as to persuade the former that the English commander was about to seize and imprison him, and the latter that Mīr Rustam entertained feelings decidedly hostile to British interests. The unfortunate Mīr, after vainly endeavouring to obtain an interview with Sir Charles Napier for the purpose of explaining the true state of affairs, fled with his family to the desert fort of Imāmghar, whither Sir Charles, in January, 1843, speedily followed him, capturing the place and destroying the fortifications. It was this step on the part of the aged Mir that decided the British commander in nominating Ali Murād to the high dignity of "Rāis" of Upper Sindh. As some delay was shown by the Sindhian Darbar in signing the treaties, a demonstration was made against Haidarābād, when the treaty was at length subscribed to by the Mīrs, on the 8th of February, 1843, in the presence of Major Outram, and by the Khairpur Mīrs on the 12th of that month.

British Residency attacked.—The Balochis comprising the Mirs' army were not, however, to be appeased, and hostilities began by an attack made on the morning of the 15th of February on the Residency, which was near the river, and not more than two or three miles from the city of Haidarābād. This was for a time brilliantly defended by Major Outram and his small band, but they had eventually to effect an honourable retreat to one of the two steamers then lying in the river. The following is the official account, given by Major Outram himself, of this transaction to Sir Charles Napier :—"My despatches of the last few days will have led you to expect that my earnest endeavours to effect an amicable arrangement with the Amirs of Sindh would fail; and it is with much regret I have now to report that their Highnesses have commenced hostilities, by attacking my residence this

Digitized by Google

morning, which, after four hours' most gallant defence by my honorary escort, the light company of Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment, commanded by Captain Conway, I was compelled to evacuate, in consequence of our ammunition running short. At 9 A.M. this morning, a dense body of cavalry and infantry took post on three sides of the Agency compound (the fourth being defended by the *Planet* steamer, about 500 yards distant), in the gardens and houses which immediately command the enclosure, and which it was impossible to hold with our limited numbers. A hot fire was opened by the enemy, and continued incessantly for four hours; but all their attempts to enter the Agency enclosure, although merely surrounded by a wall varying from four to five feet high, were frustrated by Captain Conway's able distribution of his small band—and the admirable conduct of every individual soldier composing it—under the gallant example of their commanding officer and his subalterns, Lieutenant Harding and Ensign Pennefather, Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment, also, Captains Green of the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, and Wells, of the 15th Regiment, who volunteered their services—to each of whom was assigned the charge of a separate quarter; also, to your aid-de-camp, Captain Brown, Bengal Engineers, who carried my orders to the steamer, and assisted in working her guns and directing her flanking fire. Our ammunition being limited to forty rounds per man, the officers directed their whole attention to reserving their fire, and keeping their men close under cover, never showing themselves or returning a shot, except when the enemy attempted to rush, or showed themselves in great numbers, consequently, great execution was done with trifling expenditure of ammunition and with little loss. Our hope of receiving a reinforcement and a supply of ammunition by the *Satellite* steamer (hourly expected) being disappointed, on the arrival of that vessel without either shortly after the commencement of the attack, it was decided at 12 A.M., after being three hours under fire, to retire to the steamer while still we had sufficient ammunition to fight the vessel up the river; accordingly, I requested Captain Conway to keep the enemy at bay for one hour, while the property was removed, for which that time was ample, could the camp followers be induced to exert themselves. After delivering their first loads on board, however, they were so terrified at the enemy's cross fire on the clear space between the compound and the vessel, that none could be persuaded to return, except a few of the officers' servants, with whose assistance but little could be removed during the limited time we could afford; consequently,

Digitized by Google

much had to be abandoned, and I am sorry to find that the loss chiefly fell upon the officers and men, who were too much occupied in keeping off the enemy to be able to attend to their own interests. Accordingly, after the expiration of another hour (during which the enemy, despairing of otherwise effecting their object, had brought up six guns to bear upon us), we took measures to evacuate the Agency. Captain Conway called in his posts, and all being united retired in a body, covered by a few skirmishers as deliberately as on parade (carrying off our slain and wounded), which, and the fire from the steam-boats, deterred the enemy from pressing on us as they might have done. All being embarked, I then directed Mr. Acting-Commander Miller, commanding the *Satellite* steamer, to proceed with his vessel to the wood-station, three miles up the river, on the opposite bank, to secure a sufficiency of fuel for our purpose, ere it should be destroyed by the enemy, while I remained with the *Planet* to take off the barge that was moored to the shore. This being a work of some time, during which a hot fire was opened on the vessel from three guns which the enemy brought to bear on her, besides small arms, and requiring much personal exposure of the crew (especially of Mr. Cole, the commander of the vessel), I deem it my duty to bring to your favourable notice their zealous exertions on the occasion, and also to express my obligations to Messrs. Miller and Cole for the flanking fire they maintained on the enemy during their attack on the Agency, and for their support during the retirement and embarkation of the troops. The *Satellite* was also exposed to three guns in her progress up to the wood-station, one of which she dismounted by her fire. The vessels were followed by large bodies for about three miles, occasionally opening their guns upon us but to no purpose. Since then we have pursued our voyage up the Indus, about fifteen miles, without molestation, and purpose to-morrow morning anchoring off Muttari, where I expect to find your camp. Our casualties amount to two men of her Majesty's 22nd Regiment and one camp follower killed; and Mr. Conductor Kiely, Mr. Carlisle, Agency-clerk, two of the steamer's crew, four of her Majesty's 22nd Regiment, two camp-followers, wounded, and four camp-followers missing: total, three killed, ten wounded, and four missing." Major Outram soon after joined the force under Sir Charles Napier, who, finding the Mirs' army numbering about 22,000 men, strongly posted on the Fallēli river, near Miāni (nine miles from Haidarābād), gave them battle on the 17th February, with 2800 men of all arms, and twelve pieces of artillery, and

Digitized by Google

completely defeated them. The subjoined is the official report of the battle by Sir Charles Napier:

Battle of Miāni.—"The forces under my command have gained a decisive victory over the army of the Ameers of Upper and Lower Sinde. A detailed account of the various circumstances which led to this action does not belong to the limited space of a hasty despatch, I therefore begin with the transactions belonging to the battle. On the 14th instant, the whole body of the Ameers assembled in full darbar formally affixed their seals to the draft treaty. On leaving the darbar, Major Outram and his companions were in great peril: a plot had been laid to murder them all. They were saved by the guards of the Ameers; but the next day (the 15th) the residence of Major Outram was attacked by 8000 of the Ameers' troops, headed by one or more of the Ameers. The report of this nefarious transaction I have the honour to enclose. I heard of it at Halla, at which place the fearless and distinguished Major Outram joined me, with his brave companions in the stern and extraordinary defence of his residence against so overwhelming a force, accompanied by six pieces of cannon. On the 16th, I marched to Muttaree. Having there ascertained that the Ameers were in position at Meānee (ten miles distance), to the number of 22,000 men, and well knowing that a delay for reinforcements would both strengthen their confidence and add to their numbers, already seven times that which I commanded, I resolved to attack them, and we marched at 4 A.M. on the morning of the 17th. At eight o'clock the advanced guard discovered their camp; at nine we formed in order of battle, about 2800 men of all arms, and twelve pieces of artillery. We were now within range of the enemy's guns, and fifteen pieces of artillery opened upon us and were answered by our cannon. The enemy were very strongly posted; woods were on their flanks which I did not think could be turned. These two woods were joined by the dry bed of the Fallēli, which had a high bank. The bed of the river was nearly straight, and about 1200 yards in length. Behind this and in both woods were the enemy posted. In front of their extreme right, and on the edge of the wood, was a village. Having made the best examination of their position which so short a time permitted, the artillery were posted on the right of the line, and some skirmishers of infantry, with the Sinde Irregular Horse, were sent in front, to try and make the enemy show his face more distinctly; we then advanced from the right in *échelon* of battalions, refusing the left, to save it from the fire of the village. The 9th Bengal Light Cavalry

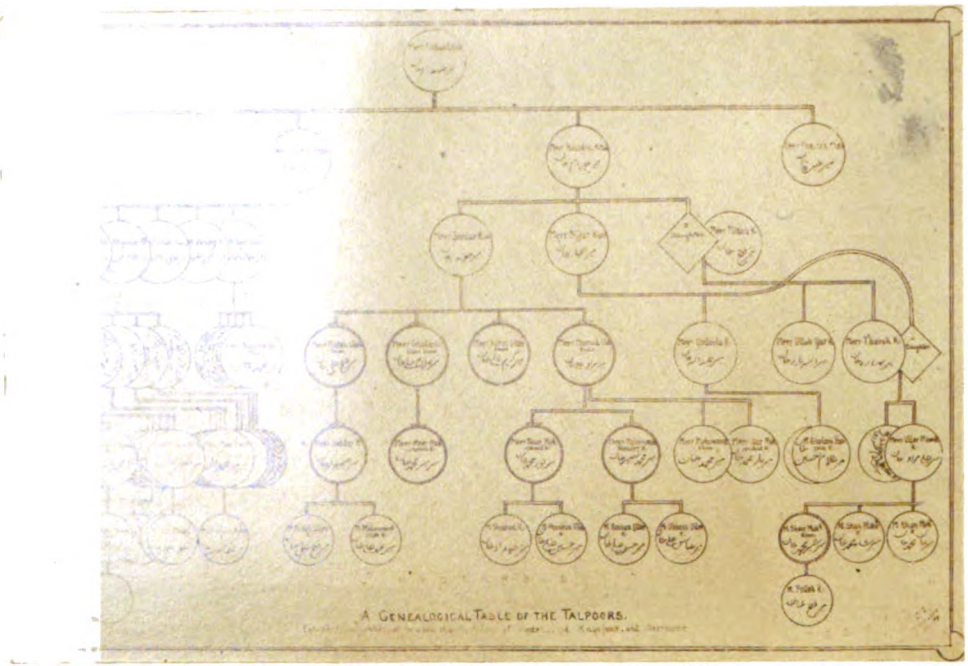
Digitized by Google

British artillery; on seeing which, Major Stack, at the head of the 3rd Cavalry, under command of Captain Delamain, and the Sinde Horse, under command of Captain Jacob, made a brilliant charge upon the enemy's left flank, crossing the nullah and cutting down the retreating enemy for several miles. While this was passing on the right, Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment, gallantly led by Major Poole, who commanded the brigade, and Captain George, who commanded the corps, attacked the nullah on the left with great gallantry, and I regret to add, with considerable loss. This brave battalion marched up to the nullah under a heavy fire of matchlocks, without returning a shot till within forty paces of the entrenchment, and then stormed it like British soldiers. The intrepid Lieutenant Coote first mounted the rampart, seized one of the enemy's standards, and was severely wounded while waving it and cheering on his men. Meanwhile the Poona Horse, under Captain Tait, and the 9th Cavalry, under Major Story, turned the enemy's right flank, pursuing and cutting down the fugitives for several miles. Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment was well supported by the batteries commanded by Captains Willoughby and Hutt, which crossed their fire with that of Major Leslie. Then came the 2nd brigade, under command of Major Woodburn, bearing down into action with excellent coolness. It consisted of the 25th, 21st, and 12th Regiments, under the command of Captains Jackson, Stevens, and Fisher, respectively. These regiments were strongly sustained by the fire of Captain Whitlie's battery, on the right of which were the 8th and 1st Regiments, under Majors Brown and Clibborn: these two corps advanced with the regularity of a review up to the entrenchments, their commanders, with considerable exertion, stopping their fire, on seeing that a portion of the Sinde Horse and 3rd Cavalry in charging the enemy had got in front of the brigade. The battle was decided by the troop of horse artillery and Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment." Consequent on this victory the towns of Mīrpur and Umurkōt were soon after occupied without resistance. Sindh was declared a conquered country, and as such annexed to the British possessions in India, and the Talpur family, after a sovereignty of fifty-seven years, ceased to be the dominant power in that part of India.

Mīr Nasīr Khān and his nephews Mīrs Shahdād Khān and Hussain Ali Khān, Mīrs Mahomed and Sobhdār of Haidarābād, together with Mīrs Rustam Khān and his nephews Nasīr Khān and Walli Mahomed Khān of Khairpur, were sent to Bombay as state prisoners in Her Majesty's sloop of war, *Nimrod*, in April,

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google



Digitized by Google

1843, and thence to Pūna in the Dakhan. In the following year they were conveyed to Calcutta, but in 1854, the then Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, allowed them to return to Sindh with permission to reside at Haidarābād.

The Tālpur family trace their descent from Mīr Hamza, the son of Hāshim, and state themselves to be Balochis of Arab origin. Their great-grandfather, Mīr Shahdād Khān the elder, disagreeing with his paternal uncle, left him, and took service with the Kalhora, Miān Shahal, whose religious principles of faith (the Shia) he embraced. He was followed into Sindh by great numbers of Balochis. The court of the Tālpur princes was distinguished for its rude hospitality and kindly welcome, but the refinement and polish of the East were not observed among them; their education was of a very limited character, and they ruled as a military feudalism. This was, perhaps, more particularly the characteristic at Khairpur than at Haidarābād, as at the former the manners of the court were essentially Baloch, and in consequence more national. Their style of living was strictly primitive, and by no means expensive; their extravagant propensities were shown only for arms and horses, and in their absorbing passion for sport, to which they never hesitated to sacrifice the finest portions of their country. So great, indeed, was their love for their *Shikārgāhs*, or "hunting enclosures," that they are said to have declared that they valued them as much as their wives and children. The costume of the Mīrs was somewhat peculiar, the distinguishing feature being a rich "lūngi" (or scarf), a Kashmir shawl or other stuff bound round the waist, a richly-worked cap peculiar to the country, and sword and belt mounted in gold, with shields bossed with the same precious metal. In religion they were of the "Shia" persuasion, but knew very little of the faith they professed; their sole aim was to hoard up wealth, set their faces against all systems of amelioration and improvement, and enjoy themselves after their own fashion.

Tālpur System of Government.—The form of government under the Tālpurs may be described as a purely military despotism on feudal principles, their Baloch chieftains holding "jagirs" or grants of land for rendering service to the state when necessary. They had no standing army, but kept up a body guard of some strength. In time of war the pay of the foot soldier was about equal to 3*d.* a day, that of a horseman being double this sum. The number of fighting men the Mīrs could conjointly bring into the field was believed to be about 50,000. In their land revenue system the Mīrs adopted the "zamindari," or farming plan, the

Digitized by Google

royal share, which was mostly paid *in kind*, known as "battāi," in opposition to "mohsūli," or fixed *cash* assessments, being one-third, two-fifths, or one-fifth, according to the nature of the land cultivated. There was a cess too on the water-wheel for irrigation, and a capitation tax as well on individual cultivators. This system of taxation appears to have been considered fair and advantageous to all parties. Another method was by payments in cash (mohsūli) at a certain sum per "*jirēb*" (about half an acre), the amount varying according to the productive nature of the soil. The average seems to have ranged from six to twelve rupees per jirēb. Waste land, when taken up for the first time, was assessed at a very low rate, as some inducement to bring it under cultivation. Gardens and date trees formed another source of revenue, and these were generally farmed out at a certain fixed rate. Where the canals were cleared out at the expense of the state, an additional charge was made on the cultivators using them, but when the clearance was done by the zamindar or cultivator, a certain reduction in his payments to the state was allowed. As a rule every village had its zamindar, but their proprietary estates varied very considerably, comprising in some instances a whole village, or even a cluster of such, in others but a portion of a village, or even a few fields in one. Again, those zamindars who were small cultivators were found to be subordinate to some other large zamindar. To the zamindar belonged certain rights called "Lāppā," which any person cultivating under him was bound to pay. These generally included the three following rights, viz.: 1. Mālikānā; 2. Zamindari; and 3. Rāj Kharch. The first meant the right of ownership, and comprised the dues which in consequence appertained to the zamindar. The second included the privilege and dues to which the zamindar was entitled in his right of proprietor, and the rāj kharch was the collection in money or in kind for the expense of the village community of which the zamindar was the representative. These rights were as a rule respected by the Mīrs, for the zamindars were co-religionists, and the majority of them were shrewd and intelligent men, and, though generally speaking uneducated, formed, nevertheless, an important class of the community. The rates of "lāppā" (or zamindars' dues) varied according as the crop was kharrif, rabbi, or pēshras; they were levied only in fair average seasons, but a remission was made when any failure of the crops occurred. Other sources of revenue were derived from trade or manufactures, and were very complicated. An *ad valorem* duty of six per cent. was levied on all goods imported, and two and a half per cent. on those exported

Digitized by Google

from Karāchi, in addition to a three per cent. town duty. This latter was levied at the gates of every city or village on articles of every kind, and all purchases and sales, even of grain and other articles of food in the bazaar, paid a duty called "tarāzu," or that of the scales. Liquors and intoxicating drugs were sold under licences or state contracts; there was a cess on every loom, and a capitation tax was levied on all artizans and shopkeepers. The fishermen had to give up one-third of the produce of their nets to the ruler, and each boat on the Indus paid a certain sum. The Mirs farmed the greater part of the revenue to "ijārdārs" or contractors, for a fixed sum, a system which led to much abuse and injustice. So great was the extent of jāgirs and ināms to chiefs and others in the Khairpur territories, that the revenue was frequently mortgaged to provide for the current expenses of the darbar. The amount of revenue collected from every source under the Tālpur dynasty has been variously estimated; its real value was never known, as the Mirs were at all times very jealous on this point, and would evade all inquiries in connection with it. In 1809 the revenue was said to be nearly forty-three lakhs (430,000*l.*); in 1814 it was sixty-one lakhs (610,000*l.*); in 1824 under fifty lakhs (500,000*l.*); and this had latterly decreased to thirty-five lakhs (350,000*l.*). The Tālpurs were always considered to be very wealthy, and Mīr Fateh Ali, at his death in 1801, is said to have left nearly thirty-five lakhs between his three surviving brothers. Sindh was divided for revenue purposes into "pargannas" or provinces, and these again into "tappās" or districts. The principal of these pargannas in Lower Sindh were, Thata, Chachgām, Kukrālla, Dhārājāh, Sūndra, and Imāmwāh; in Upper Sindh, Sūndra, Shāhdādpur, Khairpur, Gambat, Hallāni, Bhēllāni, Lohri, Sehwan, Chānduka, Moghulli, Rūpur, Kacha, and Chappu. Over each parganna the Mirs placed a "sazāwal-kār" or head collector of revenue, with a small establishment of mūnshis (writers) and others to administer its revenue affairs, and over each "tappa" a kārdār, with a smaller establishment. Wherever a town was divided into shares, extending sometimes to six and seven, there each Mir had his representative to watch his interests. These officers also superintended the police, which was on a most limited scale. Under the Tālpurs criminal justice was administered by the Mirs themselves, as also by their kārdārs, kotwals, and other officers, nominally in accordance with the Mahomedan law. Mutilation, flogging, imprisonment, or fine were the usual punishments. Death was seldom inflicted, and only in cases of murder, but a payment of *blood-money* frequently freed the guilty party

Digitized by Google

from all other pains and penalties. Trials by ordeal, especially those of fire and water, seem to have been frequently resorted to in cases where the accused person declared his innocence, or where there was no direct proof forthcoming. Lieutenant James, when a deputy-collector of Shikārpur, thus describes the trials by fire and water which prevailed in the Chāndukā district:—"The accused was placed under water, whilst a man shot an arrow from a bow as far as he could; another man was sent to pick it up, and if the prisoner could remain under water until the arrow was brought back to the spot he was declared innocent, but if he lifted his head out before that time, he was presumed guilty. The trial by fire was equally difficult. A trench was dug seven cubits in length, and filled with firewood, which was lighted, and the accused, with his legs and feet bound with plantain leaves, had to go from one end to the other through it, his escape from injury deciding his innocence. A mūnshi of my acquaintance declares he saw a man establish his innocence this way, in the presence of Mīr Sohrāb, the father of the reigning Mīr of Khairpur." The lifting up of red-hot iron was likewise a satisfactory proof of innocence. The ordeal of fire was called in Sindhi "charr," and that of water "tūbi." There were no jails for prisoners under sentence of imprisonment; during the day they were taken into the towns to beg for food, as no subsistence was granted them by the government, and at night they were either kept chained or put in stocks, chaukis, or lock-ups. The ends of justice were greatly frustrated by *personal* influence. Civil justice was dispensed by the same parties who administered it criminally, about one-fourth of the amount in litigation being generally made the government fee for investigation. It was chiefly on this account that civil actions under the Mīrs' rule seldom went into court, the parties preferring to settle the matter by private arbitration. The currency in circulation in Sindh during the Tālpur dynasty was the Company's rupee, known as the "Kaldār," and in Upper Sindh the "Sohrāb" and "Shujāwalli" rupees—the former one per cent. and the latter two and a half per cent. *less* in value than the Company's rupee. The "Korah" and the "Kāshāni" rupees were current in Lower Sindh —the former being twenty-five per cent. and the latter fifty per cent. *less* in value than the East India Company's rupee.

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER III.

SINDH UNDER BRITISH RULE.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF SINDH BY SIR CHARLES NAPIER, ITS FIRST GOVERNOR—BY MR. PRINGLE, BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE, THE FIRST COMMISSIONER—BY MR. (AFTERWARDS SIR) H. BARTLE E. FRERE—BY MR. J. D. INVERARITY, BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE—BY MR. S. MANSFIELD, C.S.I., BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE—AND BY COLONEL SIR W. L. MEREWETHER, C.B., K.C.S.I., BOMBAY ARMY.

Sir Charles Napier's Administration.—On the conquest of Sindh by the British in 1843, Sir Charles Napier was appointed its first governor, on a salary of 7000*l.* per annum. The former rulers of the country, the Mírs, were provided for by cash pensions amounting in the aggregate to about three and three-quarter lakhs of rupees yearly, while the lands in Jágir they were permitted to hold were valued at a little over one and a half lakhs. The governor had also issued a proclamation intimating that all Jágirdars who proffered their allegiance to the British Government within a specified time after the battle of Miáni, would be confirmed in the possession of their estates. Nearly two thousand grantees presented themselves in accordance with this order, and the concessions promised were strictly adhered to. The judicial and revenue systems of government were speedily remodelled by the new rulers. The province was divided into Collectorates of considerable extent and area, and these again into sub-divisions of districts, and over them a number of European officers were placed as Collectors, and Deputy Collectors, with certain revenue and judicial powers, for the proper administration of their respective districts. As magistrates, these officers had but limited powers of punishment, the more serious offences being disposed of by a military commission, under the general rules for court-martials, though in reality this commission had no power or authority, the decisions in these cases being entirely in the hands of the governor, who did as he pleased. The office of "Sazáwul-kar" which obtained under the Mírs' government

Digitized by Google

was abolished, and the incumbents made Kārdārs upon one-fifth of their former pay, while the salaries of the Kārdārs themselves were reduced to one-half of their former emoluments.

Nor did military expeditions cease with the conquest of the province in 1843. In January 1845 Sir Charles, with 6000 men, undertook a campaign against the robber tribes in the hills north of Sindh, who, finding themselves closely pressed and hemmed in by the British forces, surrendered to Mīr Ali Murād, of Khairpur, and were by him made over to the English commander. Again, in February 1846 he marched from Sakhar on another expedition to Bhawalpur with 12,000 troops and 30 guns, leaving meanwhile in Sindh itself a large force of 20,000 men of all arms, as a temporary measure.

As governor of Sindh, Sir Charles Napier laboured to put down many abuses which existed in the province. Pre-eminent among these was the prevalence at that time of what appeared to be female suicide, but which eventually was found to be the murder by hanging of native women by their husbands, upon the most frivolous pretexts, the latter pretending that their wives had committed suicide. Sir Charles issued in 1847 very stringent orders to all magistrates throughout the province to exert themselves to the utmost in putting a stop to so serious a crime, and his own views on this subject are contained in the subjoined proclamation, which he caused to be circulated far and wide among the inhabitants of Sindh:

"People of Sindh,—The government has forbidden you to murder your wives, a crime commonly committed when the British conquered this country. This crime of woman-murder is forbidden by the religion of the English conquerors; who shall dare to oppose their law? Woe be to those who do. But this is not all, ye Sindhians, Belooches and Mahomedans, murder is prohibited by your prophet. You, who murder your wives, outrage your own religion as much as you outrage ours! This the government will not permit. Government therefore visited with punishment such murderers, and the crime began to disappear. Some foolish men among you believe that the English are easily deceived, and you have, in a vast number of cases, hanged your wives, and then pretended that these poor women committed suicide. Do you imagine that government believe that these women committed suicide? Do you believe that government can be deceived by such villainy that it will let women be thus murdered? If you do believe this, it becomes necessary to teach you how erroneous is your judgment, and if you persevere, your sufferings shall be great.

Digitized by Google

You are therefore thus solemnly warned, that in whatever village a woman is found murdered, a heavy fine shall be imposed on all, and rigidly levied. The government will dismiss the Kardar. It will order all her husband's relations up to Karāchi, and it will cause such danger and trouble to all, that you shall tremble if a woman is said to have committed suicide in your district, for it shall be an evil day for all in that place. You all know that what I say is just, for never was woman known to have committed suicide in Sindh till the law decreed that husbands should not murder their wives, and this year vast numbers of women have been found hanged; gross falsehoods have been put forth by their families that they committed suicide; but woe be to their husbands! for the English Government will not be insulted by such felons. The murderers shall be sent to labour far away over the waters, and heard of no more."

Previously, in 1843, Sir Charles Napier had issued special directions against the oppression of villagers by native soldiers, which, it would seem, was not an uncommon practice, and he threatened that, in all future cases of aggravated plundering on their part, he would visit the delinquents with the punishment of *death*. His general orders also on the subject of killing peacocks in Sindh, and against furious driving, are probably remembered to this day by many old residents of the province, owing to the thoroughly practical, though at the same time quaint, manner in which they were worded. The first portion of his decree against "furious driving" affords an illustration of this: "Gentlemen, as well as beggars may, if they like, ride to the devil when they get on horseback, but neither gentlemen nor beggars have a right to send other people there, which will be the case if furious driving be allowed in the camp or bazaar," and the order finishes up by the statement that, "The enforcement of obedience is like physic, not agreeable, but at times very necessary." Sir Charles, after a rule of a little more than four and a half years, left Sindh in the month of October 1847, and was succeeded in the government of the province by Mr. Pringle, of the Bombay Civil Service, with the title of Commissioner in Sindh, the province being thenceforward made subordinate to the Bombay Presidency. Sir Charles Napier (in January 1851) passed through Karāchi on his way to England, and after his death, in August 1853, a public meeting was held at Karāchi in October of that year, to consider the most appropriate method of testifying respect to his memory as Governor of Sindh. It was there resolved to place a memorial window in Trinity Church and erect an obelisk, with a suitable

Digitized by Google

inscription, on the Mole-road, at the very spot whence he took his final departure from Sindh.

Mr. Pringle's Administration.—It was during Mr. Pringle's administration, which lasted from October 1847 to December 1850, that military commissions were abolished, and four different grades of civil and criminal courts established in lieu. These were the commissioners', magistrates', deputy magistrates', and kardars' courts. The office of judicial assistant to the commissioner was also made during this administration. The revenue of the province had now begun to show a great improvement, as the receipts, which in 1843-44 only realised 9,37,937 rupees, had risen in 1848-49 to 29,23,515 rupees, while the expenditure, which in the former year was as high as 76,62,974 rupees, had decreased in 1848-49 to 48,30,504 rupees. This expenditure did not, however, include the charge of the regular troops employed in Sindh. The province also received the benefit of a visit from Sir George Clerk, the Governor of Bombay, in the spring of 1848, who proceeded as far as Haidarābād, making himself acquainted with the chief wants of the country.

Mr. Frere's Administration.—In December 1850, Mr. Pringle, having resigned his appointment, was succeeded in January 1851 by Mr. (afterwards Sir Bartle) Frere, of the Bombay Civil Service, to whom Sindh is so much indebted for the great progress it made during his long and able administration of its affairs. It was mainly through the instrumentality of Mr. Frere that the Karāchi Library and Museum was established in 1851, and in order to make the latter a decidedly useful institution, he directed in 1853, that every deputy collector in Sindh, should forward annually, at the close of each season, through his immediate superior a fair mercantile specimen, numbered and labelled, of each description of such ordinary *raw* produce of his district as would bear carriage, and keep for a few months. These samples were intended for exposition in the museum, so that mercantile men, resident in Karāchi, might have an opportunity of seeing the *raw* products of the province, together with all information in connection with them. Previously, in 1852, Mr. Frere, with the laudable object of promoting trade in Sindh, had established two annual fairs, to be held—one at Karāchi for a space of sixty days, commencing on the 1st December, and the other at Sakhar, in Upper Sindh, to commence from 1st January, and to last forty-five days. It was further notified to all traders that, with the object of affording them increased facilities, all frontier duties would be remitted during the time these fairs were being held, and that commodious

Digitized by Google

buildings would be provided for their accommodation. It was in January 1852, also, that His Highness Mīr Ali Murād, of Khairpur, having been convicted of acts of forgery and fraud, was deprived of those lands and territories which lawfully belonged to the British Government. It had previously been brought to the knowledge of Sir Charles Napier, when Governor of Sindh, that a fraud had been committed by Mīr Ali Murād in a treaty, that of Nounāhar, concluded about 1842, between him and his two elder brothers, Mīrs Rustam and Mubārak Khān, after a battle in which Mīr Ali Murād had obtained the advantage. By this treaty, written on a leaf of a copy of the Kurān, certain lands were made over to the younger brother, and the forgery consisted in this leaf having been destroyed, and another substituted, on which the word "village" was altered to "district," where both had the same name, the effect of this being to place in Mīr Ali Murād's possession large and extensive *districts*, instead of villages only. Early in 1850, a commission was appointed to inquire into this accusation against Mir Ali Murād, he attending it in person; it ended in his guilt being fully proved, and in the issue of a proclamation by the then Governor-General of India, the Marquis of Dalhousie, which degraded the Mīr from the rank of Rāis, and deprived him of all his lands and territories, excepting those hereditary possessions left him by his father, Mīr Sohrāb Khān. The subjoined is a copy of the proclamation in question:

"The Government of India had long seen cause to believe that His Highness Mīr Ali Murād Khān, of Khairpur, by acts of forgery and fraud, had deprived the British Government of territory in Sindh, to which it was lawfully entitled. Reluctant to condemn the Mīr unless upon the clearest proof of his personal guilt, the Government of India directed that a full and public inquiry should be made into the charges that had been brought against him. His Highness attended the inquiry in person, every opportunity was afforded of eliciting the truth, and of establishing His Highness' innocence of the crime of which he had been accused. His Highness Mīr Ali Murād Khān entirely failed to rebut the charge. On clear and complete evidence, he was convicted of having destroyed a leaf of the Kurān, in which the treaty of Nounāhar was written, and of having substituted for it another leaf of a different tenor, whereby His Highness fraudulently obtained possession of several large districts instead of villages of the same name, greatly to the prejudice of the British Government, to which the said districts lawfully belonged, and in gross violation of good faith

Digitized by Google

and honour. The Government of India sought no pretext to interfere with the possessions of His Highness Mīr Ali Murād Khān. It desired that His Highness should continue to rule the territories he held in peace and security, and it was slow to entertain and to urge against His Highness accusations which placed in jeopardy his reputation and authority. But the Mīr's guilt has been proved. The Government of India will not permit His Highness Mīr Ali Murād Khān to escape with impunity, and a great public crime to remain unpunished. Wherefore the Government of India has resolved, and hereby declares that Mīr Ali Murād Khān, of Khairpur, is degraded from the rank of Rāis, and that all his lands and territories, excepting those hereditary possessions only which were allotted to him by his father, Mir Sohrāb Khān, shall henceforth be a portion of the British Empire in India. The inhabitants of those territories are hereby called upon to submit themselves peaceably to the dominion under which they have passed, in full reliance that they will be defended against their enemies, and protected from harm; and that unmolested in their persons, in their property and their homes they will be governed with just and mild authority.

"By order of the most noble the Governor-General of India.

(Signed) H. B. E. FRERE,
"Commissioner.

"21 January, 1852."

The possessions so confiscated by the Government of India comprised the Pargannas of Kandiārā and Naushahra (known as Sahiti), which subsequently became a portion of the Hāidārābād Collectorate: the Būrdika, Shāhbēla, Chak, Saiyadābād, Uboura, Mirpur, and Ladda Gagun districts, together with the Alor, Bakhar, and Bambūrki Tappas, all of which were incorporated with the Shikārpur Collectorate. The total area of the districts so confiscated is computed at about 5412 square miles. In April 1856, Mīr Ali Murād proceeded to England, to lay his grievances before the Home Government, but the result was unsatisfactory. In September 1852, a municipal commission, the first of the kind in the province, was established at Karāchi, mainly under the auspices of the Commissioner, who became its first president, and by his great influence and position materially aided the progress of the infant institution. In 1853 the ex-Mirs of Sindh were permitted by the Government of India to return to their native country, and in April of the following year, three of them, viz., Mīrs Sher Mahomed Khān, Khān Mahomed, and Shāh Mahomed, arrived in the province, selecting Mirpur, the

Digitized by Google

stronghold of the first-named Mīr, for their residence. The year 1854 was marked by great educational progress in Karāchi; the Commissioner presiding at the opening of the Government English School, on the Bandar-road, in October, and at that of the European and Indo-British School, situate in the camp, in the following month.

It was also during Mr. Frere's term of office that the large mortality in Sindh, arising from snake-bite, attracted much attention, and measures were proposed by him for its prevention. From a report prepared by Dr. Imlach, Civil Surgeon of Shikārpur, in 1855, on this subject, it would appear that in 1854 no less than 306 cases of snake-bite occurred, the mortality from which was sixty-three, or a per-centage of 20·5 fatal cases. So many deaths were reported as taking place from this cause that it began to be suspected that the excuse of a snake-bite might be often invented to conceal the murder of women, from motives of jealousy, a crime very common in Sindh, but on careful inquiries being made, such was not found to be the case. There are numerous species of snakes in the province, many of them poisonous, and Mr. Assistant-Apothecary V. D'Souza, of the Bombay Medical Department, who has devoted great attention to this subject, mentions eighteen which in the course of his experience had been seen and examined by him, the greater number of these belonging to the species *Coluber*, and but few to that of the *Boa*.

The most venomous snakes in Sindh are the "Khappur" (*Scytab Byzonata*), which in length does not generally exceed fifteen inches; the black cobra, called by the Sindhis the *Karo Nang*, the Munneir, and the Lundi. Of these the Khappur is by far the most deadly, the cobra being unable even to withstand its poison, and it is a species which is, unhappily, but too commonly met with. The snake season in Sindh may be considered as lasting for six months in the year, that is to say, from the early part of May to the latter end of October. It is during this period that they wander about, the annual river inundation compelling them to leave the low-lying lands, their usual haunts, and thus to venture among the habitations of men. Agriculturists of the male population seem to be those who suffer mostly from snake-bite, and when no proper remedies are applied, the symptoms of exhaustion come on very rapidly, death generally taking place in from one to six hours. The native remedies for snake-bite are principally an internal administering of black pepper, ghi, onions, and the fruit of the pilū tree; occasionally

Digitized by Google

recourse is had to charming, which is done by "jogis," specially summoned for that purpose. The best European remedy hitherto found appears to consist in the internal administration of *liquor ammoniæ*, but Mr. Apothecary D'Souza has, in addition to this treatment, found the application of nitric acid to the part bitten very successful. Whether the number of venomous reptiles in Sindh is likely to decrease as the population of the province increases, seems questionable, for this does not appear to be the case in the Bombay Collectorate of Ratnāgīri, which, though possessing a redundant population, is nevertheless much infested with poisonous snakes, to such an extent indeed as to have made it long since an important matter of consideration with the Bombay Government.

In 1856 Mr. Frere left the province for a time on furlough, his duties meanwhile being carried on by Colonel John Jacob, the Political Superintendent of the Upper Sindh frontier, who, in April of that year, issued a proclamation abolishing "Statute" or compulsory labour throughout Sindh, every person being henceforth at perfect liberty to work where and at what rates he pleased. In the same month a notification was issued prohibiting the practice among police officers of inducing, by use of force or threats, accused persons to confess crimes with which they might be charged. It was in 1856 also that a topographical survey was introduced into the province, the establishments for this purpose being transferred from the Panjāb. During Mr. Frere's administration, that is to say, up to October 1859, a large portion of the Shikārpur Collectorate comprising the Rohri, Shikārpur, and Sakhar districts, the frontier district of Upper Sindh, and the hill district of Karachi, with an aggregate area of 9665 square miles, were surveyed topographically. During 1857, a year rendered memorable by the occurrence of the Indian Mutiny, the province of Sindh did not wholly escape the troubles which beset other portions of British India. On the 14th of September, the 21st Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, then stationed at Karāchi, broke out into open mutiny, a number of the sepoys being told off to murder the Commissioner, the General-Commanding at that station, and other officials. The conspiracy was fortunately detected in time to admit of precautionary measures being taken, and the principal mutineers were speedily caught and tried by court-martial. Five of them were blown away from guns, eleven were hanged, and a large number were transported beyond seas. During the last two years of Mr. Frere's rule in Sindh, several important works of progress were being carried out.

Digitized by Google

In April 1858, he, with great ceremony, turned the first sod of the Sindh Railway, an important line of communication, intended to place Kotri on the Indus and Karāchi in close proximity to each other, and thus save the necessity for sending both goods and passengers by the tedious and uncertain river-route to Gisri Baudar. The Oriental Inland Steam Company (established in 1856) also began its operations in Sindh, in 1858, by placing two steam trains, with all necessary apparatus, on the river Indus, for communication between Karāchi and Mūltān. Another important work, the Eastern Nārrā Canal (passing through an old bed of the Indus), commenced in 1853 and finished in May 1859, was opened with great success. The object of this scheme was to improve the Eastern Nārrā, by throwing an abundant supply of water into it from the Indus during the inundation season, by means of a new channel at Rohri, and this was intended to fertilise those lands hitherto only partially cultivated on either side of this canal, owing to the small quantity of water previously available. The expenditure upon this great work, up to 1859, was estimated at about five laks of rupees. A rebellion took place in 1859, in the Nagar Parkar district (now a portion of the Thur and Parkar) which was put down by a force sent from Haidarābād, under the command of Colonel Evans. It resulted in the capture of the Rānā and his minister, both of whom were tried in the following year, and sentenced, the former to fourteen, and the latter to ten years transportation. It was in May, 1859, that the Commissioner was nominated a Civil Knight Commander of the Bath, and in the following month of August, Sir Bartle Frere was appointed a member of the Supreme Council at Calcutta, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, of the Bombay Civil Service, being selected to succeed him in the Commissionership of Sindh. It must be conceded, that Sir Bartle Frere's able administration of Sindh during the long period of nine years had done much towards promoting its prosperity, and raising it to importance in both a political and commercial sense. Ever ready to give assistance and advice in all well-conceived schemes intended for the good of the province, the country soon showed signs of steady improvement; old canals were cleared and re-opened, and fresh ones constructed; good roads were made, on which new villages sprang up with wonderful rapidity. Independently of the town of Karāchi, the Municipal Act (XXVI. of 1850) was introduced into nineteen other towns in Sindh during his administration, and a written language, as well as a judicial code, were given to the province through the exertions of his talented assistants, Messrs. Ellis and Gibbs. In

Digitized by Google

the month of October, 1859, a few days before the departure of Sir Bartle Frere from Sindh, the public of Karāchi, embracing all classes of the community, both European and native, held a meeting, when it was unanimously resolved not only to present an address to the retiring Commissioner on the occasion of his leaving the province for a seat in the Supreme Council, but to raise a fund for the purpose of marking, by some public testimonial, their appreciation of his successful and lengthened administration of the affairs of Sindh. It resulted in the erection of a noble building at Karāchi, appropriately called the "Frere Hall," which was opened with great ceremony in October, 1865, and where Sir Bartle, when Governor of Bombay, was himself received by the inhabitants of Karāchi, on the occasion of his last visit to Sindh in the year 1866.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity's Administration.—During the administration of Mr. J. D. Inverarity, which lasted from October 1859, to March 1862, many changes were effected in the revenue departments of the province. Among these was an alteration in revenue management by discontinuing the practice of reckoning the revenue of a year to be derived from the "Rabbi" harvest of one inundation season, and the "Kharrif" of a different year, and bringing the revenue of one inundation season into the accounts of the year as the revenue of *that* year. For the collection of land revenue, the revenue year was fixed to commence from the 1st of August, and to end on the 31st of July following; the dates of payment of instalments for Kharrif and Rabbi were also appointed to be as follows:

Kharrif	1st January. 15th February. 1st April.	Rabbi	15th May. 15th June. 15th July.

A considerable reduction was at the same time made in the expenditure of the subordinate revenue and judicial district establishments. In canals and their management, the plan of closing all clearance accounts with the financial year was introduced, and it was during this administration that the exacavation of the Mitrow Canal was carried out at a considerable cost to the State. Great delay had taken place in the extension of this canal which was first projected in 1851, but owing to alteration of plans, the undertaking was not sanctioned till 1859. Three months after the commencement of this work it began to repay the amount expended upon it. The enlargement of the Bigāri Canal, dividing the Sindh frontier district from a portion of the Shikārpur Collectorate, had previously (1856) been completed at a cost to the State of

Digitized by Google

55,176 rupees. In judicial matters the Code of Civil Procedure (Act VIII. of 1859), was in 1862 extended to Sindh, though validity to this extension was not given till 1864, by Imperial Act V. of that year. The result of this extension was speedily shown by a marked improvement in the administration of civil justice. A small Cause Court was also, in 1861, established at Karāchi, where such an institution was greatly needed. The Jāgir inquiries and settlement of all claims of persons holding free grants of garden land, or charitable grants under previous native governments in the province of Sindh, were completed in 1862. On the conquest of the province in 1843, rules for the settlement of claims to Jāgirs, had been laid down by Sir Charles Napier, but these were modified under succeeding administrations as experience suggested, so as to effect a settlement that should be at once equitable and complete. These inquiries referred particularly to the four great Tālpur families in Sindh—the Shāhwāni, Shāhdādāni, Khanāni, and Manakāni—to the Saiyads of Thata, and after them to Sirdārs, Jāgirdārs, Pattēdars, Khairātdars, and Garden grantees. The Sindh police establishments were re-organised, and several reductions in the rural and foot police were made; the number of European adjutants of police were at the same time reduced. Education, both in the English and vernacular languages, in government schools was greatly extended throughout the province, and the Municipal Act (XXVI. of 1850) was introduced into several towns of the Haidarābād and Shikārpur Collectorates. It was during Mr. Inverarity's administration that provision was made for the conservancy of the river Indus, and for the registration of all boats on that river. It had been found that "snags," that is to say, the trunks and arms of trees swept away by the inundation floods from the river bank on which they grew, and more or less imbedded in the practicable channels, had begun to offer serious obstruction to steamers, and native boats navigating the Indus. Captain Balfour, at that time Superintendent of the Indus Flotilla, proposed the appointment of an officer specially to attend to the conservancy of the river, the expenses of this measure being met by a fee to be imposed on the registration of all boats plying on the Indus. This proposal was subsequently incorporated in an Act (I. of 1863) passed by the Bombay Legislative Council, which came into operation in the province on the 1st of January, 1863. In 1860 the Karāchi Chamber of Commerce was established, principally for promoting and protecting the mercantile interests of Sindh, and for collecting and classifying information on all matters of general commercial interest, and in the same year a

Digitized by Google

stimulus was given to the wool trade, one of the chief staples of Sindh, by the introduction into the country of several rams of the best Leicester breed for improving more especially the breed of sheep in Balochisthān. But by far the most important operations carried on during this administration, as affecting the future development of the resources of the province, were first, the commencement of the Karāchi Harbour Improvement Works, a scheme which had been proposed in 1856, and second, by the opening of the Sindh Railway from Karāchi to Kotri, on the 13th May, 1861. The former undertaking is unhappily still in an unfinished state, its usefulness being mainly dependent upon the works being carried out in their entirety; nothing, therefore, need here be said of the *partial* benefits it has since conferred upon the commerce of the province, but it is impossible to over-estimate the usefulness of the Sindh Railway, in a commercial point of view, as facilitating the transit of goods and passengers to or from Kotri, one of the permanent banks of the river, and thus avoiding the long tedious river and sea-route from that town to Karāchi, viâ the Indus Delta.

Mr. S. Mansfield's Administration.—Mr. J. D. Inverarity was succeeded, in 1862, as Commissioner in Sindh, by Mr. S. Mansfield, of the Bombay Civil Service, whose administration of the province lasted till March 1867. During his term of office great improvements were effected in both the revenue and judicial departments. Rules were laid down for the departmental examination of officers in the government service, as well as for the examination of candidates for employment in the subordinate vernacular branches of the public service. New rules were also issued for yearly test measurements of cultivation, by both deputy collectors of districts and mūkhtiārkārs, as well as for the survey measurement, and clearance of canals, an arrangement greatly conducive to the increase of the government revenue. In judicial matters the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861) was introduced into the province, where it had the effect of placing the Magisterial Courts upon a more satisfactory footing than before. Mūnsiffs (since called subordinate judges) were appointed to almost all the divisions of districts throughout Sindh, and the establishment of the small Cause Court at Karāchi was legalised; but the most important judicial innovation was the introduction of the Sindh Courts' Act (Bom. XII. of 1866), by which a High Court was established in the province, with a separate officer as Judicial Commissioner, at its head, the Commissioner in Sindh being thus deprived of his purely judicial functions. This act

Digitized by Google

gave, as well a legal status to all the courts, civil and criminal, throughout Sindh. Improvements were also effected in jail management by the appointment of superintendents and jailors to all district jails. For providing funds for carrying out public works of general local utility and improvement in the province, and to aid in defraying the expenses of the Public Works Department, a local cess of one anna in the rupee on land and sayer revenue was introduced, and specially legalised by Bom. Act VIII. of 1865. Another Bombay enactment (IX. of 1863), known as the "Cotton Frauds Prevention Act," was also brought into force in Sindh, in March 1864, and an inspector, with establishment, appointed to carry out its provisions. In public works great progress was made in the prosecution of the Karāchi Harbour Improvements, as well as in the revenue survey, and settlement departments, more than one-half of all the Tālūkās in the province having, at the close of this administration, been classed and assessed by the latter. An engineering school, the second of its class in Sindh, was opened under government auspices at Haidarābād, and an office of Paper Currency, in accordance with Act XIX. of 1861, was established at Karāchi. In the month of October, 1865, the Frere Hall (erected in honour of Sir H. Bartle E. Frere), which had cost in building up to that date nearly one and three-quarter laks of rupees, was opened by Mr. Mansfield, with much ceremony, in the presence of a large assemblage of Europeans and natives.

Sir W. L. Merewether's Administration.—Colonel Sir W. L. Merewether, of the Bombay Army, succeeded Mr. Mansfield as Commissioner in Sindh, his appointment dating from 12th June, 1867, but owing to his services being required during the Abyssinian war of 1867-68, he did not take up his appointment till 10th July, 1868, Mr. W. H. Havelock, of the Bombay Civil Service, acting for him as commissioner during this interval. Among the various improvements carried out during this present administration, may be mentioned the re-organisation of the whole of the Sindh police, by which numerous reductions were effected, and an entirely English nomenclature given to both officers and men of this force, who are now known as district and assistant district superintendents, inspectors, chief and head constables, and constables. In the revenue department several changes in the method of test measurements by deputy collectors and mūkhtiarkars have been made, and a new system of calculating and levying the water-rate (Hakkāba) has been introduced. Improvements have also been effected in many of the canals in the

Digitized by Google

province, more especially in the Bigāri, Arul, Kazia, Gājā, Ghār, and others, and a new and large navigating channel, known as the Sakhar and Shāhdādpur Canal, intended to irrigate an extensive tract of uncultivated land in the Larkhana, Rattā-dērā and Shāhdādpūr sub-divisions, has been completed, and was opened in 1870. The topographical survey of Sindh has also been completed, and the settlement department having assessed nearly all the Tālūkās in the Karāchi, Haidarābād, and Shikārpur Collectorates, have commenced the survey of the Upper Sindh frontier district. Education has made rapid strides in the province during this administration, and is a subject in which the Commissioner in Sindh takes a great personal interest. A pleasing feature in this progress of education is its extension among the native females of Sindh during the past few years, a new but very satisfactory phase, when it is remembered that the great majority of the native community of this part of British India is of the Mahomedan persuasion, who, as a body, are averse to any instruction being given to their women.

The publication, from 1868, of the Sindh "Official Gazette" in the Commissioner's printing office, copies of which are supplied gratis to all heads of offices in the Civil Department throughout the province, has proved most useful, and has been the means of saving a large amount of written correspondence. The gazette contains all appointments, promotions, grants of leave, &c., referring to Sindh; the orders of the Governments of India and Bombay; copies of all new enactments applying to the Bombay Presidency, and notices, &c., from heads of offices of different departments. A translation, in Sindhi, of this gazette is also published for the use of the native revenue and judicial public servants, and of the inspectors of police. In the Postal Department there was introduced, from 1868, a rural messenger post, by which the benefits of the post-office are now extended to a large number of district villages, hitherto without the pale of postal communication. A road has been constructed between the Jūngshāi railway station and the town of Thata, so as to place the latter within easy access of the railway, and the width of roads generally in the province has been increased to twenty and thirty feet, according to class, instead of, as formerly, twelve and twenty-four feet, respectively. Ferry steamers have also been stationed at Sakhar and Rohri, in lieu of the boats hitherto in use there. It is during the present administration that the winding-up of an unfortunate undertaking, the Oriental Inland Steam Navigation Company has taken place, some of its vessels being purchased by the Indus Flotilla Company,

Digitized by Google

which at present does all the steam-carrying trade between Kotri and Sakhar, and to a great extent that between the latter town and Mūltān. To avoid sending their vessels for repair round by the Delta to Karāchi, a floating dock, sent out originally in pieces from England, was put up in 1869, in the river at Kotri, and has been found most useful.

During the year 1869, when a severe famine visited the Rājpūt State of Marwar, some thousands of its starving inhabitants immigrated into the Thur and Parkar, and the eastern portion of the Haidarābād Collectorate. There they were kindly treated and taken care of by the several revenue authorities of those districts, and maintained at the expense of the government. Those of them who were physically able to work were put to light labour, but many of the infirm and helpless died from the effects of starvation and sickness. The sum total spent by the Sindh Government up to April 1871, in relieving these poor creatures, amounted to 1,28,514 rupees.

Up to the end of 1870, the Karāchi Harbour Improvement Works had made considerable progress. The Kiamāri Groyne East Pier, Napier Mole Bridge, Chinni Creek Channel, &c., had been completed some years before, but as it became evident that no permanent benefit could be expected till the Manora Breakwater was constructed, sanction was obtained in 1869 to commence this work. On 1st November, 1870, the first concrete block of the breakwater was laid with much ceremony by Sir W. L. Merewether, and should no suspension of operations take place, the completion of this, the most important of all the works connected with the Harbour Improvement scheme, may be expected in about two or three years.

With regard to the Sindh Railway, though nothing has yet been done during this or the preceding administrations, towards extending it to the Panjāb, the Indian Government have, within the last two or three years, decided upon constructing a state railway from Sakhar (or Rohri) to Mūltān, and the preliminary surveys for this line may be considered as completed. This must, therefore, be regarded as a first step towards lessening the present wide gap of railway communication between the two provinces. But of that portion lying between Sakhar and Kotri, it was until very lately undecided whether the river between the two places should still continue to be the great highway for the trade of Sindh and the Panjāb, or whether a line of railway, to run upon the bank of a large canal that had been proposed to be cut, at an immense cost, from Rohri, to a spot not far distant from the city of Haida-

Digitized by Google

rābād, was ultimately to connect them.* This junction with the Panjāb line will, it is believed, enhance the usefulness of the Sindh Railway, which, in its present state, may not inaptly be compared to the broken link of a chain, that on strategical grounds alone, should surround our Indian possessions. It is a step which will doubtless make Karāchi the important station its excellent geographical position demands, and in the event of its harbour being ultimately benefited by the extensive works which, during the past twelve years, have been in operation there, enable it to take a high place among the great commercial cities of British India.

* Recent orders from the Imperial Government have, however, settled this question, and it has now been determined to construct a line of railway from Kotri to Sakhar, which will form a portion of the Indus Valley State Railway to connect Sindh with the Panjāb.

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER IV.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

THE DIVISION OF THE PROVINCE OF SINDH FOR POLITICAL, JUDICIAL, AND REVENUE PURPOSES—METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION—THE SINDH POLICE FORCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT—POSTAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—CIVIL-MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENTS (INDO-EUROPEAN AND GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS)—SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENTS.

SINDH, which, though generally regarded as a non-regulation province, is only nominally so, since the principal regulations and acts of the older provinces have been at different times extended to it, is, for political, revenue, and judicial purposes, divided into five large portions—that is to say—the three Collectorates of Karāchi, Haidarābād, and Shikārpūr, and the two Political Superintendencies of the Upper Sindh frontier, and the Thur and Parkar districts. The administration of the entire province is carried on by an officer styled the "Commissioner in Sindh," who is subordinate to the government of Bombay, but can, when necessary, have certain of the powers of a local government delegated to him by the Governor of Bombay, in Council. He is assisted in his general work of superintendence by two Assistant-Commissioners, the one a covenanted officer, whose duties correspond to those of a secretary, and who is, besides, Educational Inspector, and Branch Inspector General of Registration in Sindh, the other, an uncovenanted servant of considerable official experience. The Commissioner exercises a general supervision over all the different government departments in Sindh, such as the Political, Revenue, Financial, General, Public Works, Judicial, Marine, Police, Irrigation, &c.

Formerly, the highest judicial and executive functions were united in the Commissioner in Sindh, who was assisted by an officer styled the "Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner," and

Digitized by Google

his court, in a civil point of view, regulated all necessary procedure, and, as a final court of Appeal, corresponded to the then Bombay Saddar Diwāni Adālat, while, in a criminal sense, it answered to the Saddar Foujdāri Adālat, confirming all sentences requiring its sanction, except those of death and transportation for life, for which alone the order of the Bombay Governor-in-Council was necessary.* This combination of the judicial and executive elements lasted till 1866, when a local Act (XII.) of the Bombay Government (declaring the constitution of Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature in Sindh) was passed, which, among other matters, provided a Saddar Court for Sindh, and a Judicial Commissioner to preside over it, with control also over all other courts, civil and criminal, throughout the province. He is also a District Judge throughout Sindh within the meaning of the Indian Divorce Act (IV. of 1869), and has a general supervision over all the jails in the province.

Before the introduction of the Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes, there was in each of the three Zillas an officer called the Judicial Deputy Magistrate, vested, as regarded criminal justice, with powers corresponding to Session Judges, and in civil matters, with powers corresponding to those of the magistrate of a district, but trying only such cases as were sent to him by his superior. From his decisions in original suits an appeal lay, in the first place, to the magistrate, and then to the Commissioner in Sindh. By the present arrangement these officers are now styled District and Session Judges, and in their civil capacity have jurisdiction in suits to any amount, and from whose decisions an appeal lies to the Saddar Court in Sindh. As Sessions Judges, they are vested with the powers mentioned in Section 22 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act XXV. of 1861), and hold sessions at various places in their respective districts six times in the year. The District Judge and Sessions Judge of Karāchi is also judge of the Pārsi Matrimonial Court. In addition to this the Shikārpur Court of Session hold sessions at Jacobābād, in the frontier district, and the Haidarābād Court of Session, at Umarkot, in the Thur and Parkar district, each twice in the year. Immediately under the District Judges in the judicial scale, are the Civil Subordinate Judges (formerly called Mūnsiffs), of whom there are three in the Karāchi, four in the Haidarābād, four in the Shikārpur districts, and one in the frontier district of Upper Sindh.

* On the introduction of the Criminal Procedure Code, in January, 1862, the powers of life and death were exercised by the Commissioner in Sindh without reference to the Bombay Government.

Digitized by Google

In civil matters their jurisdiction extends to all suits in value up to 5000 rupees, and appeals from their decisions lie to the Civil Judges of their districts.

Over each of the three Collectorates of Karāchi, Haidarābād, and Shikārpur, having the enormous areas of 16,109, 9218, and 10,242 square miles, respectively, is placed an officer, who, as "Collector and Magistrate," is invested with extensive powers of revenue and magisterial superintendence. His duties, indeed, are many and varied. As "Collector" he sees to the general collection of the revenue of his district in all its branches, superintends the expenditure of local funds, and the construction of local public works, through the agency of the Local Funds Engineer of the district; is responsible, through his deputies, for the clearance of the various irrigational canals in his Collectorate; is the Registrar of Assurances in his district, and attends also to numerous other matters of a general and miscellaneous nature. In his capacity as the chief officer charged with the executive administration of his district in criminal matters, he is vested with the highest magisterial powers allowed by the Criminal Procedure Code (Act XXV. of 1861), and is empowered to hear all appeals from the sentences of the subordinate magistrates placed under him. He has also a general control over the police of the district. In the important duties above enumerated, he is assisted, according to the different powers conferred upon them by the local government, by the deputy and extra assistant collectors and magistrates (European and native), of whom there are five in the Karāchi district, five in the Haidarābād, and six in the Shikārpur districts. A few of the native assistant collectors belong to the Tālpur family, to whom these appointments were given, in order that they might, under British rule, exercise some share in the administration of their native province. There are no honorary magistrates in Sindh, the last of these was H. H. Mīr Mahomed Khān Talpur (deceased). Lower still in the scale of authority come the native officers, who are called Mūkhtiarkārs (of three different classes), and Tappadars. Of the former, there are twelve in the Karāchi, thirteen in the Haidarābād, seventeen in the Shikārpur Collectorates, three in the Frontier district, and seven in the Thur and Parkar, having each the revenue charge of a "Tālūkā," or subdivision of a Deputy Collectorate, and the latter of a "Tappa" or cluster of villages, several of which make up a "Tālūkā." In addition to being revenue officers, the Mūkhtiarkars are subordinate magistrates of either the 1st or 2nd classes, and as such, exercise magisterial authority in the Tālūkās

Digitized by Google

placed under their charge. The Tappadars have no magisterial powers whatever, their duties being confined exclusively to the collection of the government revenue from their respective Tuppas. Appeals from the sentences of the district magistrate and all full-power magistrates lie to the Session judge, and from all subordinate magistrates of either the 1st or 2nd classes to the magistrate of the district, or to such divisional or other full-power magistrates as may be so empowered by the local government.

Over the frontier district of Upper Sindh, with an area of 2225 square miles, there is a Political Superintendent, with magisterial powers, who is also Commandant of the large military force employed in that portion of the province. Under him, is an Assistant Political Superintendent, and a Deputy Collector, both of them invested with magisterial powers. To these, again, succeed three Mūkhtiarkārs and a number of Tappadars, as in the larger districts of Sindh.

For the Thur and Parkar district, which has a very large area (about 12,729 square miles), but a scanty population, there being not quite 18 souls to the square mile, there is, at present, a Political Superintendent with extensive revenue and magisterial powers, and under him a European Deputy Collector, and several Mūkhtiarkars. Up to 1856, the Thur and Parkar district was under the control of the assistant political agent in Katchh, but subsequently it was incorporated in the province of Sindh.

Sindh Police Force.—The police force employed in the province of Sindh consists of three district superintendents, one assistant district superintendent, fourteen inspectors, and 3867 petty officers and constables (with establishments), who are, according to their duties, known as district, town, and municipal police. The police, in each of the three Collectorates, are under the immediate control of a district superintendent, the single assistant superintendent being stationed at Karāchi, under the superintendent of police of that district, where he supervises the municipal and city police intended for the protection of that town. The police on the Upper Sindh frontier, and in the Thur and Parkar, are superintended by the two chief political officers of those districts, while the entire police force of the province is controlled by the Commissioner in Sindh, who is, for this purpose "Commissioner of Police" as well. Cattle-lifting and thefts in general, are the chief offences with which the police in Sindh are called upon to deal. The following table will show the proportion of policemen to area and inhabitants in each of the five districts of Sindh :—

Digitized by Google

Karachi. . . .	1 Policeman	to	14	sq. miles,	and to 299	of the inhabitants.
Haidarābād . .	1	ditto	to	11	ditto	and to 625	ditto
Shikārpur . . .	1	ditto	to	10	ditto	and to 555	ditto
Upper Sindh frontier . .	1	ditto	to	6	ditto	and to 187	ditto
Thur and Parkar	1	ditto	to	26	ditto	and to 464	ditto

Public Works Department.—The Public Works Department in Sindh, of which the superintending Engineer of the province (always an officer of the Corps of Military Engineers) is the head, consists of seven executive engineers, and nine assistants, who are a body of graded officers, some being military, and others uncovenanted, civil engineers. These, as executive engineers of districts, or assistants, carry out the construction of public works, clearance of canals, &c. Besides the irrigational branch of this department, the head of which is styled the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sindh, and his subordinate officers, Superintendents of Canal works Eastern and Western Indus, with suitable establishments for carrying on their duties—there are the Local Fund Engineer establishments, three in number, one in each Collectorate, and controlled by the Collector. These local funds, as provided for by Bombay Act (VIII. of 1865), which authorises taxation in the province of Sindh for objects of public local utility and improvement, are derived from the following sources, viz., a *one anna* cess on every rupee of ordinary land revenue, and the same sum on every rupee of Sayer revenue, as well as three per cent. on the assessable value of alienated lands. With these funds, roads, bridges, public buildings, &c., in each district are constructed and repaired, and the Local Fund Engineering establishments paid. A portion of the establishment employed in the Karāchi district is under the superintendence of the Executive Engineer, Lower and Central Sindh.

The Irrigational Department in Sindh was, in 1868, parcelled out into six distinct charges or divisions, each under the superintendence of an executive Engineer, with establishment. These charges, which are named after the principal streams traversing the districts, are as follow:

Division or Charge.	Districts comprised.
1. Bigāri . . .	Jacobabād, the left bank (Rohri) district, and the northern part of the Shikārpur Collectorate.
2. Ghār . . .	The remainder of the Shikārpur Collectorate to its southern boundary, and the Sakhar and Shahdādpur Canal.

Digitized by Google

Division or Charge.	Districts comprised.
3. Rohri Canal . .	Nārrā supply channel, and northern half of the Haidarābād Collectorate, as far as the Phulēli.
4. Phulēli . . .	The southern half of the Haidarābād Collectorate.
5. Lower Nārrā . .	Mitrow Canal; whole of Nārrā valley in the Haidarābād Collectorate, and Naggar Parkar.
6. Karāchi Collectorate	The whole of the Karāchi Collectorate.

Though the Government canals in this province are all under the general supervision of the Executive Engineers of districts, the annual clearances are carried out during the cold season, through the Deputy Collectors and their subordinates. The estimates for these clearances are prepared by the Sazāwulkārs of the Executive Engineers' establishments, so soon as a sufficient subsidence of the inundation waters takes place, their work being checked by the canal overseers of the same department of public works, while a Mūkhtiarkār, or, if his services be not available, a Mūnshideputed by him, accompanies the overseer, noting his measurements, as also those of the Sazāwulkārs as well.

Customs Department.—The Sea-Customs Department in Sindh, which has its head-quarters at Karāchi, the only port of any consequence on the sea-board of the province, consists of a Collector (who is also Harbour Magistrate), an Assistant Collector, Appraiser, Inspectors, and Deputy Shipping Master, with office establishments. The subordinate ports of Ketti and Sirgāndā, in the Indus delta, are in charge of a Custom's officer, but controlled by the Collector. The external trade of Karāchi which may, in fact, be almost called that of all Sindh itself, will be found entered into in considerable detail under the heading "**Karāchi,**" and to be referred to also in the subsequent chapter. From this it will be seen how greatly it has increased since the conquest of the province, in 1843.

The Port officer of Karāchi, who is also the Conservator of the harbour, superintends the Pilot Establishment (consisting of three pilots), lighthouse, etc., and for this purpose resides permanently at Manora fort. As the Port officer's establishment is in no way self-supporting, but involves a considerable annual loss, the Bombay Government, in 1870, directed the authorities in Sindh to ascertain whether the establishment of a Port Trust at Karāchi would tend to remove this yearly indebtedness. The recorded opinion, however, of a Committee, representing mercan-

Digitized by Google

tile and other interests, appointed by the Commissioner in Sindh, to consider the question, strongly deprecated the establishment of any trust for the present, on the grounds that it would greatly injure the trade of the port by deterring shipmasters from visiting Karāchi, but they at the same time suggested that the subject might again be brought forward for consideration so soon as the works for improving the harbour were completed.

Postal Department.—The Postal Department in Sindh is supervised by a Chief Inspector of Post-Offices, who is himself subordinate to the Director General of Post-Offices in India, and under him are a Horse and Camel Dāk Mail Superintendent, three Sub-Inspectors of divisions, and thirteen Post-Masters. There are three classes of Post-offices in Sindh, the Disbursing, Subordinate, and Branch: of the former there are three, situate at the principal towns in Sindh—Karāchi, Haidarābād, and Shikārpur. There are eleven subordinate post-offices, which are in Lower and Upper Sindh only, and the branch offices number twenty five. The sea-going mails are not under the Sindh Postal Department, but are directly controlled by that of Bombay. The average rate per hour at which the mails are carried, is, by railway fourteen miles, by horse nine, and by Kassids (or foot line) four miles. There is also a "Rural Messenger Post," introduced in 1868, which brings villages at a distance from the imperial lines into postal communication with all other parts of the country. The postal department in Sindh, up to 1854, was placed directly under the Local Government, but from that year it was incorporated in the Imperial Postal Department.

Educational Department.—The Educational Department in Sindh is supervised by an Educational Inspector, who is at the same time the covenanted Assistant Commissioner in Sindh, and he is in this duty assisted by a Deputy Educational Inspector, two Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors, with suitable establishments, and eighteen head-masters of High, Normal, Engineering, and Anglo-Vernacular institutions. The total number of Government Schools in Sindh, of all kinds, in 1869–70 was 157, divided into Normal, Engineering, High, graded Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular (or primary) schools; of these, twenty-nine are girls' schools, but female education, though it has made great progress in Sindh during the last few years, may as yet be said to be only in its infancy, a fact which is mainly attributable to the great mass of the people being of the Mahomedan persuasion. The total number of pupils attending these schools in Sindh was, in the same year, 8261, of whom 5339 were Hindūs, and 2855 Maho-

Digitized by Google

medans, but not more than 800 of them were then studying the English language. The Normal schools are situate at Haidarābād and Sakhar, and the Engineering school at the former town. The number of Government Schools in existence in 1859–60 was but 20, and the expenditure on education in Sindh in that year 12,990 rupees, whereas, in 1869–70, the amount so expended was 1,38,871 rupees. The number of indigenous schools in the former year is not known, but in 1869–70 there were 279 such institutions, with an average attendance of 6136 scholars, though but *four* only of these were in receipt of grants-in-aid on the system of payment by results. If the aggregate number of scholastic institutions of all denominations be taken at 436, with an average attendance of 14,397 pupils, this will show that about one in every 127 of the population of the province was, in 1869-70, under instruction. It must, however, be borne in mind that this instruction, in the greater number of the indigenous vernacular schools is of a very poor and unsatisfactory nature. The following table will show from what sources the income of the Educational Department was derived, and on what objects the disbursements were made during the year 1869–70.

RECEIPTS.

Imperial Fund.	School-fee Fund.	Educational Cess Fund.	Municipal or Popular Contributions.	Sale Proceeds of Books.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.
rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
60,684	6,757	52,239	19,247	2,270	356	1,41,553

DISBURSEMENTS.

On what Account.	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
On Inspection and subsidiary charges .	17,740	1,892	19,632
On Government Institutions	20,676	68,908	89,584
On Private Institutions receiving aid from the Government	4,480	...	4,480
Book and Translation Departments, and Special Allowances	14,591	10,584	25,175
	57,487	81,384	1,38,871

The number of schools, Government and private, in each Collectorate and Political Superintendency, in 1869–70, with the

Digitized by Google

number of pupils attending them, is shown in the accompanying table:

District.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.	
	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.
Karāchi	30	16	1,759	1,030
Haidarābād	45	105	2,147	2,381
Shikārpur	68	142	3,723	2,446
Thur and Parkar. . . .	14	14	632	239
Frontier	...	2	...	40?
	157	279	8,261	6,136

The course of instruction in the Government High Schools professes to educate students up to the matriculation standard of the Bombay University, and that in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools up to the third English standard. Among the private institutions the European and Indo-European School at Karāchi, as also the Missionary Schools at that town and at Haidarābād, teach up to the matriculation standard of the Bombay University, but the instruction generally given in the indigenous vernacular schools of the province is poor in character and much below the standard observed in Government Schools. It is confined mainly to the reading of the Kurān, and in addition to the vernacular a slight knowledge of the Persian language. So far as the advantages to be gained by education are concerned, the Hindū portion of the population would appear to appreciate them far more than is the case with the Mahomedan community, and the Shikārpur Collectorate is reported, in this respect, to stand out favourably when compared with the other districts of the province. The recent adoption of the Hindi-ka-Sindhi character, in an improved form, in many of the schools has, it is considered, given a great impetus to the spread of education, more especially among the Hindū classes, with whom this character and not the Arabic-Sindhi is in vogue. The progress education has made of late years in Sindh is remarkable, and is a result due not only to the exertions of the officers of the department themselves, but to the great personal interest taken in its cause by the head of the province, and the material aid he is enabled to afford it by his high position and influence.

Civil Medical Department.—The Civil Medical Department in Sindh consists of six Civil Surgeons who are stationed at Karāchi, Kotri, Haidarābād, Shikārpur, Jacobabād, and Kelāt;

Digitized by Google

five Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and thirty-one Apothecaries and Hospital-Assistants, many of the latter grades being in independent charge of the different dispensaries and other charitable institutions scattered about the province, which are, in a great measure, supported from the local funds of the towns in which they are situate. These officers are to a certain extent subordinate to the local executive authorities, but are directly controlled by the head of the Medical department in the Bombay Presidency. The Civil Surgeons at Haidarābād and Shikārpur are also in charge of the jails at their respective stations, and the lunatic asylum in the province—that at Haidarābād is under the supervision of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, the Civil Surgeons at Haidarābād and Kotri being *ex-officio* visitors. The hospitals and dispensaries are inspected during the cold season by the Deputy Inspector-General of the Medical Staff in Sindh, and the jails about the same period by the Inspector-General of Prisons in the Bombay Presidency. The interests of vaccination are attended to by an officer specially appointed for this duty, called the Superintendent of Vaccination Sindh Circle, who has under him an establishment of native vaccinators. From among these latter, four native medical officers have, by a recent Government order, been designated native Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination for the Sindh Circle, each being appointed to superintend vaccine operations in one of the four Zillas of Shikārpur, Haidarābād Karāchi and Thur and Parkar. For carrying on the duties of Vaccination in the Upper Sindh Frontier District, one of three native rural vaccinators has lately been appointed by the Bombay Government. Vaccination has, for many years past, been in active operation in the province, under the supervision of officers of the Government Medical Service. In 1860-61, Dr. Martin, then at the head of the Vaccination Department, thus wrote of its progress: "Reviewing the work of the year, it is satisfactory to be able to state that the people are unceasingly favourable to vaccination, and the vaccinators move about among them without exciting ill-feeling by their work, or raising up a spirit of resistance to the propagation of a great benefit."

During 1870–71 vaccination was said by Dr. Williams, then Superintendent of Vaccination in Sindh, to have progressed favourably, and that no opposition was made to it in any part of the province, excepting the *large* towns, in which the Hindū community was numerous. The agricultural classes (who are mostly Mahomedans) were represented to be grateful for being protected against the ravages of small-pox.

Digitized by Google

Animal vaccination has been lately introduced into the Shikarpūr Collectorate, but the results are not yet known. In 1869 the number of deaths from small-pox throughout Sindh was found to be 244, but in 1870 this had decreased to 121, or less than one-half of the mortality of the previous year.

Telegraph Departments.—The Indo-European Telegraph Department was established by the Indian and Home Governments for the purpose of placing England and its Eastern possessions in more direct telegraphic communication with each other, a want which had been seriously felt during the great Mutiny of 1857. Early in 1860 a telegraphic cable, though belonging to another company, had been successfully laid between Karāchi and Muskat, and in March of that year the entire telegraph line between Alexandria and Karāchi, *viâ* the Red Sea, had been completed and messages sent and received, but at the end of that same month it altogether ceased to work. In October, 1864, the Indo-European Telegraph Department brought about the great desideratum, by laying a submarine cable 1300 miles long, from Karāchi, *viâ* the Persian Gulf, to Fao, in Turkish Arabia; there it joined the Turkish Government line of telegraph, and passed by land-line on to Constantinople, 1200 miles distant, whence, by various routes, communication could easily be made with Western Europe. There is a land-line, as well, running from Karāchi along the Makran coast, to Jask, on the Persian frontier, and this is placed in connection with the Persian port of Bushire by another submarine cable; thence a land-line runs through Persia, joining the Russian systems of telegraph, as also the lines of Siemen's Telegraph Company, which work direct to England, *viâ* Berlin.

The head-quarters of the Indo-European Telegraph Department are at Karāchi, which, from its position, is well suited for purposes of supervision. Their offices at that station, erected in 1865–66, at a cost of 205,040 rupees (or upwards of £20,000), cover a considerable area of ground, and are very extensive. They afford ample accommodation for the large staff employed, consisting of a Director, Engineer of Submarine Cable, Traffic-manager, Superintendent of the Station, and Inspectors, besides store-keepers, mechanicians, signallers, and others connected with the department.

The extent of telegraphic correspondence, both governmental and private, passing yearly between India, Europe, and America, may be estimated from the following summary, which extends over a period of six and a half years:

Digitized by Google

Year.	Number of Messages Transmitted.		Gross Receipts.	Net Revenue.
	Private.	Governmental.		
			rupees.	rupees.
1864-65 (Oct. to March)	3,571	168	1,13,625	57,445
1865-66	30,506	255	13,93,963	9,24,667
1866-67	29,539	419	14,16,715	9,36,971
1867-68	30,684	996	15,25,651	9,88,873
1868-69	35,492	1,078	14,90,687	9,44,781
1869-70	46,389	986	12,44,722	7,62,300
1870-71	40,257	1,148	10,16,845	5,33,017
Total	2,16,438	5,050	82,02,208	51,48,054

The decrease in revenue for the two last years is attributable to a reduction of nearly fifty per cent. in the tariff, which came into force from January 1869. The opening of the Red Sea route, in April 1870, also caused a decrease in the traffic transmitted by the Indo-European line, but as telegraphic correspondence is greatly on the increase between British India, Europe, and America, it is expected that both lines will be fully employed. During 1869-70 it was found that telegraphic communication between India and towns on the continents of Europe and America, was steadily increasing, and amounted to 18 per cent. of the whole traffic. The distance, by electric-telegraph, from Karāchi to the United Kingdom, *viâ* Russia, is 5500 miles, and *viâ* Turkey, 5000 miles, and during 1871-72 the average rate of transmission by the former route was only 4 hours and 51 minutes, and by the latter, 1 day, 6 hours, and 35 minutes.

Government Telegraph Department.—There is another Telegraph Department, known as the Indian Telegraph, Sindh Division, which is under the immediate charge of a Superintendent, with a staff of assistants, sub-assistants, and signallers, the whole controlled by the Director-General of the Indian Telegraph Department. The principal offices in the Sindh Division are situate at Karāchi, Haidarābād, Sakhar, Shikārpur, and Jacobābād.

Survey and Settlement Departments.—It was not before the year 1856 that a topographical survey of Sindh having been determined upon by the Indian Government, an establishment was transferred from the Panjāb to commence operations in the northern portion of the province. Previously in December 1853, the Department of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India had visited

Digitized by Google

Sindh, in order to measure a base line for verifying the operations from Simla, on the Himālaya Mountains, as far as Karāchi. Though the survey in 1856 is called topographical, it was not entirely confined to that branch in its ordinarily accepted sense—much of it was what is technically called "*Mouzawar*," that is, where the village boundaries are separately calculated, and every detail of soil and cultivation exhibited, with statistical returns of population, crops, cattle, and means of agriculture at the disposal of the cultivators. The Rohri District in Upper Sindh was the first commenced with, after which, in 1857–58 and 1858–59, the survey of the Shikārpur, Sakhar, and Jacobābād Districts, as also of a portion of the hilly district of Karāchi was taken in hand and finished. By the year 1861–62 the whole of the Shikārpur Collectorate had been completed as well as the native State of Khairpur, 6109 square miles in area, which was all surveyed geographically in one working season. During the two following years, that is to say, up to September 1864, the Sehwan and Hāllā Deputy Collectorates, as also other portions of the Karāchi and Haidarābād Districts, were surveyed, the area, 9566 square miles got over on both banks of the river during 1863–64, being the largest ever accomplished by the Sindh Survey Department in a single working season. Up to 1867–68, nearly the whole of the Haidarābād Collectorate had been finished, and by the month of August 1870 the labours of the Department were brought to an end, the survey of the entire province, including the Khairpur State and the river Indus, having taken fifteen years to execute, at a cost of 7,72,959 rupees, the average rate per square mile for the whole period being about Rs. 17 : 0 : 5. It will however here be necessary to mention that a sum of Rs. 41,474 : 3 : 1., the cost incurred during the first season of 1855–56, has neither been included in this total cost nor in the mileage rate over the whole period, for this reason, that as no boundaries were demarcated for survey prior to the transfer of the establishment from the Punjāb, it was almost exclusively employed in training Putwarris, and in performing duties for the Settlement Department; the cost therefore for the season ending 30th of September, 1856, cannot be considered as fairly applicable to the area subsequently surveyed.

No regular settlement operations were commenced in Sindh till the year 1855–56, nor was any resulting settlement introduced on the right bank districts till 1862–63, or on the left bank till 1863–64. Revenue settlements for short periods had, at various times and in different districts of Sindh, been introduced by Revenue Collectors after the conquest of the province, but as

Digitized by Google

these were done without the advantage of a regular system of survey or classification of soil, they only partially met the objects for which they were intended. In some instances the assessment on particular descriptions of land was found to be too heavy, while in others again it was too light. In 1865, the Settlement Department was re-organized and put upon its present footing. By this arrangement all Settlement operations were placed under the superintendence of two officers, designated Settlement Officers of the Left and Right Banks of the Indus, with two Deputy Settlement Officers, several Assistants of different classes, and suitable native establishments to assist them in their duties. The charge of the first-named officer includes the Rohri Division of the Shikārpur Collectorate, the Haidarābād Collectorate, the Thur and Parkar District, and the Shāhbandar Division of the Karāchi Collectorate. That on the right bank comprises the whole of the Shikārpur and Karāchi Collectorates, excepting the Rohri and Shāhbandar Divisions. Up to the month of June 1871 the districts still remaining unassessed on the left bank were the Gūni, Bāgā-kā-Tandā, and Baddin Tālūkās of the Tandā Division; the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate, and the whole of the Thur and Parkar Political Superintendency. It is expected that the settlement of all these districts on the left bank will not be fully completed within seven years from the present time. On the right bank the new Settlement has already been introduced into all the districts of the Shikārpur Collectorate as well as in the Sehwan division of the Karāchi Collectorate. This latter district will indeed soon require revision, as the rates were introduced in 1862-63 for a period of ten years only. On the right bank the Jhirak and Shikārpur Deputy Collectorates still remain unassessed, but it is expected that the settlement will most probably be completed within three years. The frontier district of Upper Sindh has a twenty years' settlement which expires in 1878. It is at present under survey, and a new settlement will eventually be introduced there on the same principle as is now in force in other parts of Sindh.

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULATION OF SINDH AND ITS PRINCIPAL TOWNS—THE TWO GREAT CLASSES—MAHOMEDANS AND HINDUS—SUBDIVISION INTO TRIBES AND CASTES—THEIR RELIGION, LANGUAGE, EDUCATION, LITERATURE, DRESS AND CEREMONIES—SIKHS—RELIGIOUS MENDICANTS—REVENUE OF SINDH—LAND AND SAYER CANAL REVENUE AND COST OF CLEARANCES—TRADE OF SINDH—COTTON, WOOL AND SALT—KARĀCHI HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT WORKS—SINDH RAILWAY—KARĀCHI INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1869—CONCLUSION.

Population.—The population of the Province of Sindh can at present only be given approximatively, no census having been taken since the year 1856, when the number of inhabitants was found to be 1,772,367. Of these 1,355,891 were Mahomedans, 363,295 Hindūs, and the remaining 53,181 were persons of other religions, &c. The great majority of the population were agriculturists. In 1859 the number was believed to be 1,795,594, but this is no doubt too high an estimate, and the former number in the absence of any late census may probably be considered a nearer approach to the truth, more especially as the population of the Thur and Parkar is represented to have considerably decreased of late years, owing to famine and its consequent mortality. In these estimates however the native state of Khairpur, containing it is supposed 108,135 souls, has not been taken into consideration, but if this number be included, it would show an aggregate of 1,842,035 inhabitants, or about thirty-two persons to the square mile, a density of population lower even than that in the Province of British Burmah or the Kūrg State, in which there are only seventy-nine and forty-eight inhabitants to the square mile respectively. It is impossible to learn what was the population of Sindh during the several native dynasties which ruled the province before its conquest by the British, and this for the simple reason that no census seems ever to have been taken in those times. Burnes in his visit to Sindh estimated the total population

Digitized by Google

at not more than one million, or something more than sixteen to the square mile, but this was evidently mere guesswork, as he had no correct data afforded him upon which to base any satisfactory calculation. But Thornton does not hesitate to regard this as even too high an estimate when the great extent of arid desert and the general imperfect cultivation of the country are taken into account. It is the same with the population of the principal towns, for no two authorities seem to be agreed on the subject, and the number of inhabitants has in nearly every case been variously estimated by different writers. About the year 1840, Shikarpur appears to have been the most populous town throughout Sindh, Postans estimating the place to contain nearly 30,000 people, of whom one-third only were Mahomedans. Haidarābād held the second place with 20,000 souls (Burnes' estimate). Then follow Karāchi and Khairpur, each, according to the same authority, with 15,000 inhabitants. Thata had 12,000, and each of the following towns—Mīrpur Khās, Hāllā, and Lārkhāna—10,000 souls. Karāchi *now* heads the list with a population believed to be at present, including the military garrison, between 60,000 and 70,000, and which was known to have been in 1856, when a census of the province was taken, 56,879. The number of inhabitants in the towns of Shikārpur and Haidarābād is much about the same, the majority inclining to Shikārpur with 35,980, while the latter has 33,707; but the towns of Thata, Lārkhāna, Hāllā, and Mīrpur Khās have dwindled away to 8,500, 6,567, 4,700 and 833 inhabitants respectively.

The people inhabiting the Province of Sindh may be divided into two great classes—the Mahomedans and the Hindūs, the former being by far the more numerous and comprising quite two-thirds of the entire population.

Mahomedans.— The Mahomedan portion again may be divided into two great bodies, first the Sindhi proper, and second, the naturalized part of that community, such as the Seiuds, Afghāns, Balochis, Africans (or Shīdīs), Memons and Khwājas.

The Sindhi may be considered as the descendant of the original Hindū population who were converted to Islamism during the rule of the Ummayide dynasty of khalifas. At the time (A.D. 713), when the province was invaded by the Arabs under Mahomed Kāsim, there was in existence a large and flourishing Hindū kingdom guarded by a well-appointed and efficient army. It was easily conquered by the Moslem invaders, and by them was entrusted to a family of Sindhi converts whose descendants are still settled in the country.

Digitized by Google

The character of the Sindhi is thus described by Captain Burton, whose knowledge and intimate acquaintance with the people inhabiting the great valley of the Indus make him a competent authority on this point:

"The Sindhi is taller and more robust than the native of India. He is of dark complexion, and tolerably strong and muscular; but idle, apathetic, notoriously cowardly and dishonourable, addicted to intoxication, unclean in his person, and immoral in the extreme. His character has been debased by constant collision with the more hardy and valorous hill tribes, who have always treated him as a serf, and by his perpetual dependency upon Hindū Shroffs and Bannias, who have robbed him, and impoverished him to the utmost."

This unfavourable estimate of the Sindhi would appear to be borne out by other authorities, for we find Pottinger representing him to be "avaricious, full of deceit, cruel, ungrateful, and such a stranger to veracity, that among bordering nations the term 'Sindhian dog' is synonymous with 'treacherous liar.'"

Burnes, on the other hand, speaks favourably of those with whom he came into contact during his journey through the province, observing that they were kindly, grateful, faithful, and of unimpeachable honesty, as he and his company lost nothing in their progress through the country, though all they possessed was at the mercy of the rude individuals casually drawn to serve as guards or servants. Closer acquaintance with the Sindhi shows him to possess many good qualities; he is quiet and inoffensive, though it must, at the same time, be admitted that he is excessively lazy and indolent.

In religion the Sindhi is a Sūni, though some of them belong to the Shia sect. There are few learned men among them, notwithstanding that the course of study pursued by their Akhūnds (or instructors) lasts from fifteen to twenty years. Burton thus describes the system and subjects in which instruction is given:

"The student begins with Arabic grammar and syntax, then proceeds to mantak (logic), and reads from two to five elementary works; next to ma-ani-bayan (or rhetoric), and reads from one to three books in it. The pupils are then considered sufficiently learned to study the Koran, with its different tapsu (or commentaries). The Hadis (or traditionary sayings of the Prophet), and other branches of education, viz.: theology, astrology, magic, alchemy, mathematics, &c., are occasionally studied."

There are very many large clans or families among the Sindhis,

Digitized by Google

numbering probably more than three hundred. As a rule, there is no distinction of caste, except that followers of certain avocations are considered low and vile. Thus the kori (weaver), dedh and chamār (workers in leather), bālē-shāhi (sweepers), and dapher, or shikāri (huntsmen), are so held in abomination. The latter, though Mahomedans, eat carrion, live in the different Shikārgāhs (or hunting preserves), and are not permitted to enter a mosque. When one of this tribe wishes to become a good Mussalman, he lights four fires, and stands in the middle until sufficiently purified by the heat. After this ordeal he is allowed to enter the Māchhī class.

"The Sindhi language," says Burton, "is perfectly distinct from any spoken in India. It is used with many varieties from the northern boundary of Kāttiāwār as far north as Bhawalpur, and extends from the hills in the west to the desert which separates Sindh from the eastern portion of the Indian peninsula. Its grammatical structure is heterogeneous, the noun and its branches belonging to the Sanskrit, whereas the verb and adverb are formed apparently upon the Persian model. The dialect abounds in Arabic words which, contrary to the usual rule in India and Central Asia, constitute the common not the learned names of things. Pure as well as corrupted Sanskrit words, perfectly unintelligible to unlearned natives of the Indian Peninsula, are perpetually occurring in Sindh."

The literature contained in the Sindhi language is not considered to be of much account, consisting mostly of translations from Arabic works on divinity and moral tales, as well as a few rude poems on the popular traditions of the country. These latter were composed by Sindhi Mahomedans, and are written in the Arabic character called the "Nāskhi."

Among the six different classes naturalised in Sindh are the four great families of the Saiyads: the Bokhāri, Mattari, Shirāzi, and the Lēkhirāyi, some of whom have been settled in the country for about three hundred years. They were greatly patronised by the princes of the Kalhora dynasty, and succeeded in obtaining considerable grants of land from successive rulers of that house; but they found the Talpurs, though of the same sect, were not inclined to be so liberal. Another of these classes, the Afghāns (or Pathāns), who came originally from Khorāsān, have also been settled in Sindh for some generations, and are generally found about Haidarābād and in northern Sindh. They are far superior to the Sindhi in personal appearance, strength, and courage.

Digitized by Google

The Sindh Balochis are the descendants of a mountain tribe, inhabiting the tract of country known as Balochisthān, to the west of the range of mountains which separate it from Sindh. They are said to have come originally from Aleppo in Syria. Many of them settled in Sindh when the Tālpur government succeeded that of the Kalhoras, and received as a reward for their services lands and pensions. Burton has thus drawn the character of the Baloch:

"He is a far superior being to the Sindhi; is fairer in complexion, more powerfully formed, of a hardier constitution, and when intoxicated sufficiently, brave in battle. He has his own ideas of honour, despises cowardice, and has no small share of national pride. At the same time, he is addicted to intoxication, debauched in his manners, slow in everything, except the cunning of a savage, violent and revengeful; his manners are rough in the extreme; his amusements are chiefly field-sports and drinking, and his food is coarse and distasteful."

In religion they are Sūnis, but the Tālpur Mīrs on their coming to Sindh became votaries of the Shia sect. The Balochis are, as a rule, grossly illiterate, and their language, which is very little known, appears to contain no literature except the productions of their Bhats (or bards). The number of clans settled in the plains is nearly eighty, and of these the Rind is the chief, but many of these subdivisions merely denote families, or the descendants of men of renown whose names the families bear.

The fourth of the naturalised classes are the Slaves (or Shīdīs), who were originally Africans, and came into Sindh by way of Maskat. They were known as Zanzibāris, Bombasis, and Habshīs (Abyssinians), and were generally imported and sold when young. They became the inmates of the families which purchased them, and lived so comfortably, that at the conquest of the province by the British, emancipation was to them rather an evil than a benefit. They do not marry, as a rule, out of their own caste, and their progeny were slaves like themselves. When a Mahomedan Sindhi married a Shiddiāni, the half-caste offspring was called a Gaddo, while the children of a Sindhi father and a Gaddo mother were known as "Kambrānis."

Of the last two classes on the list of Mahomedans, the Memons and Khwājas, Burton thus writes:

"The Memons are found settled in Sindh, especially about Haidarābād, Sehwan, and Karāchi. They doubtless were originally Katchhi Hindūs, who became Moslems, and probably emigrated to Sindh during the Kalhora rule. Their avocations are trade, agriculture, and breeding camels; their dress is that of the Sindhi,

Digitized by Google

and their faith that of Abu Hanifi. Some of them are very learned men, and they have done more than any other class to introduce the religious sciences into Sindh. No class of people in Sindh is more highly spoken of than the Memon.

"There are but few Khwājas settled in Sindh. Their own account of themselves is that they originally emigrated from Persia, and it is almost certain that they fled from their native country when the Ismailiyeh heresy (to which they still cleave) was so severely treated by Halaku Khān. They differ from the Ismailiyehs in one essential point, viz., whereas that people only believe in seven Imams, the Khwājas continue the line up to the present day. They are therefore heterodox Shias, as they reject Abūbakar, Omar, and Osmān, and reverence Ali, Hassan Hussain, Zainul Abidin, Mahomed-i-Bukr, and Imām Giāfari Sādik. The Khwājas, male and female, all wear white, red, and coloured clothes, avoiding dark-blue, the usual colour of the country. They have their own Mukhī in Karāchi, and never go to the Moslem Kāzis to settle their religious differences. Under the Mukhi are a number of inferior officers called Wāris, and their probity (among their own caste) and strictness of life are highly spoken of." At present the Khwājas are numerous in Karāchi.

Hindūs.—The Hindū population of Sindh may be divided into the following principal castes or divisions: Brahmins, Kshatrias, Waishias, and Sūdras, with their different subdivisions, all of which have been so well described by Captain Burton in his writings on the "customs, language, and literature of the people of Sindh," that copious extracts are here made from them. "The Hindū portion of the community occupies in Sindh the same social position that the Mahomedans do in India. It is very probable that few or none of the Hindū families which existed in Sindh at the time of the first Moslem inroad have survived the persecution to which they were subjected, and it is most likely that by degrees they were either converted to Islamism, or emigrated to another land. The present race is almost entirely of Panjābi origin, as their features, manners, religion, ceremonies, and opinions, as well as their names, sufficiently prove.

Of the Brahmins we find two chief castes which do not intermarry, viz., Pokarno and Sārsudh. The former are Shewaks (or worshippers) of Mahārāj, and are therefore pure Hindūs. They do not eat flesh; they wear the turban, not the Sindh cap; they shave their beards and dress very much like the common traders or Shāukars. The Pokarno considers himself superior to the

Digitized by Google

Sārsudh; he can generally read if not understand Sanskrit, and is skilled in drawing out the "Janam-patri," or horoscopes of children. Few of this caste learn Persian or undertake business of any kind, public or private. They live by instructing the Hindūs in their Dharma or religious duties, by deciding horary questions, and writing out the Tripno or astrological aspect of a man's fortunes, &c. They are much respected by their inferiors in caste, and even by those who profess the Sikh faith. To the sanctity of their name and origin they add the prestige of a tolerably strict life, never drink spirits and never marry out of their own caste. The Pokarno takes the affix Dās, Rām, Chand, Rāi, Mal, Jī, and Misr before or after his name: as Misr Sukhdēvji, Taro Misr.

The Sārsudh worships Māhādēva (or Shiva), and Bhowani his Sakti (or consort). Most of the Tirthas, or places of Hindū pilgrimage in Sindh, are sacred to the latter deity,—as Hinglāj—the Makli Hills near Tatta and Dhāra Tīrth in the Lakki Hills near Sehwan. The Sārsudh only abstains from certain kinds of flesh, as that of the cow, tame fowls, and other impure meats; he eats the deer, kid, sheep, wild birds of most species, fish, and onions. The meat is always bought, as most castes of Hindūs in Sindh will not kill any animals themselves. The Sārsudh marries in his own caste. As regards dress, he wears the clothes of a Shāūkār or Hindū merchant, and shaves the beard. Most of them wear a white turban, whereas the Pokarno prefers a red one; and the former will occasionally assume the costume of an Amil (or an individual in civil employment), whereas the latter, as a rule, never does so. There are considerable numbers of this caste at Haidarābād and Sehwan. Few of them learn Persian, but confine themselves to Sanskrit and the Gurmukhī writings, and it is very rare to find any of them engaged in Government business.

Of the Kshatrias we find but a few who lay claim to the honours of that caste, and here it may be observed that it is general throughout India for the different castes of fighting Sūdras, whose peculiar Dharma or religious duty it is to engage in war and plunder, to call themselves Kshatrias, although according to Hindū history, all that race was annihilated by divine wrath. Burton affirms that the Kshatria of Sindh is almost invariably a Wāni or Bannia, who becomes a follower of Nanak Shāh's faith: in other words, a common Sikh; but this statement is by others held to be altogether incorrect. He generally engages in trade; some of them are Amils, and their studies are usually

Digitized by Google

confined to Gurmukhī and the writings of the Gurūs. They wear no peculiar costume and do not necessarily shave or wear the beard; they are either deists or worshippers of the Hindū deities indifferently, and feed like the Sārsudh Brāhmins.

Of the Waishia, Wāni, or Bannia caste, there is one great family, the Lohāno. It is as usual divided and subdivided almost *ad infinitum*, but the distinguishing features of the race are still sufficiently prominent. To treat of the Lohāno caste is to describe the main body of Hindūs in Sindh. The Lohāno wears the thread of the twice-born, though he is a very imperfect specimen of the Waishia race. He eats meat, drinks spirits, and will not object to fish and onions. Some are followers of the Vaishnia faith, others worship the different incarnations of Shiva and his consort; some again are of the Sikh faith, while others venerate the river (Indus) god and his Vuzīr, under the respective names of Jinda Pīr and Udhēro Lāll. Their devotions are neither frequent nor regular; they generally content themselves with attending the Mēla, Jāt, and Darsan (*i.e.*, different kinds of religious fairs and meetings), where a great deal more licentiousness than devotion is to be met with.

They are said to possess a few works in Sindhi written in the Khudāwādi character, but their prayers are usually in the Panjābi, rarely in the Sanskrit or Persian languages.

The Gurūs (or religious instructors) read and explain books to their followers, and the Lohānos, who engage in trade, always keep their Vahiyūn or books in the rude and all but illegible Sindhi character. The two faiths are found mixed up in an unusual way in Sindh; the Hindū will often become the **Murīd** (disciple) of a Moslem and *vice versâ*. So too the same Pīrs or saints buried in different parts of the country are not only respected by individuals of both religions, but the Hindūs will all have one name for each, and the Mahomedans another. Thus the former venerate the river god under the name of Jinda Pīr, whereas the latter call him Khwāja Khizr; in the same way Udhēro Lāll becomes Shaikh Tahir; Lālū Jasrāj is converted into Pīr Mangho (Maggar Pīr); Rājā Bhartari is called Lāll Shāhbāz. Of course the Hindūs claim these worthies, most probably with more justice than the Mahomedans, who have merely altered the name for their own purposes.

Contrary to the practice of high caste men in India, it is said in Sindh that Hindūs who have been forcibly made Moslems and compelled to undergo circumcision, say the Kalmah, attend the Mosque, and eat the flesh of the cow, can be admitted into their

Digitized by Google

original Dharma by going through certain ceremonies and paying highly for the luxury. As a rule, however, this is not permitted.

The Lohāno may be divided into two great classes according to their several occupations: First, the Amils or Government servants; and, secondly, the Shāūkars, Hatwārā, Pokhwārā, &c., *i.e.*, merchants, shopkeepers, agriculturists, &c.

The Amils have adopted the Masalman costume, wear the topi (cylindrical hat), the beard long, the sutthan (or drawers), and only shave the crown of the head. They do not, however, trim the mustachios according to the Sunnat, but often put on the Tilak, or sectarian mark, and wear the shirt with a gore across the *left* breast, whereas the Mahomedans always have the opening down the *right* side. The Amils have not adopted circumcision, and neither eat nor intermarry with the followers of Mahomed. Like other Lohānos, they eat the same meat as the Sārsudh Brahmin, buy flesh from Mahomedans (as it is unlawful for them to kill anything), and drink water from the hand of their inferiors in caste. Their marriages are expensive and seldom cost less than five or six hundred rupees, consequently many remain single till late in life. They seldom take more than one wife, and dislike, though will not refuse, to marry a widow. In the Khudābādī caste of Lohāno, if a girl becomes a widow early in life, the deceased husband's brother generally marries her. The ceremony preliminary to marriage is called Mangno, or betrothal, it is conducted through the intervention of a Sārsudh and a Jajik (musician) and their wives. The two males enter into a treaty with the father of the intended bride, and the females conduct matters between the women of the two families. If agreed upon they wait for the first lucky day, and then send to the sister or sister-in-law of the bridegroom a dish of sweetmeats and cocoa-nuts as well as a few rupees. This and a few other ceremonies being duly concluded, both parties patiently await the means of matrimony. The nuptial ceremony is a matter of no small consequence; it lasts from nine to thirty days, a large sum is expended in feasts; Brāhmins and Gurūs attend to read out the different formulas, and, lastly, the bride is taken to the bridegroom's house.

As regards education, the Amil begins by going to a Brāhmin, where some ceremonies are gone through, and the Sanskrit alphabet is read to him. He then attends some Akhūnd, or teacher, and reads from morning till night, with a short break about the middle of the day. The first book is the Bābnāmo, or spelling-book; next, a short collection of verses called the Sat

Digitized by Google

Kitābi, then the Gulistān of Saadi, lastly the Insha of Harkaran. He also translates Persian into Sindhi *vivâ voce*, learns to write the former tongue, and begins arithmetic. When he has acquired the elements of the latter study, he is introduced into one of the Daftars by some relation, and there puts into practice that of which he has learned the theory.

As regards the general appearance and character of the Amil he may be described as a more robust, and better-looking man than the common Sindhi, and this difference may be accounted for by his indulging in meat diet, and in spirits instead of Bhang.

He is rather acute than talented, and evinces much readiness in accounts, and in managing money matters. Even the Mīrs, with all their hatred and contempt for Kāfirs, could not collect or dispose of their revenues without the aid of Hindū Amils. But although the native rulers had checks over their officers, no Mīr could ever consider himself safe from the most impudent frauds.

Some of the Shāūkars (or Setts), wear the costume of the Amil, others are dressed like the common Hindū shopkeeper, and agriculturists. The clothes of the latter are a turban, an angarkho (or long cotton coat), a lung or poteyo, a kind of dhotur, a kammarbund and a bochan, or handkerchief thrown over the shoulders. They shave the beard, but do not trim the mustachios; wear the janio (thread), and tilak, and shave the crown and back of the head, so as to leave merely a choti (or lock on the top), and chūna (or bunches of hair on either side). For his education the trader goes to a Wājho (or Hindū teacher), who instructs him in the Bānnia-Sindhi alphabet, reading and writing, together with a little arithmetic and book-keeping. In a year or two he is supposed to have finished his studies, and begins to learn his business by practice. It is needless to say that these individuals prove themselves to be very acute, and show the same aptitude for business as their brethren in India. Some of them, as for instance, the Shikārpūri merchants, wander over all Central Asia, and it is commonly said in Afghānisthān, "that everywhere you meet with a Jat and a Kirār" (or Sindhi-Bunnia).

The names of the Amils, merchants, shopkeepers, and other members of the Waishia class, are usually of Sanskrit derivation, and the different affixes, Mal, Chand, Rāi, Rām, Dās, Lall, &c., are generally added to the individual's name.

Of the Sūdra, or servile caste, there are several varieties. They have all adopted the Janio (thread) and Tilak, and intermarry in their own castes. The Sonaro, is, properly speaking, a mixed caste, descended from a Brahmin father and a Sūdra mother. In

Digitized by Google

Sindh he is considered as one of the servile race, and like his brethren elsewhere, is distinguished for a superior degree of craftiness, and is usually a wealthy man for his station in life. The Hindū females in Sindh wear a profusion of ornaments, and the Mahomedans have imitated the custom, but in a lesser degree. The Khati, or dyer caste, is a large one in Sindh, as coloured clothes are much used by both Hindūs and Mahomedans. They generally live at some distance from the large towns, but many are nevertheless found there, and there is no religious prejudice against them. The "Sochī," or shoemaker, will not dress or tan leather; he buys it from the Mahomedan Mochī (or tanner), sews it, and, if required, embroiders it with silk. The Hujām (or barber), generally comes from about Jaisalmīr, but he is of Sindhi extraction, and wears the dress of his own country, though his turban is generally of the Jaisalmīr form.

The above are the chief Sūdra castes in Sindh; they worship Māhādēv and Dēvi, and have no priests but Brahmins. The names of the Sūdras may be known by the absence of the affixes Ram, Mal, &c., as also by the use of the appellation of the caste after the individual's own name, thus: Tejū Wāhon, Pursū Sonāro, Harū Khati, Khattan Sochi, &c.

Sikhs.—Besides these different classes of Hindūs, there are a few of the nondescripts called Sikhs, resident at Haidarābād, Sehwan, and other places in Sindh. They have separated into two grand divisions, viz., the Lohāno Sikh, and the Akali, or Khālsā. The main difference seems to be that the latter will eat some meats, such as the domestic fowl, which the Lohāno will not touch, and, on the contrary, the former, in cases of mourning, will shave their faces, whereas the latter will never allow a razor to touch their hair or beards. Their devotions are in the Panjābi language, and their holy books, as the Adi Granth, the Dashama Grunth, and the Panj Granth, are composed in that dialect, and written in the Gurmukhi character. These sacred volumes are placed in Dharamsālas, or places devoted to their reception, and a fakir (called an udhāsi), with a murīd (a young follower, technically called a "tahlio"), are set to watch over and preserve them.

Religious Mendicants.—Of the religious mendicants in Sindh there are the Sanāsi, Jogi, Gosāin, and Ogar, all of whom are of Brahmin origin. The Sanāsi has ochre-coloured clothes, and wears a turban, and not a cap. He subsists by begging, and acquires great consideration by the sale of his mantras and jantras (charms). He worships Māhādēv, and never marries. If he dies in the course of nature, he directs his body to be disposed of

Digitized by Google

either by dhartidak (burying in the earth), or jaladak (throwing into the water). The former is generally, the latter only occasionally practised.

The Jogis have ochre-coloured clothes, but wear caps instead of turbans. Their habitations are called "astan," and they live by the same means as the Sanāsi. When dying, they are not allowed to lie down, but are placed in a sitting position, leaning forward on a beragin (a wooden pillow). For the Jogi's tomb they dig a pit, fill it half full of salt, place a pahori (mattock) in the hand of the corpse, and then seat it upon the layer of salt, in the position called patrole (cross-legged), with the arms resting on the beragin. Salt is then again thrown over the body, and earth above it. Some great men of the caste have a tomb of bricks, and a lamp lighted before it.

The Gosāin is in appearance like the Sanāsi, lives by alms and presents, and often amasses a considerable sum of money. He is generally thrown into water when dead.

The Ogar resembles the Jogi, as the Gosāin does the Sanāsi. He carries a piece of hollow stick, fastened by a thread round his neck, and invariably blows through it before undertaking any action.

All the four classes above mentioned worship Māhādev, Goraknāth (a son of Māhādēv according to their account), and Babakinath, a peculiar *avatār* of Goraknāth worshipped at Hinglāj, and so called from the Sindhi word *bhabhkan* (to boil up), because when a votary approaches the holy spot the mud boils up of its own accord.

The Hindū females in Sindh appear to be fond of intrigue, especially among their own people, and possess a considerable share of personal beauty. It is not the custom for respectable individuals of either religion to travel about with their women, or to take them to foreign countries; they usually leave them under the charge of their parents and friends. In places where this practice is universal, as, for instance, in Shikārpur, it is not unusual for a husband to return home, after a long sojourn in foreign lands, and find his wife with a small family of her own. The offended party, however, seldom allows these incidents to interfere with the domestic tie, and, after inflicting a mild chastisement, thinks no more about it, but treats the fatherless offspring with a truly paternal kindness.

All the Hindūs, with the exception of the religious mendicants only, burn the bodies of their dead. When a rich man is near death, copious alms are then distributed to the poor; but if not wealthy, a little wheat and ghi are considered sufficient. After

Digitized by Google

death the mourners bring seven pieces of pure wood, as that of the tamarisk tree, to make up the tutti (or bier). Upon this joari stalks are placed, then some white cloth, next a layer of cotton, then a piece of fine cotton cloth, and lastly the corpse in a "kafan" (kind of shroud), with a shawl, a piece of kimkhāb, mashrū, gulbadan, or khudbāf, thrown over it, is tied down with fine string. Perfumes and flowers are also thrown upon it, and after a few short ceremonies, the bier is raised by four of the nearest relations, who are relieved of their burden by other friends of the deceased at certain intervals. When arrived at the "masān" (burning-place), a pot full of cold water is thrown over the body, which is placed upon a pyre of babūl wood; a Brahmin then approaches, puts a piece of money and other articles in the mouth of the corpse, after which the four relatives, who first raised the body, light the pyre at the corners. The mourners retire till the corpse is consumed, when they walk round the pyre three times, bathe and return home. A vast variety of ceremonies then follows, and the routine is not usually finished till the expiration of twelve days.

Revenue.—The revenue of the Province of Sindh is derived mostly from the land, quite two-thirds of the whole amount being drawn from this source, but the fluctuating nature of the annual inundation of the river, upon which nearly all the cultivation is mainly dependent, at times considerably affects this important item of the state revenue. As a general rule, remissions of revenue are disallowed in those parts of the province where the survey settlement has been introduced, except when any *extraordinary* injury happens to the crops. Nor are the causes of a failure of crops in Sindh few or unfrequent; blight at times affects them to some extent; overflooding by the river waters, and the consequent destruction of *bands* is occasionally a serious calamity, while the visitation of locusts in a single season produces such wholesale mischief and devastation, as to necessitate the grant of remissions to a very considerable extent. From this last cause alone a remission of upwards of $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees had to be made during the revenue year of 1869-70. The land revenue of Sindh has, notwithstanding these obstructions, steadily increased in a highly satisfactory manner, and this is especially noticeable as regards the Shikarpur Collectorate, and the frontier district of Upper Sindh. The net land revenue, after deducting alienations and remissions, which in 1853-54 was 21,56,336 rupees, had in 1869-70 risen to 38,25,515 rupees. The following table, showing the annual average of net land revenue for three distinct periods,

Digitized by Google

two of six and one of five years' duration, will more clearly demonstrate the gradual increase which has of late years attended this particular item of the state revenue:

Districts.	Average for Six Years from 1853–54 to 1858–59.	Average for Six Years from 1859–60 to 1864–65.	Average for Five Years from 1865–66 to 1869–70.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Frontier (Upper Sindh) .	60,496	1,53,964	1,78,075
Shikārpur	10,56,217	15,76,891	16,12,872
Haidarābād	9,86,577	10,19,500	10,16,351
Thur and Parkar . .	1,05,490	1,11,723	1,49,806
Karāchi	5,42,910	5,93,192	6,66,445
Total land revenue Rs.	27,51,690	34,55,270	36,23,549

The receipts from Sayer revenue during 1869-70, after deducting remissions which were confined to the Karāchi Collectorate, amounted in the aggregate to 20,28,052 rupees. This sum, as collected from the different districts in Sindh, and contrasted with that realised from the same source in 1868-69, is shown in the following statement:

Districts.	1868–69.	1869–70.
	rupees.	rupees.
Frontier (Upper Sindh) . .	30,417	41,149
Shikārpur	3,60,279	4,20,638
Haidarābād	3,84,139	4,22,927
Karāchi.	6,44,936	6,53,490
Customs	4,88,639	4,03,886
Thur and Parkar	69,120	85,962
Total rupees . . .	19,77,530	20,28,052

The entire Government revenue, after deducting alienations, from the five districts in Sindh, including also customs' collections, and the charges of collection of this revenue for the year 1869-70, are shown in one and the same table as follows:—

Districts.	Entire Government Revenue.	Actual Charges of Collection.
	rupees.	rupees.
Frontier (Upper Sindh) . .	2,30,997	27,645
Shikārpur	21,89,236	1,66,108
Haidarābād	16,16,133	1,54,899
Karāchi.	14,65,108	1,95,286
Thur and Parkar	3,16,529	51,132
Customs	4,03,886	..
Total rupees . . .	62,21,889	5,95,070

Digitized by Google

One of the most important charges against income is the cost of canal clearances. From 1853–54 up to 1864–65, a period of twelve years, no less a sum than 51,74,561 rupees had been expended, including establishments on canals generally throughout the province, excepting on those in the Thur and Parkar District, the largest expenditure being in the Haidarābād Collectorate, where, during the six years ending 1864–65, the expenditure on revenue was very nearly 28 per cent., and the smallest in that of Shikārpur, where the expenditure was only a little over 6 per cent. The cause of this excessive cost in the former district is attributable in a great measure to the number and length of the canals to be cleared out by Government agency, those in the Haidarābād District being in this respect much more numerous than is the case in either the Shikārpur Collectorate or elsewhere in Sindh. The total expenditure on canals throughout Sindh in the year 1868–69, was 4,94,620 rupees, out of which sum 2,34,815 rupees alone were spent on the canals in the Haidarābād District. The entire canal revenue in 1869–70 amounted however to 32,44,979 rupees, or nearly *seven* times the cost of clearances; these latter, inclusive of establishments in all the districts of the province during the years 1867–68 and 1868–69, were as follow:

District.	1867–68.	1868–69.
	rupees.	rupees.
Karāchi	87,911	1,18,730
Haidarābād	2,36,811	2,34,815
Shikārpur	70,405	39,927
Upper Nārrā, Shikārpur . . .	6,137	1,181
Frontier (Upper Sindh) . . .	29,294	33,632
Lower Nārrā, Mitrow Canal, and Thur Canal and branches . .	54,470	66,335
Total rupees . . .	4,85,028	4,94,620

The receipts from the Sindh Forest Department, a most important source of revenue to Government, which, with the single exception of the year 1870–71, have shown a remarkable increase, have already been referred to in Chapter I., page 14.

Trade.—In referring to the trade of the Province of Sindh, so much of it is concentrated at its chief port, Karāchi, under which heading it will be found entered into in considerable detail, that an account of it as carried on there will almost suffice for the entire province. To show that this is so, the real value of the total imports and exports of merchandise and treasure in the Province of Sindh and its chief port, from and to foreign ports

Digitized by Google

and ports in other Presidencies of British India, are here supplied in the following tables for a period of five years, ending with 1869–70.

IMPORTS.

Province of Sindh.

	1865–66.	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Merchandise	2,73,002	4,77,904	5,90,486	5,75,961	2,90,192
Stores on Government account	..	..	..	..	..
Treasure—Private Trade . .	76,874	64,508	63,569	42,713	43,836
,, Government . .	..	..	..	..	..
Total rupees . .	3,49,876	5,42,412	6,54,055	6,18,674	3,34,028

Karāchi.

	1865–66.	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Merchandise	1,84,05,236	2,04,85,432	2,18,57,619	2,12,12,450	2,04,35,881
Stores on Government account	11,31,883	19,29,173	11,82,577	25,70,528	18,50,064
Treasure—Private Trade . .	14,40,397	33,24,042	10,29,511	6,28,625	3,89,191
,, Government . .	5,00,000	30,15,000	15,00,000	..	38,109
Total rupees . .	2,14,77,516	2,87,53,647	2,55,69,707	2,44,11,603	2,27,13,245

EXPORTS.

Province of Sindh.

	1865–66.	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees	rupees.
Merchandise—Country . .	12,08,876	16,90,239	23,19,779	21,86,811	14,91,887
,, Foreign . .	626	2,835	1,666	..	2,002
Stores on Government account	..	..	..	..	..
Treasure—Private Trade . .	..	..	..	..	..
,, Government . .	..	..	..	..	..
Total rupees . .	12,09,502	16,93,074	23,21,445	21,86,811	14,93,889

Karāchi.

	1865–66.	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Merchandise—Country . .	2,59,50,131	2,03,39,152	1,72,30,073	1,74,80,933	1,84,44,093
,, Foreign . .	6,36,981	3,31,228	4,03,645	3,67,113	2,96,152
Stores on Government account	..	..	..	..	25,500
Treasure—Private Trade . .	1,31,322	54,798	15,260	75,700	1,09,426
,, Government . .	14,00,000	6,000	..	..	29,670
Total rupees . .	2,81,18,434	2,07,31,178	1,76,48,978	1,79,23,746	1,89,04,841

The chief staple articles of export from Sindh, are cotton, wool, and grain of different kinds.

Cotton.—As the former has for several years past become

Digitized by Google

an article of considerable commercial export from Karāchi, it will be necessary here to give some notice of the remarkable rise of this important staple, the produce of both the Panjāb and Sindh. This latter province formerly imported the cotton it needed to the amount of many thousands of maunds annually principally from Katchh and Gujarāt, but about 1840 the plant began to be cultivated extensively in Sindh itself. In 1861, cotton, of the indigenous kind only, was first exported from Sindh, and this gradually increased, till in 1866 it reached 28,128,900 lbs., or 63,734 pressed bales, and 29,220 cwts. of unpressed cotton; again, in 1870 the quantity exported reached 28,789,818 lbs., or 69,759 pressed bales, and 12,324 cwts. of unpressed cotton, the largest quantity of *pressed* cotton ever sent from the port of Karāchi in any single year. All this cotton was not however the produce of Sindh, the average yield at present being not more than from 12,000 to 18,000 bales annually, from a cultivated area of from 55,000 to 60,000 acres, though it is calculated that the province possesses at least three millions of acres capable of growing the plant. The remainder is made up of cotton sent from the Mūltān, Lahore, and Amritsar districts of the Panjāb, which is nevertheless known in the home markets under the name of "Sindh." The quantity of cotton pressed and unpressed exported to Bombay and foreign ports from 1863 to 1870, a period of eight years, is as follows:

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Pressed bales	19,114	38,705	32,073	63,734
Unpressed cotton cwts.	3,21,773	1,48,543	10,773	29,220
Fees on pressed bales exported . . . rupees	Nil.	9,676	8,018	15,933
	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Pressed bales	42,403	30,911	39,491	69,759
Unpressed Cotton cwts.	7,321	6,384	11,362	12,324
Fees on pressed bales exported . . . rupees	10,601	7,728	9,873	10,935

A pressed bale of Sindh cotton contains on an average 395 lbs., upon which a fee of *four* annas would represent a tax per pound of ·12 pies, and one of *three* annas a tax of only ·09 pies per pound. The following table will show the *quantity* and *value* of

Digitized by Google

the exports of raw cotton from Karāchi from 1863–64 to 1870–71, taken from the records of the Collector of Customs:

Year.	Quantity in Pounds.	Value.
		rupees.
1863-64	4,18,15,131	2,11,60,043
1864-65	2,07,43,381	1,06,31,206
1865-66	2,51,44,183	96,55,403
1866-67	1,73,92,887	58,00,023
1867-68	1,31,74,016	40,18,334
1868-69	1,45,06,332	47,11,707
1869-70	2,14,80,723	74,71,837
1870-71	2,45,19,383	83,01,551

The Cotton Frauds Act (Bom. IX. of 1863) was introduced into Sindh in March 1864. By it a cotton inspector with a small establishment was appointed to carry out the provisions of the Act, and a small fee, at first four annas, but afterwards reduced to three annas, was levied on every pressed bale of cotton exported to foreign ports. A sub-inspector was subsequently appointed in 1866, and the Act has remained in force up to the present time. Sindh cotton, which, as compared with Fair Dhollera cotton, showed in 1863 a difference in money value ranging from 4*d.* to 6*d.* per pound, had in 1870 so far improved in *quality* as to reduce this difference to but 1*d.* to 1½*d.* Cotton experiments on a large scale, but with *exotic* seed only, were carried out, though unsuccessfully, in different parts of the province between 1853 and 1855. In 1868 other trials were again set on foot, and in 1869 a practical gardener from Scotland was sent to Sindh to conduct the experiments now being carried out at the village of Sālāra, near Hallā, in the Haidarābād Collectorate. In the event of their being successful, it is intended to increase the area of these experiments in future years. At the late Industrial Exhibition held at Karāchi in 1869, several prizes were awarded for the excellent show of raw cotton, both indigenous and from exotic seed, the produce of Sindh. The great desiderata required to make Sindh cotton more sought after in the cotton marts of the world, would seem to be an increased length of staple and greater cleanliness; these, it is believed, can be obtained only by more careful attention being given to the culture of the plant, and to the picking and cleaning of the wool. During 1869 and 1870 a large trade in cotton-wool sprang up with China, where Sindh cotton is much used for padding the winter coats of the people in the northern part of that extensive empire. A description of cotton exported from Karāchi, and there known as "Dera Mūltān," is generally very

Digitized by Google

free from stain, and is in great request among spinners in Continental Europe. It is from the yarn spun from this cotton that the bright white sun-bonnets worn by the female peasantry in the south of France are made. At a time in 1870 when "Fair Dhollera" cotton was quoted at from 9¼*d.* to 9⅜*d.* per pound, good fair "Dera" realized from 8⅞*d.* to 9*d.* per pound.

Wool.—The wool trade of Sindh may be considered another of its important staples, and it is one which, notwithstanding its great increase during the past twenty years, is still capable of much expansion and improvement. Both Sindh and the Ferozepur district of the Panjāb furnish wool for exportation, but by far the largest and best supply of this article is received from Afghānisthān and Balochisthān, though the great complaint has been, and still continues to be, the dirty condition in which it comes into the market, a fact partly owing to carelessness and indifference on the part of the owner, and to the Bannias preferring to purchase it dirty and unwashed, because it weighs heavier. So early as 1853 some Sindh wool was despatched to England, where it realized in sale about forty per cent. upon its actual value.

To improve the breed of sheep in Balochisthān, some rams of the best Leicester breed were imported into Sindh in 1860, and of these, three were placed with the Political Agent at the Court of the Khān of Kelāt, with the view of their being let out to native chieftains under certain restrictions. Some rams of the Hazara breed were also introduced at various times with the same object. In 1868, several packages of wool from sheep crossed by English rams were received in Karāchi from the Political Superintendent, Upper Sindh Frontier, for valuation, and these were sent to brokers at Liverpool, who reported that they were perfectly distinct from any growth coming under the ordinary appellation of East Indian wool. The prices put upon these samples varied from 6*d.* to 10*d.* per pound, and the English brokers were decidedly of opinion that the wool would be much improved in value by a continuation of the cross between the indigenous ewe and a Cheviot or Leicester ram.

Colonel Sir Henry R. Green, formerly Political Superintendent, Upper Sindh Frontier, has placed the following opinion on record with reference to the improvement of the wool trade in Balochisthān:

"I believe myself, that if two or three respectable native agents of European firms, with capital, could be persuaded to take up their residence at Kelāt, and who would only accept good clean wool, giving a fair price for it, that the sheep-owners would soon

Digitized by Google

find out what was for their benefit, and they would then turn their minds to improving both the wool and the breed of sheep." The wool from the native sheep is in England used to make blankets, carpets, and coarse woollen cloths. To enable the wool intended for exportation from Karāchi to be sent in a more cleanly condition, certain sites for wool-washing, situate on the other side of the Lyari river, were made over to the Karāchi Chamber of Commerce by the Municipality in 1869, but notwithstanding this precaution, it was remarked by the Chamber, in their report of 1870, that the wool exported showed no improvement either in quality or condition. The *value* of the exports of wool from Karāchi to Bombay and foreign ports during the past twelve years, ending with 1869–70, is as follows :

1858–59.	1659–60.	1860–61.	1861–62.	1862–63.	1863–64.
rupees. 26,16,823	rupees. 31,51,043	rupees. 32,75,002	rupees. 51,71,025	rupees. 71,44,305	rupees. 66,11,326
1864–65.	1865–66.	1866–67.	1857–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.
rupees. 58,82,952	rupees. 64,18,801	rupees. 38,12,654	rupees. 35,26,033	rupees. 46,49,899	rupees. 29,99,747

Salt.—In the Shāhbandar district of the Karāchi Collectorate, and bordering on the Sirganda Creek, one of the eastern arms of the Indus, and readily accessible to small craft of from fifty to sixty tons burthen, are very extensive salt deposits of the purest description, and capable—according to Captain Burke, of the Bombay Engineers, who surveyed them in 1847—of supplying the whole world with the salt it needed for a hundred years. It is of a kind generally known as bay salt, but independently of its purity, it possesses several advantages over manufactured salt, being in large crystals, and in consequence less liable to waste. Large beds of salt have also been met with in the Haidarābād Collectorate and the Thur and Parkar districts, but its exportation has been found unprofitable owing to the heavy cost of transit. The Sirgunda salt has at various times been exported to Calcutta, and other places, but the excise duty (eight annas per maund) charged upon it in Sindh, when sent to British Indian ports, in addition to that charged at the port of receipt, has hitherto prevented it from competing with either English salt, or with the inferior description sent from Muskat. In 1868, the duty on Sindh salt exported to either foreign or British Indian ports was remitted, and the trade in consequence somewhat im-

Digitized by Google

proved, but not to the extent that was anticipated. The following is a comparative statement of the *value* of salt exports from Sindh from 1848–49 up to the present time, those years only being given in which salt was actually exported. These values, as will be seen, are of a very fluctuating character:

1848–49.	1854–55.	1856–57.	1857–58.	1858–59.	1859–60.	1860–61.
rupees. 156	rupees. 44,587	rupees. 13,074	rupees. 28,000	rupees. 2,09,561	rupees. 26,310	rupees. 2,04,023

1861–62.	1862–63.	1863–64.	1864–65.	1868–69.	1869–70.
rupees. 5,88,575	rupees. 54,047	rupees. 65,287	rupees. 1,516	rupees. 22,100	rupees. 68,400

A specimen of Sindh salt was, in 1869, forwarded for examination by the Collector of Karāchi to the Chemical Analyser to the Bombay Government, who thus reported upon it:

"It consists of a mass of large white crystals, which, with the exception of a thin exterior layer, are almost perfectly free from mechanical impurity. I failed to detect any bitter taste in the salt of which these crystals are composed. Specimens taken from the substance of the mass were found not to contain more than ·35 per cent of impurity, consisting chiefly of small quantities of lime, magnesia, and combined sulphuric acid. The salt, therefore, appears to me to be of excellent quality, and, commercially speaking, very pure; in fact, it is much more free from impurity than salt prepared by evaporation from sea-water."

Harbour Works Improvements.—The importance of a harbour and port at Karāchi for receiving sea-going vessels of large tonnage had engaged the attention of Sir Charles Napier soon after the conquest of Sindh, but up to 1851 only one English sailing ship had entered the harbour, owing to a belief, then prevailing, that the bar at its entrance was rocky. In 1852, and at subsequent periods, numerous borings were made on the bar to a depth of 21 feet below low-water mark, but sand only was found, and the publication of this fact together with better directions for entering the port, removed in some degree the prejudice entertained against it by shipmasters. In 1856 a scheme for improving the harbour by deepening the water on the bar, was submitted for the opinion of Mr. James Walker, an eminent London engineer, who considered it perfectly feasible, and that compared with its great public importance, it could be accomplished at a moderate expense. His estimate of the cost

INDIAN INSTITUTE OXFORD
Google

of the works necessary for carrying out this object, that is to say, for providing principally for an ample width of passage for navigation with a depth of 29 feet at high water spring tides and 25 feet at neap tides, was made in 1858 after the completion of a survey by his assistant, Mr. William Parkes, C.E., and was as follows:

	£.
1. Manora Breakwater	110,000
2. Kiamari Groyne	42,000
3. Napier Mole Bridge	40,000
4. Native Jetty or Quay	28,000
5. New Channel	18,000
6. Chinni Creek Stoppage	9,000
7. East Pier (if required)	40,000
Total cost	£287,000

This was exclusive of basins, quays, and graving dock, the cost of which was put down at 360,000*l.*, but being secondary considerations they were not included in the first estimate.

The bar, which it was the main object of this scheme to remove into deeper water, was found in 1856 to begin at Manora Point, and to stretch across the entrance of the harbour eastward nearly 1000 yards. Near the point it was about 300 yards wide, diminishing gradually towards the east. The depth on it at low water spring tides ranged from 9 to 12 feet; at high water the average was 16 feet, and its greatest depth of water varied from 18 to 23 feet. This bar was supposed to be the result of the current from the harbour meeting the coast tide, its velocity being checked and rendered insufficient to support and carry out into the tideway the matter brought apparently from the westward in front of the harbour by heavy seas during southerly gales. In 1859–60 sanction for the expenditure of 128,000*l.* on a portion of these works was obtained, and between that year and 1866, the Kiamari Groyne (or stone bank), including the East Pier, and extending for a length of 8,900 feet from Kiamari Island to opposite Manora Point, was constructed at a cost of 3,64,000 rupees. The screw-pile bridge on the Napier Mole,—the Native Jetty, and the removal of Deep-water Point were also completed, while the work of the New Channel and the Chinni Creek Stoppage were in course of progress. The total expenditure on these works up to the 30th April, 1866, was 28,43,000 rupees, and it was calculated that a quantity of sand, equal to 32,700,000 cubic feet, had been washed out from the harbour and entrance between 1858 and 1866, a period of eight years. The state of the bar in 1866 showed it to have extended 1000 feet to the eastward, while

Digitized by Google

the west channel, near Manora Point, had quite silted up. It had also greatly narrowed about the middle of its length and had become semicircular in form. The channel from the lower part of the harbour to Kiamari and the anchorage ground had both deepened and improved. Mr. Walker's scheme had however met with opposition at an early stage of its progress. In 1861, Colonel Tremenheere, chief engineer in Sindh, took an unfavourable view of the project from the first, and persistently urged its abandonment. He believed that Mr. Walker's reports on the harbour had been based on very imperfect and erroneous information, but his objections will be found stated in full in his report, dated 19th May, 1864. The questions at issue were in 1865 referred to Messrs. D. & T. Stevenson, harbour engineers, of Edinburgh, whose opinion was altogether unfavourable to Mr. Walker's design, and, acting upon this, the Secretary of State for India in 1866 directed the improvement works to be stopped. In Messrs. Stevenson's opinion it was stated that the sea was the true cause of the accumulation at the entrance to Karāchi harbour; that this accumulation was of great extent *in front* of the harbour, and not a sudden diminution of depth, but a very gradual shoaling, and lastly, that the water in the bay itself was very shoal, so that in point of fact there was really no decided "bar" properly so-called. On this opinion becoming known a committee, composed of two engineers and the master attendant of the Karāchi Port, was assembled in 1866, who reported that: 1. The effect produced by the works already executed had hitherto been greatly underrated and much misunderstood. 2. The effect was all in the precise direction anticipated by Mr. Walker; and 3. The effects so produced afforded every ground for hoping that Mr. Walker's plan, if fully carried out, would effect all that was anticipated. This report, which was sent by the Bombay Government to the Secretary of State for India, also fully demonstrated the necessity for constructing the Manora Breakwater, and it at the same time pointed out that the actual cost of the attempted improvement of the entrance was only $5\frac{3}{4}$ laks, or but one-fourth of the entire amount already expended. In 1867 the question of the Karāchi Harbour Improvements was referred by the Secretary of State for India (Lord Cranbourne) to the Governor of Bombay, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, who early in 1868 visited Karāchi, and after an examination of the works strongly advised their resumption according to the plan originally laid down by Mr. Walker. In July of that year Mr. Parkes returned to Karāchi, reporting on

Digitized by Google

the works already executed, which he believed had exerted a beneficial effect on the harbour, by enlarging the water area for the accommodation of 55 vessels of a tonnage ranging from 500 to 1,200 tons, instead of as formerly, for 20 ships of from 500 to 900 tons. Though admitting that no actual improvement of the entrance had as yet been effected, he strongly advised the immediate construction of the Manora Breakwater to a length of 1,500 feet, as well as the admission of the Chinni Creek waters into the harbour, and to these suggestions the Secretary of State extended his sanction. In March, 1869, the work of depositing rubble stone, brought from the coast lying between Karāchi and Cape Monze, for the base of the breakwater was commenced, and up to the latter end of October, 1870, about half the length, or 750 feet from the shore, had been formed. On 1st November of the same year the first concrete block of the breakwater (weighing 27 tons) was laid by the Commissioner in Sindh, Sir W. L. Merewether, with much ceremony. The new western channel, which has formed during the last few years under Manora, will be within the scope of shelter to be afforded by the breakwater, and has now a depth of 17 feet at low water. This channel is gradually but steadily deepening, and greatly saves the use of the steam-tug for vessels sailing into the harbour. The total expenditure on the Harbour Improvement Works up to 30th June, 1870, was 38,85,190 rupees, including establishment, and it is calculated that the sum required to complete the scheme will be (including establishment) 13,50,000 rupees, and that, provided sufficient funds are forthcoming, these works could be finished by the middle of the year 1873.

Sindh Railway.—It was in the month of December, 1855, that an agreement was entered into by a company (afterwards known as the Sindh Railway Company) with the Hon. East India Company's Government for the construction of a line of railway to join the two towns of Karāchi and Kotri (both in the Karāchi Collectorate), the entire distance being 106 miles, the main object in view being to facilitate the transmission of goods from Karāchi to Northern Sindh and the Panjāb, and *vice versâ*, and thus save the long river and sea route from Kotri, viâ the Indus Delta to Karāchi. The preliminary surveys were executed and the permanent line set out during 1857–58, and on the 29th of April, 1858, the first sod was turned with much ceremony by the then Commissioner in Sindh, Sir Bartle Frere. In January, 1859, that portion of the line running from the landing-place at Kiamari up to the Company's workshops was completed,

Digitized by Google

but it was not till 13th of May, 1861, that the entire line from Karāchi to Kotri was formally opened for traffic by the then Commissioner, J. Duncan Inverarity, Esq. On 1st July, 1870, the Sindh Railway was amalgamated with the Panjāb and Dehli Railway and Indus Steam Flotilla, under the name and title of the Sindh, Panjāb and Dehli Railway.

The length of this line, as previously mentioned, is 106 miles, but there are besides forty-five miles of sidings and six of branches. It is enclosed throughout, thirty miles by wire-fencing and the rest by stone-wall. The ruling gradient along its whole length is one in two hundred. For forty and a half miles there is an ascending, and for thirty-four and a half miles a descending gradient, while a distance of about thirty-one miles is quite level. The line runs over a tract of country the greater part of which is uncultivated, and in its entire length does not touch at a single town of any importance. The route so taken would seem to have been selected with the object of avoiding as much as possible the crossing of canals and the consequent necessity of erecting many bridges. The line, as at present constructed, crosses but two large rivers, the Mallīr and Bahran, the former in its course draining an area of 770 square miles, and the latter one of 1250 square miles. The number of bridges and culverts notwithstanding this precaution is considerable, there being one hundred and eighty-six in all, large and small, of which however but forty-five are of any size. The principal bridges and culverts are those at the Mallīr, Piprī, Ghaghar, Khargot, Jhūlaji, Dābēji, Danai, Būndun Warri, Kharasir, Rana Pitiāni, Jūngshāi, Khūmbara, Krinjalla, Loyach, Kūni, Hurrūla, Rhode, Mayting, and that over the Bahran. Of these the Mallīr bridge with 21 spans of 78 feet each, and the Bahran with 32 spans of 45 feet each, take the first rank both as regards size and importance. The former has been a source of endless trouble and expense to the Sindh Railway Company, owing to the violent nature of the freshes of the Mallīr river after a heavy rainfall, and to the insufficiency of the water-way to carry off its flood waters. The line suffered from floods in the very same year (1861) it was opened for traffic, and again in the following year, entailing a cost of upwards of seven laks of rupees for repairs. In 1863 and again in 1865 the damage from the same cause was slight, but in 1866 the Mallīr, Jūngshāi, Jhūlaji, Khargot, Danai and Khūmbara bridges all suffered severely from floods, ten piers of that over the Mallīr having to be rebuilt and raised six feet at a cost of upwards of three and a half laks of rupees. The other five bridges were also partly rebuilt either or

Digitized by Google

stronger material or to allow of additional water-way. In 1869 the Mallir bridge was again very seriously damaged by the river floods; eight spans were destroyed, but these have since been replaced by screw piles at an estimated cost of 1,12,719 rupees. The original cost of this bridge was 4,82,247 rupees.

The Sindh Railway between Karāchi and Kotri has six stations, namely: the Mallir, Dābēji, Jūngshāi (for Thata), Jīmpir, Mayting (for Jhirak) and Balāri. The station buildings at Karāchi and Kotri are both but temporary erections, and will probably so remain till the through traffic from the Panjāb by the contemplated extension line shall justify the construction of more substantial edifices. There are two passenger stations at Karāchi —one on the McLeod Road for the accommodation of persons residing in the old town and its immediate neighbourhood—the other at the end of Frere Street in the cantonments, for the residents of which, as well as for those in the Saddar Bazār and Civil Lines Quarters, it is more readily accessible than the McLeod Road Station.

At Jūngshāi, midway between Karāchi and Kotri, the station building is of a more solid construction, being of stone and provided with a refreshment room. The smaller stations at Mayting, Dābēji, Jīmpir, and Balāri are also of masonry construction.

The workshops of the Sindh Railway are situate in the Frere Town quarter of the municipality on a gently rising ground, and are very extensive, comprising a number of shops for the erection of engines, and the building of carriages, &c. The blacksmiths' shop alone is 245 feet long by 47 feet broad; there is a still larger shop for the carriage department, which is 245 feet in length, with a breadth of 137 feet. These workshops were built on a large scale, with the object of providing, at some future time, for the necessary rolling-stock of the contemplated Panjāb extension line.

The receipts and expenditure of the Sindh Railway from the year it was first opened for traffic down to the end of 1871, are shown *half-yearly* as follows, and it may here be noticed that the increased number of passengers of all classes in the years 1867 and 1868 may be accounted for by the transmission of a large body of troops to Abyssinia, at a time when the military expedition to that country was determined upon. This will also account, in a great measure, for the increased quantity of goods carried during those two years, which, with the single exception of the first half of 1866, was the largest ever conveyed by the Sindh Railway Company.

Digitized by Google

Years.	Receipts.	Expenditure.		Profits.	
		Amount.	Per Cent. of Gross Receipts.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Gross Receipts.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
2nd part of 1861 .	1,64,043	1,62,913	99	1,130	1
1st ,, 1862 .	2,73,124	2,11,890	78	61,234	22
2nd ,, 1862 .	4,12,368	3,34,463	81	77,905	19
1st ,, 1863 .	5,79,399	4,50,088	78	1,29,311	22
2nd ,, 1863 .	5,16,558	4,81,663	93	34,895	7
1st ,, 1864 .	5,61,391	5,05,081	90	56,310	10
2nd ,, 1864 .	4,79,537	4,36,771	91	42,767	9
1st ,, 1865 .	4,29,406	4,25,050	99	4,356	1
2nd ,, 1865 .	4,74,066	4,30,497	91	43,568	9
1st ,, 1866 .	5,87,758	4,70,630	80	1,17,128	20
2nd ,, 1866 .	5,06,949	4,37,753	86	69,196	14
1st ,, 1867 .	7,07,157	7,07,157	100	Nil	Nil
2nd ,, 1867 .	5,79,538	5,79,538	100	Nil	Nil
1st ,, 1868 .	6,36,162	7,17,500	112	Loss	Nil
2nd ,, 1868 .	4,26,131	4,35,567	102	Loss	Nil
1st ,, 1869 .	4,69,105	3,07,563	66	1,61,543	34
2nd ,, 1869 .	3,30,941	3,61,654	108	Loss	Nil
1st ,, 1870 .	4,95,604	3,89,037	79	1,06,567	21
2nd ,, 1870 .	3,48,726	3,58,405	103	Loss	Nil
1st ,, 1871 .	3,85,953	4,18,388	108	Loss	Nil
2nd ,, 1871 .	4,35,739	3,57,524	82	78,215	18

The passenger and goods traffic, the former for nine and a half years, and the latter for six years ending 1870, is as follows:

PASSENGER TRAFFIC (1861 TO 1871).

Years.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
2nd part of 1861 . .	223	2,459	38,047	40,729
1st ,, 1862 . .	268	2,686	46,526	49,480
2nd ,, 1862 . .	198	3,289	52,096	55,583
1st ,, 1863 . .	259	3,854	65,441	69,554
2nd ,, 1863 . .	376	4,029	50,047	54,452
1st ,, 1864 . .	697	3,344	53,203	57,244
2nd ,, 1864 . .	935	2,674	49,871	53,480
1st ,, 1865 . .	803	2,341	55,423	58,567
2nd ,, 1865 . .	1,006	2,085	49,522	52,613
1st ,, 1866 . .	915	1,707	43,767	46,389
2nd ,, 1866 . .	874	1,574	43,874	46,322
1st ,, 1867 . .	1,068	3,074	67,807	71,949
2nd ,, 1867 . .	784	2,595	59,356	62,735
1st ,, 1868 . .	959	2,489	65,196	68,644
2nd ,, 1868 . .	874	1,765	53,617	56,256
1st ,, 1869 . .	668	1,448	48,249	50,365
2nd ,, 1869 . .	837	2,310	43,202	46,349
1st ,, 1870 . .	529	1,489	44,516	46,534
2nd ,, 1870 . .	257	2,428	44,956	47,641
1st ,, 1871 . .	697	3,374	39,196	43,267
2nd ,, 1871 . .	1,175	5,317	33,131	39,624

Digitized by Google

GOODS TRAFFIC (1865 TO 1871).

YEARS.	Ordinary Goods carried.	Amount realized.	Cost per Ton.
	tons.	rupees.	rupees.
1st part of 1865 . .	52,326	3,13,589	5·99
2nd ,, 1865 . .	60,400	3,61,992	6·00
1st ,, 1866 . .	74,925	4,85,429	6·48
2nd ,, 1866 . .	60,052	4,03,309	7·71
1st ,, 1867 . .	73,089	5,65,669	7·74
2nd ,, 1867 . .	61,425	4,29,945	7·00
1st ,, 1868 . .	64,255	4,96,263	7·72
2nd ,, 1868 . .	42,556	3,16,175	7·43
1st ,, 1869 . .	38,799	3,60,614	9·29
2nd ,, 1869 . .	30,679	2,47,449	8·06
1st ,, 1870 . .	40,744	4,06,455	9·97
2nd ,, 1870 . .	34,751	2,80,266	8·06
1st ,, 1871 . .	35,576	3,12,126	8·77
2nd ,, 1871 . .	51,219	3,61,109	7·05

The rolling-stock of the Sindh Railway in December, 1871, comprised twenty-five engines and 734 vehicles, besides 116 ballast waggons, as against twenty engines and 140 vehicles in May 1861, when the line was first opened for traffic. The greater number of these vehicles are intended for goods traffic, the passenger carriages being comparatively few, numbering in all not more than forty-four. The staff of the Sindh Railway comprises an agent (who is also the head of the Indus Flotilla), a chief engineer and assistant, superintendent of railway workshops, traffic assistant, and an accountant and storekeeper. There is also a deputy consulting engineer and an examiner of railway accounts, both of them government officers.

Karāchi Exhibition.—On the 23rd of December, 1869, the first Industrial Exhibition ever held in the province was opened with much ceremony in the Frere Hall, at Karāchi, by the Commissioner in Sindh, Sir W. Lockyer Merewether, in the presence of the Bishop of Bombay, and a large assemblage of visitors, civil, military, and naval. In the extensive rooms of the Hall were arranged a varied assortment of articles, the productions not alone of Sindh, but of the Panjāb, Bhāwalpur, Katchh, Afghānisthān—of several of the districts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and of other places as well. In live stock the show was not considered to be favourable, but in agricultural and animal products it was extensive and creditable. The display of dyes, cotton, fibres, drugs, oil, and ghi, the produce of Sindh itself, was held to be good, and many of these articles obtained prizes. In forest and mineral products, and in materials used in construction, the

Digitized by Google

building stone of Sindh, as, also, its salt, saltpetre, and different kinds of woods, attracted attention, and won several prizes. In arts and manufactures, the carpets made in the Shikārpur Jail—the gold, silver, and silk embroideries of Haidarābād—the lacquered ware of Hallā and Khairpur—and the Lūngis of Thata occupied a prominent place, and were deservedly admired. In machinery and implements the display was small, but many articles were not sent owing to a rumour having prevailed that the Exhibition would never be held. In the upper rooms of the Frere Hall a large number of pictures, engravings, and photographs, as well as some statuary, all owned by residents in Sindh, were carefully and systematically arranged, in addition to many rare and choice articles from China, Japan, and other countries. Specimens of instruments used in land and ocean telegraphy, together with some of the latest improved electrical machines, were also shown. The Exhibition was opened for eight days, and taking into consideration the many difficulties encountered in carrying out a project of this nature for the first time in Sindh, it was fairly attended. Silver and bronze medals, of suitable device and excellent workmanship, as well as money prizes, were distributed amongst the successful competitors. The sum raised by donations, subscriptions, entrance fees, &c., on account of the Exhibition, amounted in the aggregate to 20,636 rupees, of which 12,000 rupees alone were contributed from the local funds of the Collectorates of Sindh. It was subsequently determined to invest the balance (about 1000 rupees) remaining to the credit of the Exhibition Fund, and place the interest accruing from it at the disposal of the educational authorities in Sindh, so as to provide an annual money prize for the most successful student in the province at the matriculation examination, without any distinction of caste or class. The Karāchi Industrial Exhibition may, on the whole, be considered as successful in its results, and it is expected it will be followed, at no distant date, by others in different parts of the Province.

It is not yet thirty years since British rule was first introduced into the Province of Sindh, but the improvement that has taken place during that period has been very marked, and will appear still more striking, if the condition of the country and its people at the time of the conquest be compared with that now prevailing. Canals—those great means by which the precious waters of the Indus are conveyed to the thirsty soil of Sindh—have been either constructed or improved with no sparing hand. It may be that experience is still required to devise the best plan for irrigating to

Digitized by Google

the greatest extent possible as much land as can be properly cultivated by the present sparse population of the province, but it is astonishing to find how much has already been done in this respect. The Eastern Nārrā, with its supply channel at Rohri, the Mitrow, the Bigāri, and the Sakhar and Shāhdādpur Canals are among the great works which have been either cut or improved upon during British rule, at the same time numerous smaller channels have been excavated, which though appearing individually but of little account are all an additional means of wealth to the province. Excellent roads with rest-houses have been made in many parts of Sindh, and a railway has been constructed which does away with the old and uncertain river-route, and only requires to be joined to the Panjāb lines to enhance its usefulness. There is telegraphic communication not only with British India, but with Europe itself. The river, capricious and erratic, but nevertheless *the* great source of wealth to the province, is carefully looked after by a special department, and all obstructions to navigation, where possible, are removed. A fleet of steamboats plies regularly upon its waters, taking up and bringing down the various manufactures of Europe, as well as the produce of Sindh, and of different parts of the Panjāb. Steam-ferries are stationed at two of its permanent banks for the conveyance of travellers and goods. Municipalities as well as medical dispensaries have long since been established in all the large towns with marked advantage, and the former have been an important means of introducing a better system of sanitation, making the towns more cleanly, and in consequence healthier and less liable to the attacks of epidemic disease. Vaccination has made itself known with much success throughout the length and breadth of the province, and is carried out by a special department. Education has also spread mightily through the country, the government schools gradually supplanting the private vernacular institutions, which are at best but poor and inefficient places of instruction for native youth. The advantages of postal communication have been widely circulated, and are being appreciated by the native community. A fair and equitable system of assessment has for some years past and is still being carried out to the great benefit of the cultivating classes. Fine and commodious barracks for British troops have been built at Karāchi and Haidarābād, with every useful appliance to preserve the health of the English soldier in the trying climate of Sindh. If regard be had to the large towns of the province, such as Karāchi, Shikārpur, and Haidarābād, and a comparison be made of their present state with that at the time of the conquest, there

Digitized by Google

will be found much cause for congratulation in the great work of improvement that is everywhere apparent. No where is this so evident as in Karāchi, a place which in 1842, when ceded to the British, had a population of not more than 14,000 souls, who resided in what is now called the old town municipal quarter. It was a miserable and dirty town, and having no landing place, passengers from seaward had to be conveyed in small boats as far as was possible, through a mass of liquid fetid mud, and then be carried on men's shoulders for a further distance, till dry land could be reached. But all this is changed; a good mole road and handsome bridge connect the island of Kiamari with Karāchi, and excellent metalled roads of great extent and length lead to nearly every part of the town and camp, and are everywhere available for wheeled conveyances. Handsome buildings (public and private) are more numerous than could be expected in a place of its size, and many of the wealthy natives have of late years begun to build large and commodious houses for themselves in an improved style. Nor must the Karāchi Harbour Works be forgotten in this list of improvements; upon them have already been expended about forty laks of rupees, and upon the success of this scheme may be said to hinge the commercial future of the town of Karāchi. And all the improvements here mentioned have been carried out in Sindh in less than thirty years. There are no doubt many important matters which still require attention, none more so than a good and sufficient water-supply for the towns of Karāchi and Haidarābād, with a proper system of drainage for the former city, but it is believed that enough has here been mentioned to show that the Indian Government, through the chief consecutive ruling authorities of the province, has not neglected Sindh, and all that seems necessary to secure a brillant future for not only its chief town but the entire province, is the ultimate success of the present scheme of Harbour Works Improvement, and the speedy extension of its railway to the Panjāb.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Abdū, a Government town in the Sakhar talūka of the Shikārpur and Sakhar Deputy Collectorate, situate on the old road connecting the towns of Sakhar and Shikārpur, and distant 12 miles from each. It has road communication also with the villages of Chak and Mūngrāni. It is the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār, and has a small Thāna school and a cattle pound. The population, numbering in all 1149, consists of 509 Muhammadans, mostly of the Korēshi, Mahar, Machhi, and Sūmra tribes; the remainder (640) being Hindūs of the Brahmin, Lohāno, and Sonaro castes. The occupation of the inhabitants is chiefly agricultural. The place appears to possess neither trade nor manufactures of any importance.

Abid Markiāni, a Government town in the Naushahro Abro talūka of the Shikārpur and Sakhar Deputy Collectorate, distant 20 miles south from Shikārpur. At present there are no roads leading to or from this village, but two have been projected, one to Dakhan and the other to Wasil. This village is the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār, and has a cattle pound. The population, numbering in all 822, consists of 606 Muhammadans, principally of the Markiāni tribe, while there are also 216 Hindūs, chiefly of the Lohāno caste. Their occupation is mainly agriculture and trade.

Adalpur, a Government town in the Ghotki talūka of the Rohri division, distant about 36 miles north-east from Rohri and 4 miles from Ghotki. It has road communication from Ghotki, Malik, and Mathēlo. It is the head-quarter station of the Tappēdār of the Adalpur tappa, and has, besides his "dēra," a vernacular school, police thāna with three policemen, and a "dhak," or cattle pound. The inhabitants, numbering in all 1000, who are mostly engaged in trade and agriculture, consist of 650 Muhammadans, divided into many different subdivisions of tribes, of which the Kalwars are the most numerous, there being also some Bātas,

Digitized by Google

Dharējas, Malaks, and Katis. The Saiyads are only 10 in number. Of the Hindūs there are 350, nearly all being of the Bania caste. The chief person of note in this village is one Izat Khān, a large Zamindar. The trade of this place is in wheat, juār, bājr, grain, indigo, cotton, oil, ghi, &c. There are no manufactures. This town is said to have been founded by one Jām Jhēlū Dhārējo, about A.D. 1456.

Adam-jo-Tando, a town in the Alahyar-jo-Tando talūka of the Hālā Deputy Collectorate, 14 miles east from Hālā and 20 north from Alahyar-jo-Tando, situate on the Sāngrowāh canal. It has road communication with both these towns as well as with Mirpur, Shāhdādpur, Udēra, Ghotano, and Berāni. It possesses a Tappēdār's "dēra," a subordinate judge's court-house, police lines, a branch post-office, dharamsāla, and a Government vernacular school. There is also a municipality, established in 1860, the revenue of which in 1870-71 was 4695 rupees. The inhabitants, numbering 3500, are mostly Hindūs, there being 2508 of this class; the greater number are Lohānos and Panjābis: of Muhammadans there are but 992, the prevailing tribes being Khaskēlis, Sūmras, and Mēmons. Their chief occupations are agriculture and trade. The trade of the place is principally in silk, grain, ghi, oil, and sugar. Its value is roughly estimated at about 41,000 rupees, and the transit trade at 65,000 rupees. The town does not appear to possess any special manufacture. Adam-jo-Tando was built about eighty years ago by one Adam Khān Mari, whence its name. The chief men of note in this town are Karimdād Mari, Sultan Ali Khān Mari, and Dāūd Khān.

Ajanshāh, a village in the Hālā talūka of the Hālā district, 2 miles to the east of Hālā, and situate on the high road leading from that town to Shāhdādpur. The Sārangwāh canal flows past it. No Government officers reside here, nor are there any public buildings. It has 900 inhabitants, of whom 555 are Muhammadans, chiefly of the Saiyad and Sariah tribes, and 345 are Hindūs, the greater number Lohānos. The population is for the most part agricultural. The chief men of the place are Saiyads and Amils; of the former Saiyad Bēgshāh is the most important individual. Ajanshāh is supposed to have been founded during the Kalhora dynasty by one Hasan Shāh, about A.D. 1777 (H. 1155).

Alahyar-jo-Tando, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Hālā Deputy Collectorate, having 7 tappas and 59 villages, with an area of 616 square miles, and a population of 56,895 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this talūka during the past five years, ending 1870-71, is as follows:—

Digitized by Google

	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	77,187	89,914	89,997	88,493	1,19,327
Local . . .	5,671	7,721	6,840	6,641	7,040
Total rupees.	82,858	97,635	96,837	95,134	1,26,367

Alahyar-jo-Tando, the chief town of the talūka of that name in the Hālā Deputy Collectorate, in latitude 25° 21′ N., and longitude 68° 40′ E. It is 32 miles south-east from Hālā, and 24 east from Haidarābād, and is situate on the Gāhorowāh canal. It has road communication with Haidarābād, Mirpur, Hālā, Adam-jo-Tando, Nasarpur, Gorchāni, and Khokhar. It is the head-quarter station of a Mūkhtiārkar, whose "dēra" is in the fort, and possesses a Deputy Collector's bangalow (also in the fort), a subordinate judge's court-house, a dispensary, a Government Anglo-vernacular school, as also one for female children, market, rural and district police lines, a branch post-office, dharamsāla, and a cattle pound (or dhak). The town has also a municipality, established in 1856, the revenue of which in 1870-71 was 6784 rupees; but though the disbursements that year exceeded the receipts by 1381 rupees, this excess of expenditure was met from previous credit balances. The fort, which is near the canal, is small in area, and was erected in the time of the Talpur dynasty. Alahyar-jo-Tando is the most populous town throughout the Hālā district, having 5200 inhabitants, made up of the two great classes, Muhammadans and Hindūs. Of the former there are 1481, who are mostly Mēmons and Patolis; the Hindūs number 3719, chiefly of the Brahmin, Lohāno, and Panjābi castes. Their occupation is principally agriculture and trade. The chief men of note in this town are Mīrs Shāh Muhammad and Khān Muhammad. The trade of the place is in sugar, ivory, grain of sorts, ghi, silk, cloths, cotton, and oil. Cotton is extensively cultivated in this talūka, while the greater part of that from Mirpur passes through this town on its way to Karāchi by either Ghotāno or by Gidū Bandar. Among the imports are cloths, raw silk, ivory and metal pots—the latter coming mostly from the town of Nagodi in the Jodhpur (Marwar) State. The value of the local trade is, at a rough estimate, about 1,16,000 rupees, while that of the transit trade is computed at 1,61,000 rupees. The principal manufactures are the weaving of coloured cloths and silk, and ivory work. The ivory is made up into armlets (for which there is a great demand among the female community), hūkah mouthpieces, and other articles.

Digitized by Google

The town is said to have been founded about ninety years since, by one Alahyar, a son of Mīr Fateh Khān Talpur, whence its name. During the sovereignty of the Talpurs it attained to considerable commercial importance, as it was on the high road between the two large towns of Haidarābād and Umarkot, and much of the trade of Shikārpur and northern Sindh found its way there, but this fell off to a great extent after the conquest of the province by the British in 1843, and still more so on the opening of the line of railway between Kotri and Karāchi in 1861, which at once diverted the trade of northern Sindh into other channels.

Arāzi, a village in the Sehwan talūka of the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate, distant 6 miles north-west of Sehwan, and 2 miles west of Būbak, having rough communication by camel tracks with this latter town and Bhān. It is the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār, and possesses a municipality, established in 1861, with an annual income of about 1000 rupees. It has a Government vernacular school, a cattle pound, as also a small police post. The inhabitants number 1637, of whom 911 are Muhammadans (mostly Saiyads, Chandias, Khokhars, Mēmons, and Sūmras), and 726 Hindūs of the Brahmin and Lohāno castes. Agriculture and trade are the chief employments of the population. The principal resident of note is one Saiyad Muhammad. There is no trade, nor are there any manufactures in this place.

Aror (pronounced Alor), an old ruined town situate 5 miles to the east of Rohri, and connected with it by a road which passes over a bridge said to be very ancient. In the bed of the river which once flowed near this place are two stones set up, it is supposed, to mark the ancient course of the Indus—then known as the Mihrān. The city is reported to have been built of pakka brick and stone on a rocky hill, having its walls then washed by the Indus, and it seems probable that the change in the course of the river, caused, it is presumed, by an earthquake, took place somewhere about A.D. 962 (or Hijra 341). It was the capital of the Hindū Rājās who governed Sindh, though no specimens of Hindū architecture have been found there. Little else is known relative to this city, since no record of any moment exists concerning the time between the invasion of India by Alexander the Great, and the conquest of Sindh by the generals of the Khalīfahs, excepting a few puerile legends. Amongst the present ruins of Aror are the mazjid of Alumgīr, and the tombs of the two Saiyads, Shakar Ganj Shāh, and Khatal-ū-din Shāh. To the former, which is a plain white sepulchre, frequent pilgrimages are made. Muhammad Masūm Nāmē in his history of Sindh states that the city of Aror was

Digitized by Google

captured by Muhammad Kāsim Sākifi about A.D. 711 (H. 93), the then reigning Hindū prince, Rāi Dahir, being killed in the assault.

Badāni, a Government village in the Kashmor talūka of the Frontier district, 70 miles east of Jacobābād, and 13 south of Kashmor. Roads lead to it from Jacobābād, Kashmor, Kūmbri, Gublo, and Kandhkot. It is the head-quarters of a Tappēdār, and possesses a police chauki. The inhabitants, numbering 800, are mostly Badānis and Bandējahs, the former a race of Samma Sindhis. The place is insignificant, having three times within the last fifteen years been washed away by floods from the Indus, near which river the town stands.

Badīn (or Badino), a talūka (or sub-division) of the Tanda Deputy Collectorate, containing an area of 800 square miles, with 8 tappas, 115 villages, and a population of 28,016 souls. The revenue (imperial and local) of this sub-division during the past five years, ending 1870-71, is as follows:—

	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	74,679	84,084	93,658	95,260	1,14,863
Local . . .	6,673	7,784	8,714	9,426	9,577
Total rupees.	81,352	91,868	1,02,372	1,04,686	1,24,440

Badīn (or Badino), a Government village and the head-quarters of the Mūkhtiārkar of the talūka of the same name. It is situate on a spot between the Ghāri Māndhar and Kaziāh canals, in latitude 24° 33′ N., and longitude 68° 52′ E., and is distant 62 miles S.S.E. from Haidarābād, and 41 from Tanda Muhammad Khān, with which latter town it is connected by a trunk road passing through it to Luāri and Rahmaki Bāzār. It has communication also with Tando Bāgo, *viâ* Vabnāi, and with Serāni and Khorwāh by cross roads. As the head-quarter station of a Mūkhtiārkar, it possesses a kacheri with jail attached, together with police lines, affording accommodation for three officers and eleven constables. It has also a municipality, established in 1857, with a revenue which in 1870-71 amounted to 2793 rupees, while the disbursements for the same year were 2226 rupees. The municipal revenue has increased considerably of late, owing to the receipts from the Cattle Pound Fund being now made over to it. There is an annual fair held at this town for twelve or thirteen days during a part of the month of June, which is attended by about ten thousand persons. The fees levied at this fair are given to the municipality, on the understanding that it pays all the expenses—

Digitized by Google

an arrangement which of late years has not proved advantageous. The inhabitants, who are only 513 in number, consist of Hindūs and Muhammadans equally divided, the majority of the former being traders and shopkeepers, and the latter Lahoris, cultivators and weavers. Some Pīrs of note reside at Badīn, but the chief of these, Bhawan Shāh, died recently.

The manufactures of this place comprise the making of shoes; agricultural implements, such as spades and axes; earthenware, and wooden wheels (or *nars*) for irrigational purposes. It has a large trade in rice, bājri, and other cereals, as well as in ghi, sugar, molasses, cloths, metals, tobacco, skins, cotton, country liquor, and drugs. The transit trade is confined to a few articles only, these being cloths, bājri, juār, and oil. Badīn possesses a good, well-built district bangalow, and a dharamsāla, the latter maintained at the expense of the municipality. This town was once much larger than it is at present, but its former site was on the right (or western) bank of the Ghāri Māndhar canal. The old town was destroyed by Madat Khān, the famous Pathān, in his raid into Sindh. The present town is supposed to have been built by Sawalo, a Hindū, about 125 years ago.

Bahādipur, a large village in the Jāti talūka of the Shāhbandar division, seated on the banks of the Indus. It is distant 16 miles west-south-west of Mughilbhin, and 2 east from the Haiyāt Gāho ferry. The greater part of the traffic of the Jāti talūka and of the transit trade to Kachh passes through this town *viâ* the Haiyāt Gāho ferry. There is a police post here of three men. The population, which is supposed to number about 800 souls, is composed mostly of Muhammadans of the Saiyad and Mohāna tribes. The Hindū portion of the inhabitants consist principally of the Lohāno caste. Both the trade and manufactures of this village are insignificant. Near Bahādipur are seven domed buildings, one erected on rising ground and the others at the foot of it. They were built, it is said, in honour of one Pīr Abanshāh, but when is not known.

Bakhar, a fortified island on the river Indus, lying between the towns of Sakhar and Rohri, in latitude 27° 41′ N., and longitude 68° 55′ E. It belongs to the Sakhar and Shikārpur Deputy Collectorate, and may be said to be a rock of limestone, oval in shape, 800 yards long, 300 wide, and about 25 feet in height. The channel separating it from the Sakhar shore is narrow, being not more than 100 yards wide, and, when the river is at its lowest, 15 feet or so deep in the middle. The eastern channel, or that which divides it from Rohri, is much broader, being, during the same state of the river, about 400 yards wide, with a depth of 30 feet in the middle. The Government telegraph line crosses

Digitized by Google

the river here from Rohri to Sakhar by the island of Bakhar; it is an ærial line, and passes, by means of two towers erected on the eastern and western sides of the island, to and from similar towers built on the Sakhar and Rohri shores. A little to the north of Bakhar, and separated from it by a narrow channel, of easy passage, is the small isle of Khwāja Khizr (or Jind Pir), containing a shrine of much sanctity, while to the south of Bakhar is another islet known as Sādh Bēla, well covered with foliage, and also possessing some sacred shrines. Almost the whole of the island of Bakhar is covered by the fortress, the walls of which are double, and from 30 to 35 feet high, with numerous bastions; they are built partly of burnt and unburnt brick, are loopholed, and have two gateways, one facing Rohri on the east, and the other Sakhar on the west. The fort presents a fine appearance from the river, and has a show of great strength, which in reality it does not possess. At present Bakhar is only used as a jail (established there in 1865), which is subsidiary to that at Shikārpur. The prisoners occupy two barracks formerly tenanted by European soldiers when this fort was garrisoned with British troops, and these buildings are capable of accommodating 320 convicts. Various articles are manufactured in the jail workshops by the prisoners—who number on an average 200—such as table-cloths, towelling, carpets, *postins* or winter coats, reed chairs and sofas, &c. The place is considered from its situation to be healthy, the mortality among the convicts being not more than about four per cent. That Bakhar, owing to its insulated position, must always have been considered a stronghold of some importance under native rule, is evidenced by its being so frequently a bone of contention between different states. So early as A.D. 1327, when Sindh was an *appanage* of the Delhi empire, Bakhar seems to have been a place of note, from the fact of trustworthy persons being employed by the Emperor Muhammad Toghlāk to command there. During the reign of the Samma princes, this fort seems to have changed hands several times, being occasionally under their rule, and at times under that of Dehli. During the reign of Shāh Bēg Arghūn, the fortifications of Bakhar appear to have been partially, if not wholly, rebuilt, the fort of Alor being broken up to supply the requisite material. In A.D. 1540 this fortress was threatened with capture by the fugitive Dehli emperor, Humaiūn, who came up against it, but effected nothing. In A.D. 1574 the place was delivered up to one Keshū Khān, a servant of the Mogal emperor, Akbar Shāh. In A.D. 1736 the fortress fell into the hands of the Kalhora princes, and at a subsequent date into that of the Afghāns, by whom it was

Digitized by Google

retained till captured by Mīr Rustam Khān of Khairpur. In 1839, the year of the Afghān war, the fort of Bakhar was ceded by the Khairpur Mīrs to the British, to be occupied by them during that campaign, and it so remained till the conquest of the province in 1843. Bakhar was the principal British arsenal in Sindh during the Afghān and Sindh campaigns.

Bakhshāpur, a town in the Kashmor talūka of the Frontier district, 59 miles east of Jacobābād, with which place, as well as with Kashmor, it has direct communication by road. It is a colony of reclaimed Baloch robbers, the head-quarters of a Tappēdār, and has a police chauki. The population, about 1000 in number, are mostly Baloch Dūmbkis, Mehrs, and Chachars. The chief trade of the place is in grain, and this is carried on with the Dāūdpūtra States. This town was almost destroyed by the river-floods of 1862-63.

Bambura, a ruined city near the town of Ghāro, in the Mirpur Sakro talūka of the Jhirk district, in latitude 24° 40′ N., and longitude 67° 41′ E. It was known as the Kāfir, or Infidel city, and is presumed to have been in existence before the first Muhammadan invasion of Sindh in A.D. 711-12. It is stated that there are reasons for supposing that this ancient place was known during the eighth century under the names of Debal, Dewal, or Dawul, and that it was the first town that was stormed by the Moslem invader, Muhammad Kāsim Sākifi. The catapults used by this general are said to have been brought by sea to this place, which is thought to have been at that time the principal port in Sindh on the western side of the Indus delta. This ancient city, it is said, exhibits marks of great antiquity, displaying the remains of ramparts, bastions, towers and houses, and bearing evidence of former population and trade in the number of coins washed up during heavy rain. At the time of its destruction there was a temple renowned for its sanctity in the fort, whence the town is supposed to have been called by Muhammadan historians Dewal, or the temple, but it is believed that before the Moslem invasion it was known under the name of Mahara, or Mansawar.

Bangūl Dēro, a Government village in the Rato Dēro talūka of the Lārkāno Deputy Collectorate, in latitude 27° 43′ N., and longitude 68° 27′ E., and distant 14 miles N.E. of Lārkāno, with which town and Rato Dēro it has road communication. A Tappēdār resides here. The population numbers in all but 850 souls, of whom 550 are Muhammadans of the Bhūta Visar and Dakhan tribes, and 300 Hindūs. There are no manufactures, nor does there appear to be any trade of importance, either local or transit.

Digitized by Google

Bēlo, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate, having an area of 700 square miles, with 6 tappas, 216 villages, and a population of 16,497 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division for the four years past, ending 1870–71, is as follows:—

	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	59,160	64,998	65,504	65,382
Local . . .	10,544	10,071	9,488	8,894
Total rupees.	69,704	75,069	74,992	74,276

Bēlo, a village in the talūka of the same name in the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate, four miles from the river Indus, and the head-quarter station of the Mūkhtiārkar of the talūka, and also of a Tappēdār. It is distant 32¾ miles north-north-west of Mughilbhin, and 10½ miles west from Dara. Besides the Mūkhtiārkar's "dēra," there is a police sub-thāna here, with a force of 19 men, under the charge of a chief constable; a dharamsāla for travellers, and a cattle pound. The population, numbering in all not more than 700, is made up mostly of Muhammadans of the Saiyad and Mohāna tribes: the Hindūs are but few in number, and are chiefly Lohānos and Bhātias. There does not appear to be any trade or manufactures of any importance in this town.

Bhēlāni, a Government village in the Kandiāro talūka of the Naushahro division. It is situate on the postal road leading from Hālāni to Mahrābpur, and is distant 18 miles north-east of Tarūshā. It has road communication also with the village of Khānwāhan. There are no Government officers stationed at this place. The population, numbering in all 1450, comprises 700 Muhammadans, mostly of the Sahata tribe, and 750 Hindūs, the greater number being of the Lohāno caste. Their occupation is mainly agricultural. The trade of the place is in grain, and the only manufactures cotton cloth. The population of this village would appear to have somewhat diminished, since Lieut. Jameson in his report of 1852 states that it then had 1781 inhabitants, of whom 945 were Hindūs and 836 Muhammadans: the number of houses was 231 in all, and the shops 37. Conjointly with Hālāni, which adjoins this village, is an old town, having been upwards of 200 years in existence, and therefore founded prior to the advent of the Kalhora dynasty.

Bhiān, a Government village in the Kotri talūka of the Sehwan

Digitized by Google

Deputy Collectorate, 23 miles north of Kotri, and half a mile eastward of the main road running from Kotri to Sehwan. It is the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār, and has a small police post, a dharamsāla for travellers, and a cattle pound. The inhabitants, numbering 1049, comprise 585 Muhammadans, principally of the Saiyad, Mohāna, Bhiān, Chuna and Laghāri tribes, and 464 Hindūs, who are mostly Lohānos. The population is chiefly engaged in cultivation and trade. This place seems to have no particular trade or manufactures.

Bhiria, a Government town in the Naushahro talūka of the Deputy Collectorate of that name. It is situate on the high road running from Haidarābād to Rohri, and is 6 miles east of Tarūshā, and 8 miles north-east from Naushahro, with both which places, as also with Kandiāro, Hālāni, and Chang (in the Khairpur territory) it has road communication: the postal road also from Naushahro to Tarūshā runs near this town. It is the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār, and has police lines for four men. In addition to the Tappēdār's "dēra," or office, there is a vernacular school, market, and a commodious dharamsāla. This place also possesses a municipality, established in 1861, the income of which in 1870-71 amounted to 2260 rupees. The population, numbering 2530, comprises 1330 Muhammadans, chiefly of the Saiyad and Mēmon tribes, and 1200 Hindūs, who are for the most part Lohānos. The occupation of the people is principally agricultural. In 1852 this town, according to Lieut. Jameson, had 2798 inhabitants, of whom 1573 were Hindūs. There were then 231 houses and 100 shops, and this village, in point of population, *then* ranked second in the Naushahro Pargana. A small quantity of oil is manufactured here for home consumption, and a large quantity of grain passes annually through this town for shipment by the Indus to other places.

Bhitshāh, a town in the Hālā talūka of the Hālā Deputy Collectorate, 4 miles east from Hālā, with which place, as well as with Adam-jo-Tando, it has road communication. No Government officers reside here, the Tappēdār of Bhitshāh having his "dēra" at Khandu. The population numbers 2000, of whom 1435 are Muhammadans and the remainder Hindūs. The former are of the Wasan, Sand, Khāskēli, and Bugria tribes, and the latter are nearly all Lohānos. The trade of the place is mostly in rice, juār, bājri, cotton and ghi. The chief men of note in this town are Pīrs, and it is the residence of Pīr Miān Alabakhsh, to whom the four tombs in the place belong. These tombs, which were erected about 150 years ago, are built of burnt glazed bricks,

Digitized by Google

and are in good condition. A fair takes place here annually in the month of May, and is attended by upwards of 4000 Muhammadans. It is in honour of Shāh Abdūl Latif, the founder of the town, which dates from A.D. 1727 (H. 1105).

Brahminābād, a very ancient and ruined city in the Shāhdādpur talūka of the Hālā Deputy Collectorate. This place was visited by Mr. A. F. Bellasis, late of the Bombay Civil Service, in 1854, and his interesting description of the ruins, together with a short memorandum on the same subject by Captain (now Major-General Sir F. J.) Goldsmid, of the Madras army, is as follows:—

"Brahminābād, or Bumbra-ke-Thūl,* its more modern and Sindhi name, is an ancient and ruined city, situated on the dry bed of a large river, said to have been one of the old courses of the Indus. It lies in an easterly direction, about 8 miles from the town of Shāhdādpur, and about 21 from Hālā. It is about 60 miles N.E. of the city of Haidarābād, and about 20 miles from the right bank of the Eastern Nāra.

"Brahminābād in its palmy days was a large and fortified city, built entirely of baked bricks. Its present appearance is one vast mass of ruins, forming irregular mounds, varying in dimensions according to the size of the original houses, of which these ruins are the humbler representatives. Some idea may be formed of the extent of Brahminābād, when I state its circumference is within a few yards of four miles, measured by a perambulator. Besides Brahminābād, at a distance of about a mile and a half is the distinct and ruined city of Dolora, the residence of its last king, and five miles in another direction is the ruined city of Depur, the residence of his Prime Minister (Wazir); and between these cities are the ruins of suburbs extending for miles far and wide into the open country.

Brahminābād appears to have been the commercial city, where the merchants and traders lived; Dolora, where the King and his Court resided, in luxury and pleasure; and Depur, where the Prime Minister transacted with his officers the affairs of state. The city of Brahminābād is entirely surrounded with a rampart, mounted with numerous turrets and bastions.

On first entering Brahminābād, so extensive and so complete are its ruins, you feel lost in contemplating its utter desolation; and it takes some time before the eye becomes accustomed to the confusion and disorder that characterise the place. After a little

* Bumbra, a name frequently applied to old ruined cities in Sindh. Thūl, a tower, bastion.

Digitized by Google

examination, the most prominent object that presents itself is the ruin of a high tower of brickwork standing isolated on a large heap of ruins, clearly indicating its former extent and importance. This may have been the citadel, or one of those circular towers, such as are seen in Sindh to this day in the forts of Haidarābād and Umarkot.

"Amid the chaos of ruins you may further observe several open spaces or squares, evidently the bazars and market-places of the city: some of these are of great extent, running through the fort. A little imagination, and you might picture to yourself that here were barracks for troops; that in this open space they were wont to hold their parades; that this was the exchange of the money-lenders; this the river gate of the city, where customs were levied. Again, it were easy to imagine the noble Indus gliding in a mighty stream past the city walls, her waters studded, as at present, with many a boat, and many a quaint cut sail, and many a Pala fisherman giving perspective to the landscape. It were easier still to picture along the banks of the river, and immediately under the city walls, the busy haunts of trade: here you might say with certainty were the native craft moored to the bank; here piles of goods and merchandise were often heaped; and there, too, you might safely say were crowds of noisy, money-making Hindūs, chattering, bartering, and wrangling after the most approved fashion of modern times. Turning from the contemplation of what may have been to the chaos of surrounding ruins, the only memorials of the past, one is led to inquire what could have caused the utter destruction of a city so large and so strong.

"Very little is known of the history of Brahminābād, except what tradition tells: as usual, it is mixed up with fable; but, wanting records, even fable has its value. The popular account of Brahminābād, as far as I have been able to procure it, is as follows:—

"That about seven or eight centuries ago, Brahminābād was a rich and flourishing city. That in those days a very wicked king, named Dolora, reigned in those parts, and among his many iniquities he made a law that all young maidens, who married any of his subjects, were to pass the wedding night in his palace. The breach of this law was death. Now, a certain rich noble had a daughter, beautiful and fair, and she was about to be married. But this law was an insuperable obstacle to the father's wishes. In his difficulties, he went for assistance to a priest of great sanctity, who was supposed to have the power of communicating with both heaven and hell, and asked for advice. The priest told the rich

Digitized by Google

man that he could only devise one way of helping him, and that was by destroying the whole city of Brahminābād, if King Dolora did not by a certain day abrogate this iniquitous law. The rich man besought the priest very earnestly to save the city: he offered him jewels, and silver and gold, to devise some other means; but the priest was firm, and said he had looked well into futurity, and that there was no other remedy. Then, said the rich man, save my daughter's honour, should even Brahminābād be ruined. Accordingly, there went forth a prophecy, proclaiming to all the inhabitants, that if by a certain day King Dolora did not abrogate this wicked law, Brahminābād would be utterly destroyed, and warning all faithful people to flee the city before the impending calamity came to pass. The king took no heed, and continued in his wicked ways, living in pleasure and luxury in the midst of his lascivious court. The day came, and with it a most awful tempest, followed by a violent earthquake. The city of Brahminābād was laid low in ruins, and in its fall king, courtiers, and unbelievers were buried.

"Those who had believed the prophecy of the priest, and had made their escape from the city before this calamity took place, are said to have wandered about Sindh for a whole year, seeking for a spot whereon they might settle and build them another city. They searched in vain for a site as beautiful as that of their ruined Brahminābād; for lands as fertile and rich, for trade as great and flourishing. At last they came to Nasarpur,* and that being the best place they had seen since they had left their own beautiful city, they settled there, and built them another brick city, and there they dwelt. This too has disappeared, and Nasarpur is now a mud-built town, like all the rest of the towns in Sindh, but the remains of the old brick city are to be seen to this day. Such is the legend of Brahminābād and its inhabitants."

I have consulted Saiyad Sabir Ali Shah, a learned Saiyad of Tatta, and have referred to the few Sindhi books that give any account of Brahminābād, and from these authorities I gain the following particulars:—

"The Saiyad states that the city appears to have been founded before the Hindū dynasty of the Brahmins, which commenced in the first year of the Hijri, or A.D. 622. He says it is mentioned in the Tufat-ul-Kiram that Chach, the first of the Brahmin kings who

* Nasarpur is a city of acknowledged antiquity, and, like Brahminābād, situated on the banks of one of the old branches of the Indus. It is still a place of some repute and learning, and has a not inconsiderable trade.

Digitized by Google

examination, the ... appointed his younger brother Chandar as his ruin of a high to... and employed himself in arranging the boundaries heap of ruins, clea... having subdued Mah, the Chief of Sehwan, and This may have bee... of Brahminābād. From this the Sayad infers such as are seen in ... probably founded during the reign of the Rājas and Umarkot. ... dynasty.

"Amid the chaos ... states that the city must have been ruined spaces or squares, ev... of the fourth Hijri century, or about A.D. city: some of these a... mentioned in the Tuhfat-al-Kiram, in the nar- A little imagination, an... that Chota Amrāni, brother of Dolora Amrāni, were barracks for troop... account of his brother's injustice. This to hold their parades; t... Islamism, and married the daughter of a lenders; this the river ga... brought to Sindh in the fourth century, Again, it were easy to ima... of Arabs, who, in company with Saiyad stream past the city walls, ... ver to him by the Khalif of Bāghdād. many a boat, and many a ... a history of Chach, the first of the man giving perspective to ... of his dominions. It was written in picture along the banks of ... 700. Therein is mention made of city walls, the busy haunts of ... one of the divisions of the kingdom tainty were the native craft ... before the time of Muhammad. It goods and merchandise were ... battles fought there, but gives might safely say were crowds ... for its destruction. chattering, bartering, and wra... comprehensive general history fashion of modern times. Tur... years ago (A.H. ...), and what may have been to the cha... the Chachnāma. memorials of the past, one is l... Kūfi, who came to Sindh caused the utter destruction of a ci... in A.D. 710 by the Khalif

"Very little is known of the h... Muhammad Kāsim de- what tradition tells: as usual, it is ... Sindh, and overthrew wanting records, even fable has its ... I, in company with of Brahminābād, as far as I have b... ...minābād. follows:—

"That about seven or eight centurie... times, these rich and flourishing city. That in those ... which named Dolora, reigned in those parts. ... had been iniquities he made a law that all young m... the ruins of his subjects, were to pass the wedding n... but breach of this law was death. Now, a ce... Mr. daughter, beautiful and fair, and she was ... But this law was an insuperable obstacle to th... his difficulties, he went for assistance to a pri... who was supposed to have the power of comm... heaven and hell, and asked for advice. The

Digitized by Google

rge of the principal bazar or square. We had not com-
ced many minutes before we came upon the edge of a
clearing it, we soon came upon a cross wall, and then upon
r, and another, until a house with a variety of rooms began
ke shape, and disclose its proportions. We had not dug
efore we came to quantities of bones, and at that, and
hs, skeletons were so numerous that it was hardly pos-
owra full of earth without bringing up particles of
as I could judge, many were undeniably human
those of cattle and of horses. The human bones
in doorways, as if the people had been at-
nd others in the corners of the rooms. Many
in a sufficiently perfect state to show the
ssumed; some were upright, some recum
wn, and some crouched in a sitting pos-
I remember finding in a doorway: the
hing out of his house, when a mass of
ushed him to the ground, and there
full length, and the face downwards.
e atmosphere, mostly crumbled to
obtain anything but fragments.
n a good section of the skeleton,
tion of the body.
uantities of pottery in great
or description to any I see
the pottery was glazed in
the vessels are of a fine
of glass and crystal were
the surface of the ruins,
lours. Fragments of
Some of the glass
and other portions
displaying a high
grinding grain;
paints; several
rge pieces of
swords and
chips, and
of ivory,
of silver;
ty. In
es; its
for a

Digitized by Google

ruled in Sindh, appointed his younger brother Chandar as his viceroy at Alor, and employed himself in arranging the boundaries of his kingdom, having subdued Mah, the Chief of Sehwan, and Agher, the Chief of Brahminābād. From this the Sayad infers that the city was probably founded during the reign of the Rājas before the Brahmin dynasty.

"The Saiyad also states that the city must have been ruined before the expiration of the fourth Hijri century, or about A.D. 1020, as he finds it mentioned in the Tufat-ul-Kiram, in the narration of the Sūmras, that Chota Amrāni, brother of Dolora Amrāni, departed to Bāghdād on account of his brother's injustice. This Chota Amrāni embraced Islamism, and married the daughter of a celebrated Arab, whom he brought to Sindh in the fourth century, together with a number of Arabs, who, in company with Saiyad Ali Musui, had been made over to him by the Khalif of Bāghdād.

"The Chachnāma contains a history of Chach, the first of the Brahmin kings of Sindh, and of his dominions. It was written in the original Arabic, about A.D. 700. Therein is mention made of Brahminābād as the chief city of one of the divisions of the kingdom of Cyrus bin Sahirai, who lived before the time of Muhammad. It also contains an account of the battles fought there, but gives neither the date of its foundation nor its destruction.

"The Tufat-ul-Kiram contains a comprehensive general history of Sindh, and was written about ninety years ago (A.H. 1180), and is a modern work in comparison with the Chachnāma.

"The Chachnāma was written by Ali Kūfi, who came to Sindh with the army of Muhammad Kasim, sent in A.D. 710 by the Khalif Walid, son of Abdul Malik of Bāghdād. Muhammad Kāsim defeated Dahir, the son of Chach, conquered Sindh, and overthrew the Brahmin dynasty of kings in 711 A.D.

"It was on the 11th of March, 1854, that I, in company with Mr. C. W. Richardson, visited the ruins of Brahminābād.

"A few officers had previously visited, at different times, these ruins, and had collected some coins and other curiosities, which are readily found on the surface, and many others had been obtained from villagers, who are in the habit of digging in the ruins for bricks, and thus find a variety of beads, stones, and coins, but no person had ever attempted systematically to excavate. Mr. Richardson and I were therefore resolved to devote two or three days to Brahminābād, and to endeavour, by carefully removing one of the heaps of rubbish, to disclose any remnants of a house that might have been concealed therein for centuries.

"We selected for excavation a heap of ruins standing on the

Digitized by Google

verge of the principal bazar or square. We had not commenced many minutes before we came upon the edge of a wall: clearing it, we soon came upon a cross wall, and then upon another, and another, until a house with a variety of rooms began fast to take shape, and disclose its proportions. We had not dug two feet before we came to quantities of bones, and at that, and greater depths, skeletons were so numerous that it was hardly possible to dig a powra full of earth without bringing up particles of bones. As far as I could judge, many were undeniably human bones, and others those of cattle and of horses. The human bones were chiefly found in doorways, as if the people had been attempting to escape, and others in the corners of the rooms. Many of the skeletons were in a sufficiently perfect state to show the position the body had assumed; some were upright, some recum bent, with their faces down, and some crouched in a sitting posture. One, in particular, I remember finding in a doorway: the man had evidently been rushing out of his house, when a mass of brickwork had, in its fall, crushed him to the ground, and there his bones were lying extended full length, and the face downwards. These bones, on exposure to the atmosphere, mostly crumbled to dust, and it was very difficult to obtain anything but fragments. But in excavating, you often obtain a good section of the skeleton, and thereby can easily tell the position of the body.

"Besides bones, I found large quantities of pottery in great varieties, and much of a very superior description to any I see nowadays in Sindh. A good deal of the pottery was glazed in colours of great brilliancy, and some of the vessels are of a fine kind of earthenware or china. Pieces of glass and crystal were also found, both in the excavations and on the surface of the ruins, in quantities, and the glass of all kinds of colours. Fragments of cups, bottles, and platters were very numerous. Some of the glass was beautifully stained of a deep blue colour, and other portions were worked in raised and ribbed patterns, displaying a high standard of art in their manufacture. Stones for grinding grain; others for grinding curry-stuff, and some for mixing paints; several stones for sharpening knives and tools; numerous large pieces of korundum or emery, also used by cutlers to sharpen swords and instruments; quantities of cornelians and cornelian chips, and agates, and other pretty stones; balls, beautifully turned, of ivory, agate, and marble; coins, chiefly of copper, some few of silver; beads and ornaments of cornelian and glass, in every variety. In one of the rooms I found a large grain jar, ribbed in circles; its mouth was arched over with brickwork. I at first took it for a

Digitized by Google

well, but afterwards discovered it to be a sunken grain jar. The diameter of its mouth was two feet, and inside it was empty for four feet, the bottom portion being filled with mould, possibly the decomposed remains of the grain.

"The city must have been famed, like the present cities of Ahmedabad, and Kambay in Gujarāt, for its works in cornelians and agates, and it is probable that it was from that province that a trade was carried on for these stones. There are no cornelians of the kind found indigenous in the alluvial plain around Brahminābād, and the mines of Kapatbanj in Gujarāt are probably the nearest place from which they could have been imported. From the quantity of cornelians, chips, &c., besides grinding and sharpening stones, found in the excavations, I am led to conclude that the house excavated must have been inhabited by a lapidary.

"Among the copper coins are many of liliputian size—so small that their value in the present day would hardly be calculable. In a city where such coins were employed in the most ordinary and daily money transactions, how cheap must have been the price of food!

"Among the curiosities found at Brahminābād, showing an advanced state of art, are some beautiful engravings on cornelians and agate. Many of them are perfect gems of art, and, like the intaglios of Rome, are polished on the inside of the device—an art, I believe, now lost. Some that were found had upon them a bull, and others a lion; some merely a name in Arabic, and some in characters resembling the Devanāgri or Sanskrit: most of these appeared cut in ovals and circles, and would be well suited for the purpose of a signet ring; others were ready cut into these shapes, but without any inscription or device, as if the engraver kept an assortment for the choice of his customers, who had only to express their wish—what device, what name—and the hand of the cunning artist was prepared to make any engraving ordered.

"I am not aware that lapidaries of the present day are able to produce figures and patterns upon cornelians without making an incision in the stone—no process of burning, no application of acid, will leave a permanent mark upon a cornelian; but yet at Brahminābād many of the cornelian ornaments are found figured with various patterns in white lines, on a perfectly smooth surface, and, after having withstood the damp of ages, are, when dug up, quite fresh.

"Among the glass discovered were several pieces in a state of decomposition, some with all the beautiful metallic colours of the soap-bubble, some that had become quite opaque, and other pieces

Digitized by Google

with both sides in the last stages of decay, and only a thin fibre of glass in the centre.

"Finding glass in this decomposed state is testimony of the antiquity of Brahminābād; if other evidence be wanting, we have it in the decomposed state of the bones. These bones I have shown to several medical men, and they are all agreed that they are of great antiquity. Dr. Beatty in particular, when he examined a skull and several other bones, told me that he did not recollect to have seen bones in any museum apparently of such great age; that all animal matter in the cellular cavities of the bones was completely exhausted, and that such a process of decay would take centuries of time so completely to effect.

"I am aware that in certain soils the decomposition of bone is very rapid; thus in graveyards, where the soil is wet and clayey, instances are not uncommon that, after a body has been buried forty or fifty years, not a vestige of a bone could be discovered, so complete and rapid had been the process of decay; but in soil like that of Brahminābād, dry alluvial sand, upon which rain rarely falls, I presume decomposition would be very gradual.

"Of the bones found, many were unquestionably human; others the bones of camels, horses, oxen, dogs, and fowls. In one of the rooms excavated, among a number of bones we came upon a quantity of stuff that looked very like ashes, but which I believe to be the remains of smaller bones, whether of men or animals, reduced to dust. A bushel of it might have been collected, and there are two bottles full of it among my collection from Brahminābād. Many of the teeth found are curious, and show the signs of great antiquity: the enamel on some is pretty perfect, but is very liable to peel off with the slightest pressure.

"A variety of women's bangles or bracelets were also found; some of glass, others of brass and copper, and a number of ivory, worked over in patterns.

"Among the collection are two round solid balls of pottery, the use of which it is difficult to imagine. The most probable supposition is that they were used as missiles, and may have been employed by the defenders of the city against an invading force.

"The most curious relic* I found was a hexagonal cylinder, of

* Another curious relic of antiquity, which I have very recently received from Brahminābād, is a brazen horse, with a rider thereon. It is caparisoned with a bridle, martingale, and a necklace ornament. It has no saddle, nor saddle-cloth, and its rider rises, centaur-like, out of the back of the horse. The horse stands about 5½ inches high; but, I regret to say, the head and shoulders of the rider have been broken off. I also found a small brazen bull, worn probably as a charm, half an inch in height.

Digitized by Google

what I imagine to be wood, or perhaps ivory, with an inscription in Arabic in Kufic characters on each side. It is three inches in length, and two and three quarters in circumference. It was probably a talisman or charm, which, when wrapped up in silk or leather, was worn round the arm or neck. It was unfortunately fractured soon after it was discovered, and has been put together with glue by Mr. Richardson. The Arabic inscriptions, as far as they were legible, are 'Allah is merciful,' &c.

"Finding such success during the first day's excavation, I increased the number of excavators from twenty to seventy; and in the three days I was at Brahminābād I excavated three distinct houses, two on one side, one on the other side of a street fronting the principal bazar. A ground plan of the excavation is given: it has no pretensions to great accuracy, but is generally correct; many of the measurements were taken under a burning sun in the month of March, and others by torch-light. I also give a rough sketch of the front elevation of two of the houses. In reference to the ground plan, it may be observed that there are several of the rooms without any door or entrance. This I can only explain by stating that some of the walls were found four, five, and six feet in height, and above the steps of the doorways, while others were found only a few inches above their foundation, and consequently below the doorways.

"Again, it might appear strange, to a person not acquainted with Hindū habits and customs, to find the bones of camels and cattle inside a house; but those who have lived in India will in that fact immediately recognise a custom to be seen in every Hindū or Masalman city of the present day.

"'The walls of the excavated houses,' says Mr. Richardson, in his notes on Brahminābād, 'are well and substantially built—here again showing the superiority of the men of old to those of the present day. The walls are all true, and at right angles to each other, as if built with the plumb and line, and not running in and out, without regard to symmetry, as we see buildings now-a-days in Sindh. The walls are from a foot and a half to three feet thick, and no chunam or lime is used in their construction—nothing but common mud; the floors appear to have been tiled, and the whole building built upon a raised platform, about six or eight feet above the common level. Small as these remains are, they are quite enough to show that the city was well and substantially built, so much so that I am convinced that nothing but the hand of God could have caused such an overthrow. The ruin of ancient Babylon is not more complete.'

Digitized by Google

" I was at first of opinion that Brahminābād had been destroyed by an invading army, who had pillaged the city and slain the inhabitants, and that time and decay had made it a heap of ruins. Old Badin, in Lower Sindh, is an instance of this kind: there you see heaps of ruins not unlike those of Brahminābād, but in the midst of the ruins you also see several buildings, such as mosques and temples, whose walls were too strong for the hand of man to overthrow, and upon whose strength time and slow decay alone make any impression. At Brahminābād the ruin of the city seems to have been complete, and, with the exception of the fragment of the tower before described, nothing appears to have escaped utter destruction. This fact, added to the number of persons whose bones were found inside the houses, together with the quantities of coins and valuables that are to this day in Brahminābād, shook my belief that an invading army had destroyed the city.

" Nor do I believe that the city was destroyed by fire. The walls had not the appearance of a conflagration. The many delicate articles everywhere to be found in Brahminābād, in a general conflagration of the city, must have been consumed: the glass, for instance, would have been fused; the bones would not have been in existence; and the delicate ornaments of the women would all have been destroyed, or borne the marks of fire, whereas nothing of the kind is discernible. The marks of fire were alone found on a few cooking-pots, and charcoal was also discovered near the flooring of the rooms, not in any quantity, but as much as it might be expected the occupants of such houses would be likely to have for cooking purposes. The charcoal was as fresh as if made yesterday.

" Mr. Richardson on this point observes: 'We found no remains of wood, which might have been used in the construction of the buildings; and, save on the floors, and there only in small quantities, no charcoal, or remains of burnt wood, so we may fairly conclude the city was not burnt. Neither do the old walls we have excavated bear the evidence of having been under the action of fire. A few old iron nails were found, but quite decomposed, retaining nothing but the form of a large spike nail. The almost entire absence of chunam seems strange, it being so generally largely used by natives in the construction of their more substantial buildings. There is, however, no limestone to be found within forty miles of the place, and this may account for the want of it.'

" Under all these circumstances, I think it highly probable that the popular account that Brahminābād was destroyed by an earth-

Digitized by Google

quake is true. It must have been some such convulsion of nature to have effected the complete and utter destruction of a city so strongly built as Brahminābād: and I further think it probable that the same convulsion that shook the city to its very foundation changed the course of the river which once, without doubt, washed the city walls.

"Mr. Richardson gives three good reasons for supposing the city to have been destroyed by an earthquake; they quite coincide with the opinion I have given above; but as Mr. Richardson is a very keen observer, and as his account is graphically expressed, I give it without fear of tiring my reader with a repetition. He says: 'That the city was destroyed by some terrible convulsion of nature is, I think, sufficiently evident—

"'1st. Because the destruction is too complete to have been the work of time. A place so substantially built would in all probability have had some few buildings in a tolerable state of preservation; and also from the human remains found in one of the buildings which were excavated. These remains were found in the corners of the rooms. The wretched, terror-stricken inhabitants, finding their houses falling about them, like any other animal, crouched in the corner, and the falling material buried them. These remains (merely bones) were in a very decomposed state—so soft as to be easily crushed to dust in the fingers; we were not able to get any entire bones. It is not probable these bodies were regularly buried in the places where we found them; had they been so, the remains in all probability would have been found in a recumbent position, and not all crushed in a heap, as they appear now. I picked up one brick which entered cornerways into a skull, and which, when taken out, had a portion of the bone adhering to it, but it was so fragile that I fear it cannot be preserved.

"'2nd. Had the city been destroyed by an invading army, the destruction would hardly have been so complete; had twenty barrels of powder been placed under each individual building, the ruin could hardly have been more perfect; besides, whatever mischief the soldiery of a conquering army might have committed on buildings and other property, they would surely have carried off coins and other valuables, which are now found in infinite numbers on the surface, but, generally speaking, so decomposed, from exposure to the elements, that the legends are obliterated. However, a careful and diligent search might be successful in procuring more perfect specimens than those yet seen, and might throw some light on the history of the city, &c. &c.

Digitized by Google

"'3rd. Had the city been regularly deserted, the inhabitants would surely have carried their valuables with them—money in particular, and ornaments. The place must have been inhabited chiefly by Hindūs, as its old name, Brahminābād, would imply; and unless the Hindūs of former days were a very different people from the present race, and supposing they had had time and opportunity, they would have carried off all their property, even to the last pie.'

"I do not think that any objection to the supposition that Brahminābād was destroyed by an earthquake can be founded on the fact that a large portion of the tower has remained standing so long after the city itself has been deserted. It may owe its partial preservation to its superior size and solidity, and the fragment which has been standing within the memory of the present inhabitants is evidently but a very small portion of the original edifice.

"In the time of the Kalhoras, so much remained that the reigning prince ordered the demolition of the steps leading to the top, for the purpose of frustrating the designs of robbers, who used the tower as a place of observation, from which to watch travellers as a preliminary to plundering them. A large portion of the tower, without the steps, was standing till about thirty-five years ago, when it fell, and has since remained in much the same state as it is now—a mere fragment.

"Besides Brahminābād, there are the remains of several other cities on or near the supposed ancient course of the river Indus, showing that when that stream flowed by Umarkot into the Gulf of Kachh, this older valley of the Indus was a fertile and populous country.

"There is the ancient city of Alor, near Rohri. Of his Highness Mīr Ali Murād's territory, which next intervenes, little is known; but directly you re-enter British territory, the remains of antiquities again appear. Lieutenant Jameson in a recent letter writes: 'I paid a visit to an ancient city in the Naushahro Parganā, but there was nothing to discover. Ruins there are none, and the only thing that betrays former civilization is the vast quantity of old bricks with which the ground is strewed in every direction. There are one or two other places in the Moro Parganā (immediately south of Naushahro), and from their uniform appearance and situation they must have formed a line of cities or towns on or near the banks of the Indus in a former dynasty, when the course of the river lay near them.'

"South, again, of these localities is Brahminābād, and farther

Digitized by Google

south, between Khipro and Umarkot, I have heard of other ruins, and the remains of cities; and again, near the borders of the Rann of Kachh, are the ruins of Old Badin. Besides these there may be others, as this part of the country is little known.

"Another striking feature in this valley is, that along its whole length you can trace the dry bed of a large river. The main stream I take to have been the Eastern Nārā, which, flowing past Umarkot and through Kachh, found an outlet into the Gulf of Kachh, or perhaps at Lakhpat, and in modern times lost itself in that vast lagoon the Rann. This main stream threw off in its course several branches, the Dhoras or Purāns, the dry beds of which are clearly defined traversing the country fifteen to twenty miles west of the main stream, but parallel to it.

"Lieutenant Lambert, writing from Mehrāb-ke-Got, near Wanga-ke-Bāzār, on the borders of the Rann of Kachh, says: 'I have just seen the Purān; it is a splendid clear river bed, as large and distinct, and nearly as deep, as the Phulēli, and the country about contains the finest land, all waste. There is in its bed, where I have just been, a large pool about one hundred yards across each way, which is always filled with water, and contains fish of large size (30 or 40 lbs.), and according to the people here the pool is without bottom. Strange to say, there is no cultivation from it. There is an idea that, because the Hindūs hold yearly fairs there, it is unlucky to cultivate from it. The sandhills are about six or eight miles beyond, and the Nārā runs along the foot of them; and I saw, in the short distance I went along the Purān, two branches said to communicate with the Nārā. I saw the Purān again above Mora, as clear as here. It has not been traced yet between Mora and Mirpur, but from Mirpur downwards to Wanga-ke-Bāzār, Lieutenant Pirie has traced it, and it is clear the whole way.'

"I give these extracts because they throw some light on a very interesting country, of which very little is known, and I trust they may encourage further research in others. There can be little doubt that this valley was broader than the present valley of the Indus, that its soil was even more fertile, and its population, judging from the remains of its ancient cities, more numerous. There is not at the present day a city in Sindh which, if overthrown by an earthquake to-morrow, would make such a show of ruins as Brahminābād.

"In concluding this paper, I must add that I hope to revisit Brahminābād next cold season, and to continue the excavations, and that I shall be glad of the company of an antiquary, who is

Digitized by Google

inclined to join my camp, and to dig among the ruins of the Sindh Pompeii."

"Since March 1854, when I first commenced to excavate amid the ruins of Brahminābād, I have visited the ancient city on three several occasions. In these rough notes I purpose to mention the result of my researches, and, without entering into much detail, I proceed to describe any discoveries of special interest.

"On the occasion of our second visit, we selected for excavation a heap of ruins adjoining the site of the house first excavated, and standing on the verge of the same bazar. The house was built of burnt brick, and the rooms of similar construction to those before described. Among the first things of interest found were some very curiously carved stone slabs, raised about five inches from the ground, on four feet. They were carved out of a solid block of stone, but, with one exception, were all more or less broken into pieces by the weight of the walls that have fallen upon them. I was, however, successful in finding all the pieces of some of them, so that the whole could be put together. They varied in size from two to two and a half feet square.

"The most beautiful was one of red sandstone, similar to that now found at Porbandar in Kachh. The slab is square, with a large circular space in the centre, the corner pieces being ornamented with peacocks and snakes. This circular space is slightly depressed, for the retention of water, and on one of the sides of the slab is a bull's head, with the water escape passing through the bull's mouth. In this specimen the four corner feet were panelled, and exquisitely carved with bas-relief figures, two on each foot. Two feet were wanting, but on the two found the figures were, a lion on one panel, and on the other a warrior armed with sword and shield. On the other foot are two female figures, one playing the sarindah, a kind of guitar still in use. The other female appears to be admiring herself in a looking-glass, which she holds in one hand, while with the other she is dressing her hair. These feet are connected with each other by a cornice of open tracery of great beauty, running along the sides of the slab, and the whole forming a beautiful specimen of carving.

"The figures, and all the emblems and ornaments used, are Hindū, such as are seen on old Jain temples. One remarkable fact is that the figures carved on this slab are quite perfect, and have not been mutilated by any iconoclast.

"The followers of the Prophet were such zealous image-breakers, that in their invasions and conquests they rarely failed to mutilate every idol they saw. Among the Kafir Kots near

Digitized by Google

Jhirak, where some Būdhist remains were found highly ornamented with figures, not one escaped defacement; even on a cornice, where the figure of Būdh was repeated again and again, the chisel of the iconoclast had taken the trouble to deface every head. It may therefore be inferred, from finding these figures entire, that Hindūism was still paramount in Brahminābād at the time of its destruction by an earthquake, and that the tide of Muhammadan invasion had either barely reached so far into Sindh, or that the conquest was far from complete; and this is an incidental coincidence which accords with history.

"I found many other slabs of the same kind, but none so richly carved; they were all found buried very deep in the ruins, and near the lower floors. Their use was evidently connected with religious worship. They may have been probably used by the Hindūs of Brahminābād to place their idols upon, and to perform the ceremonies of their ablutions; but, strange to say, although I made careful search, I found no idol. It has been suggested, that these idols were their household gods, their Penates, and these would be the very first things the inhabitants would endeavour to save.

"Among many other curious articles found, four lumps of clay, with the proof impressions of a number of seals, deserve mention. The seal engraver, to whom these belonged, was evidently in the habit of keeping proofs of all the seals he engraved and sold, by taking their impressions in these lumps of fine clay. The characters and devices of the seals were quite fresh on the impressions, and there are as many as fifteen to twenty impressions on each lump of clay.

"On the third occasion that Mr. Richardson and I visited Brahminābād, we excavated a house in the same bazar, but some little distance higher up, and were richly rewarded, by finding some beautifully-carved figures in ivory. The largest is about four inches long—a female standing figure, with a lotus in one hand; many of the other figures appear to be dancing-girls; the female with a looking-glass, on the slab above described, is again to be recognised, and also another warrior; an elephant, fully caparisoned, and others; in all about fifteen figures. These also were in no way defaced by the hand of the iconoclast. From the manner in which they were found, all close together, I conclude that they were portions of a richly-carved ivory box; some appeared injured by fire. The ivory is much decomposed, and is very brittle, and, with pressure between the fingers, may be reduced to powder.

Digitized by Google

" In this same house we were further repaid by finding nearly a complete set of ivory chessmen, one set white, the other black. The kings and queens are about three inches high, and the pawns about one; the other pieces of different intermediate heights. All have been made for use on a board with holes, for each piece has a peg in it, similar to chessmen used nowadays on board ship, to prevent the pieces being easily knocked down, and the game disturbed. The ivory of these too is in a very decayed state, and very brittle; every particle of animal matter seemed completely exhausted, and the ivory reduced to a substance not unlike lime or chalk. Dice were also found: some square cubes of ivory, numbered exactly as dice used at the present day; others, the long dice, used by the natives to play the game of Panch-weshi. The discovery of these chessmen is a curious fact: they are probably the oldest known set in existence, and tend to confirm Sir William Jones' assertion that chess was a game of Brahminical origin.

" We also found the remains of an inlaid tortoiseshell or ebony box. I at first thought it was the chess-board, as it was found in the same house as the chessmen, although in a different room; but I could find none of its numerous pieces with a hole fitting the pegs of the chessmen. It had been an elaborate piece of inlaid workmanship. Some of the fragments are circular, others oblong, others triangular; some with a border pattern cut upon them, others with open carved work; and I think a careful examination of the pieces will show that the box was inlaid in ivory, ebony, and tortoiseshell, and perhaps with other materials.

" I have had accurate drawings taken of most of these relics, of the carvings on the slabs, of the ivory figures, of the ivory chessmen, &c. &c., and these I have sent, with the originals, to Lieutenant-Colonel Sykes, F.R.A.S., at the East India House.

" Pottery, glass, glazed ware, &c., were found in great variety and abundance, as described in my first paper on Brahminābād; also copper coins, cornelians, and cornelian chips; onyxes, agates, beads, women's bangles of glass, of ivory, and of brass. Bones and teeth, both of men and of animals, were abundant in every house. In one was found the head of a rat; in others, the bones of fowls; and the teeth of camels, oxen, and horses were very common. Beyond a few engraved seals, I found nothing with any inscriptions.

" On the fourth occasion we determined to excavate in quite a different part of the city. We selected a very large mound of ruins near to the standing tower, supposed to be the site of King

Digitized by Google

Dolora's palace, but here we were not so fortunate, as we found nothing of special interest. I do not think we excavated sufficiently deep to reach the foundation. The walls of this house were far more substantially built, and the apartments of larger dimensions. Some of the walls, three and four feet in thickness, were to be seen thrown out of the perpendicular, as if by the rude shock of an earthquake. In this building more lime than usual was found, and the face of one wall had been plastered with it.

"Respecting the cornelian ornaments found figured with patterns in white lines, on a perfectly smooth surface, and which I thought were so curious in my first paper, I have made further inquiry: and while at Sehwan, in Upper Sindh, an old city famed for cornelian engravers, I found some stones figured in exactly a similar manner. On examination, it was ascertained that the chief ingredients used were potash, whitelead, and the juice of the Kirar bush (*Capparis aphylla*), made into a thick liquid, and applied with a pen on the cornelian, which, on being exposed to a red heat in charcoal, rendered the device indelible.

"On my last visit to Brahminābād, I made inquiry of an old cultivator if he had ever seen any of the round solid balls of pottery mentioned in my first paper. 'Saheb,' rejoined the old man, 'come to the Toph Khānā (arsenal), and I will show you plenty.' I followed his guidance, and he led me outside the city walls, and across the dry bed of the river, and there, in the plain, sure enough were a number of these pottery balls. I could distinctly see the square heaps, in which they had been piled in regular rows like round shot; and, scattered over the plain, numbers of single ones were to be found, slightly embedded in the soil. They were of various sizes, some as large as 12-pounders, others about the size of billiard balls. The old man accounted for there being so many scattered about the plain by saying that in ancient times a great battle had been fought on that spot. The smaller balls might have been used in a sling, but the larger ones would have required some engine like the balista to propel them.

"I shall now conclude these observations with an account of Brahminābād by Captain (now Major-General) F. J. Goldsmid, of the Madras Army, who was employed in Sindh, and whose intimate knowledge of Persian gave him many opportunities of consulting Persian books and MSS. After reading my first paper on Brahminābād, he drew up the annexed memorandum, which I give in an appendix, as it contains many additional particulars relating to the history of the city.

Digitized by Google

"*Memorandum on Dilu Rāi and Bhambro, or Brahminābād. By Captain* F. J. GOLDSMID, *Madras Army.*

"It is by no means easy to form a complete chronological chain of events from the various links supplied by native chroniclers. Want of accordance, of intelligibility, of the information most essential—these are serious drawbacks to satisfactory and uniform workmanship. The following few notes may be useful in drawing conclusions as to recent discoveries; they are from the same source whence the Saiyads of Tatta derive their historical knowledge. Sabir Ali Shāh is himself the lineal descendant of the author of the 'Tufat-ul-Kiram.' The Chachnāma contains the name of Brahminābād frequently. It was a bone of royal contention to the Hindū dynasty, which included the Sahāsis and their sons. The Ayin Akbari refers to it as the ancient capital of the territory known in after years as the Sirkar Tatta. It is therein described to have been once a very populous city, containing a fort of 1400 bastions, a *tenab* distant from each other. Considerable vestiges of the fortifications were extant in A.D. 1600, in the reign of Akbar.

"2. There are two Dilu Rāis in early Sindhian history, and the dominion ascribed to each proves that the Moslem conquest of Sindh was far from complete for the first three or four generations after the invasion of Muhammad Kāsim in A.D. 711.

"3. The first bearing the name is met with in the account of the Lieutenants of the Bani Umia, whose respective reigns may be thus adverted to:—

"1st. Ahruf bin Dais. He held Alor. The Hindūs revolted after the second year of his government, and the country from Debalpur (Tatta) to the sea remained in the hands of the Moslems.

"2nd. Abu Hife.

"3rd. Tanrim bin Tiab.

"4th. Amr bin Abdulla.

"5th. Amr bin Musalim.

"6th. Suliman bin Asham.

"7th. Abul Kitah.

"This period is from 93 to 133 Hijri, during which there appears to have been also in Sindh a king named Dilu Rāi, of the race formerly dominant, who lived in Dilur, so called after his own name. It may be natural to suppose that the revolt above alluded to was but a renewal of the struggle on the part of the

Digitized by Google

vanquished Hindūs, with a view of ousting the invaders, whom they succeeded in driving to the borders of the sea.

"4. During the same period of forty years, there is mention made of a second Hindū king, named Bhambu Rāi, the founder of Bambur, in connection with whose reign is introduced the tale of Sasui and Panhu. Now, if the locality given to the legend be that of the city in question, the Hindūs must at the time of its foundation have re-possessed nearly the whole country. 'It is situated on the right of the road from Wateji to Ghara.' Lieutenant Burton adds: 'The town is supposed to have been built upon the plain, and was destroyed by Divine wrath in one night, in consequence of the ruler's sins;' thus identifying it with the Bhambura on the opposite bank, the subject of these notes.

"5. In the account of the Lieutenants of the Bani Abbas, we hear of fresh armies and fresh conquests. It is related that one of these chiefs, Mūsa, 'restored all that he took,' or was 'as generous as successful;' and received his dismissal from head-quarters in consequence. The inference would be, that extension of territory was a grand aim of the Moslems in those days; nor could this well be denied by any true believer, the object being synonymous with extension of the faith.

"6. During this government (Bani Abbas), and probably at some period in the fourth century of the Hijri, or indeed the date mentioned in the paper on Brahminābād, it was found desirable to strengthen the Arab tenure in Sindh by an additional number of settlers. The Bani Tamin and the men of Saumra were the most famous of these. From the latter spring the Sūmras, who eventually ruled the land. During this emigration we learn that Chota Amrāni, brother to Dilu Rāi II., lent his aid to the cause by proceeding to Bāghdād, and returning with a hundred Arab followers. But the narrative of his importation of a wife is the more important to elucidate the present question, and is related in the Tufat-ul-Kiram as follows:—

"They say that Dilu Rāi, after the destruction of Alor, came to reside at Brahminābād. He had a brother by name Chota Amrāni, son of Amr. The Almighty had converted him in youth to the blessings of Islam. He had left the city and learnt the Kuran by heart, also the usages of Islamism, in the most approved fashion. On his return, his friends wished him to marry: some one said jestingly on the occasion, 'Let this renegade go to the Kuba, and wed with the daughter of such and such a famous Arab.' By good luck, and his brother being then young, he determined to go on a pilgrimage. When he arrived at his desti-

Digitized by Google

nation, he saw a woman at a shop, busy reading aloud the Kuran. He stood to listen. The reader said, 'Why are you standing there?' 'To hear the Kuran,' he replied: 'if you will kindly teach me the various readings I will be your slave.' The woman said, 'My teacher is such a one, the daughter of such a one: if you will change your clothes, and put on a maiden's vesture, I will take you to her.' He consented, and was shortly in the damsel's presence. She was skilled, among other accomplishments, in astrology. One day the woman who had introduced Chota asked some questions from her regarding her own daughter's marriage. When the reply had been duly communicated, Chota said, 'Since you know the state of others, assuredly you are acquainted with your own.' The damsel replied, 'It is well remembered; you have now looked into your own destiny.' She added, 'I am to be united to a man from Sindh.' He asked, 'When?' She answered, 'Soon.' He continued, 'Where is the man?' She consulted her tables, and replied, 'You are the man.' When the veil had thus been removed from Chota's destiny, the expounder of the Kuran said, 'Begone, and come no longer in the guise of another. Take off these clothes, appear as yourself, and seek my hand, for I am destined to be yours.' Then, after acquainting her parents, she became the bride of Chota. The latter returned to Sindh, and took the beautiful Fatima with him. When he reached the city of Dilu Rāi, that tyrant had established a custom that all newly-married women should in the first instance be brought to him. Chota went to his brother, and sought to dissuade him from so infamous a practice; but all argument proved vain. At length, one day, when Chota was absent from home, the king proceeded to his brother's house. He had heard much in praise of Fatima, and longed to see her. But intelligence of the occurrence was quickly conveyed to the husband, who returned to watch his brother's actions in secret. Convinced of the baseness of the tyrant's purpose, he rushed from his hiding-place, rescued his young and virtuous wife from the grasp of her tempter, and instantly quitted the city. A voice said, 'This city is about to be swallowed up by the earth, owing to the wickedness of its ruler. Let him save himself who takes due warning.' A few obeyed, and were watchful. The first night the city was spared, by the wakefulness of an old woman at a wheel; the second by means of an oil-presser; the third night the city went headlong into the earth,—only one minaret was left, as an example.

"In supposing the date of the destruction of Brahminābād to accord with the epoch inferred by the Tatta Saiyad, I should

Digitized by Google

remark that Muhammad of Ghazni annexed Sindh to his dominions in about 1025. It is not at all likely that this conqueror would have left standing so powerful a subject as King Dilu Rāi, whose territory extended from Brahminābād even up to Dēra Ghāzi, Khān and Silpur; for the children of Saif-ul-Malik, the merchant, and his wife Badia-uz-Zemain (whose treatment by Dilu Rāi was the cause of the ruin of Alor), are said to have been buried in the above locality 'in the king's dominions.' If Saiyad Ali Mūsūi, then, accompanied Chota on his return from Bāghdād in 1020, the destruction of the city may be supposed to have almost immediately followed their arrival in Sindh."

Būbak, a town in the Sehwan talūka of the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate, situate on the north-east shore of the Manchhur lake, and nine miles west of the town of Sehwan. It is surrounded by a kind of ditch, intended, no doubt, to resist water encroachment, but which seems calculated to make the place unhealthy; and it is worthy of remark that this village suffered very severely in 1869 from a visitation of cholera. It has road communication with the towns of Sehwan, Bhān, and Talti.

Būbak possesses a municipality, established in 1854, with an annual income ranging from 1800 to 1900 rupees; it is the headquarter station also of a Tappēdār, and has a Government vernacular school, a police post of three men, and a cattle pound. The inhabitants, numbering about 4234, consist of only 114 Masalmans, principally of the Kori, Chaki, Jamot, and Machhi tribes. The Hindūs are 4120 in number, chiefly Brahmins and Lohānos. The population are mostly engaged in agriculture and trade.

The chief persons of note in this town are Makdūms, Nūr Muhammad, Dost Muhammad, and Hāji Muhammad. The manufactures are in carpets, for which this village is famous, as also for its bhang (or Sukho), a preparation of the *Cannabis sativa*; but the trade would appear to be of no importance. Būbak is said by some to derive its name from a Jamot who founded it, while others state it to be from a plant of that name which grows near the town. There used to be some wealthy Zamindars resident in Būbak, but owing to much of the best land having been encroached upon by the Manchhur lake, and to the Zamindars holding at the new settlement more land than they could well cultivate, they have of late become greatly impoverished.

Budhāpur, a village in the Kotri talūka of the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate, distant 22 miles north of Kotri, and situate on the main road leading from Kotri to Sehwan. There is a police subthāna with six men. The inhabitants, numbering between 700

Digitized by Google

and 800 souls, comprise 650 Muhammadans of the Shora, Duro, and Machhi tribes, the remainder being Hindūs of the Lohāno caste. Their chief employment is agriculture. This place possesses neither manufactures nor trade of any consequence.

Būkēra, a village in the Alahyar-jo-Tando talūka of the Hālā Deputy Collectorate, 6 miles south from Alahyar-jo-Tando, and 18 east from Haidarābād. It has road communication only with the former town and Khokhar. No Government officers reside at this town. The population, numbering in all 1300, comprises 1005 Muhammadans and 295 Hindūs, the former mostly Būkeras, Mēmons, and Khaskēlis, while the Lohāno caste predominates in the Hindū community. Their principal occupations are agriculture, trade, and fishing. The place has no trade of any consequence, either local or transit, and there are no manufactures of any kind. There are four tombs in this town which are held in some repute among the Masalman community. One, called Shēkh Bhanapotra's tomb, is said to be 500 years old; the second, Pīr Fazal Shāh's, is supposed to have been erected 400 years ago; the third, that of Kaimshāh Korēshi, was built 70 years since, and stands in need of repair; while the fourth, Pīr Firozshāh's, is of a comparatively recent date, being not more than 20 years old. All of these have stone foundations; the superstructure is of burnt brick with coloured decorations. A fair is held at these tombs twice a year, viz., in November and December, and is attended by some thousands of Muhammadans. The town itself is supposed to have been founded by one Kaimshāh Korēshi nearly 700 years ago. The chief men of note resident in this town are Pīrs Alabakhsh, Varioshāh, and Ismāil Shāh.

Chak, a town in the Sakhar talūka of the Shikārpur and Sakhar Deputy Collectorate, distant 12 miles north of Sakhar, with which town, as also with Abdū, Abād Melāni and Rustam, it has road communication. There is a police thāna with a force of 12 men, and a travellers' bangalow. The population numbers 1104 persons, of whom 643 are Muhammadans, chiefly Sitars and Mahars, with a few Saiyads, Pīrs and Pathāns. Of the Hindūs there are 460, of the Brahmin, Lohāno, and Sonāro castes. The occupation of the inhabitants is mainly agricultural. Some coarse cloths are manufactured here to a small extent.

Chhāchhro Talūka. (*See* KHIPRO TALŪKA.)

Chhāchhro, a village in the Chhāchhro talūka of the Thar and Pārkar district, distant 48 miles south-east from the town of Umarkot, with which place, as also with the villages of Chelar, Islamkot, Misri-shaka Thar, and Kainsar, it has road communica-

Digitized by Google

tion. It is the head-quarter station of a Mūkhtiārkar and Tappēdār, and has a police thāna with 13 sawars and one city police peon. There are also civil and criminal courts, a Government school, dharamsāla, and cattle pound. It has a municipality, established in 1862, the receipts for the year 1870-71 being 835 rupees, and the expenditure 1113 rupees. The inhabitants, numbering about 3000, comprise but 300 Muhammadans, principally of the Rājput and Kumbar tribes, while the 2700 Hindūs are mostly Brahmins, Lohānos, Mengwars and Bhils. The Masalman portion of the population are engaged in agriculture and cattle-breeding, while the Hindūs carry on all the trade, which is chiefly in ghi and grain. There are no manufactures of any importance in this town.

Chhor, a Government village in the Umarkot talūka of the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency, distant 14 miles north-east from Umarkot, with which town, as also with the village of Parna, it has road communication. It is the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār, and has a small police post of three men, a dharamsāla, and a Government school. The population numbers about 1000 souls, of whom but 50 are Masalmans, mostly of the Kumbar tribe, while the remainder are Hindūs of the Brahmin, Lohāno and Bhil castes. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is trade, agriculture, and cattle-breeding: of the local trade the chief articles of export are ghi, oil, and grain of sorts; the imports being piece-goods, sugar, tobacco, &c. There are no manufactures of any consequence in this town.

Dādū, a talūka (or revenue sub-division) of the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate, with an area of 833 square miles. It has 9 tappas, 71 villages, and a population reckoned, in round numbers, at 50,000 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this talūka for the five years ending 1870-71, is as follows :—

	1867–68.	1868–69.	186.–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . .	1,39,719	1,31,959	1,83,341	1,55,995
Local . . .	8,814	12,605	11,753	12,075
Total rupees .	1,48,533	1,44,564	1,95,094	1,68,070

Dādū, the chief town in the talūka of the same name, and the head-quarter station of a Mūkhtiārkar. It is situate on the main road leading from Sehwan to Lārkāno, is distant 24 miles north of Sehwan, and has road communication also with Bhān. It possesses a municipality, established in 1856, with an annual income ranging

Digitized by Google

from 1500 to 1800 rupees, a Mūkhtiārkar's kacheri, with subordinate jail, Government (Anglo-vernacular) school, travellers' bangalow, dharamsāla, and a cattle pound. Dādū has also a police thāna with a force of 24 men, of whom two are mounted. The inhabitants, numbering 1670, consist of 933 Muhammadans of the Saiyad, Mēmon, Chaki and Lashari tribes, and 737 Hindūs, mostly Lohānos. Their chief employment is agriculture and trade. The trade and manufactures of this town are of no consequence.

Dakhan, a Government village in the Naushahro Abro talūka of the Shikārpur and Sakhar Deputy Collectorate, seated on the Ghār canal, distant 18 miles S.S.W. from Shikārpur, with which town, as also with Garhi Yāsin, Rato-Dēro and Gahējā, it has road communication. This place was formerly the head-quarter station of a Mūkhtiārkar, till the kacheri building fell into ruin. A Tappēdār now resides here. There is a police station with a force of 10 men, a Government vernacular school, a dharamsāla, and a cattle pound. The population is 906 in number, comprising 481 Muhammadans, principally of the Abro tribe, and 425 Hindūs, who are mostly Lohānos. Their occupation is chiefly agriculture and trade, but this latter and the manufactures of the place do not appear to be of any importance.

Danna Towers. (*See* MEHAR DEPUTY COLLECTORATE.)

Darbēlo, a Government village on the Naulakhi canal, in the Naushahro talūka of the division of the same name, situate 5 miles north of Tarūshā, with which town, as also with Kandiāro (6 miles), and Abād (5 miles), it has road communication. It is the head-quarter station of Tappēdār, and possesses a dharamsāla and vernacular school. The population, numbering in all 1461, consists of 800 Muhammadans of the Kalhora and Pir tribes, and 661 Hindūs of the Lohāno caste. Their occupation is for the most part agricultural. Some common country cloth is made here, and the town exports grain to other places, by way of the Naulakhi canal, to the annual value of 20,000 rupees. There is an old but decayed mosque here, but nothing apparently is known of its history.

Dari, a village in the Thul talūka of the Frontier district, lying 45 miles south-east of Jacobābād and 25 miles east of Mīrpur, with which places, as well as with the towns of Kashmor, Haibat, Ghouspur, and Shikārpur, it is connected by roads. There is a police chauki here. The population is mixed, and numbers about 800, who trade chiefly in grain and manufacture various articles in leather.

Digitized by Google

Daulatpur, a Government village in the Moro talūka of the Naushahro division, situate on the high road from Haidarābād to Rohri, 32 miles south from Tarūshā, and 12 miles south from Moro, with which places, as also with Mirpur ferry (5 miles), That (17 miles), and Rukhan (8 miles), it has road communication. It is the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār, and has police lines for six men. There is a dharamsāla, a good district bangalow, and an old fort, now converted into a cattle pound. The population is not more than 919, of whom 500 are Muhammadans, mostly of the Hotpotra tribe, and 419 Hindūs of the Lohāno caste. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agricultural operations. There is no manufacture or trade of any consequence, but what little trade it does possess is kept up mainly by the passenger traffic of the trunk road on which the town is situate.

Depārchā, a Jāgir village in the Moro talūka of the Naushahro Deputy Collectorate, distant 24 miles south-west from Tarūshā, and 8 west from Moro. There are no roads leading to or from this place, but it is connected with the Indus by the Malkar dhandh, which forms a sort of harbour for boats. There are police lines for the accommodation of three men. The population, numbering in all about 1200, comprises 550 Muhammadans, who are mostly of the Depārchā and Kaurāja tribes, and 670 Hindūs of the Lohāno caste. The occupation of the inhabitants is chiefly agricultural. Some common cotton cloth is manufactured here, and grain is annually exported to other places to the value of about 6000 rupees.

Dēri Kot. (*See* GHAIBI DĒRO.)

Dēro Muhbat, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Tanda Deputy Collectorate, having an area of 682 square miles, with 4 tappas, 66 villages, and a population of 21,132 souls. The revenue (imperial and local) of this sub-division during the past five years, ending 1870-71, is as follows :—

	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . .	44,878	50,133	49,140	35,411	54,979
Local . . .	3,517	4,926	3,875	3,735	4,736
Total rupees .	48,395	55,059	53,015	39,146	59,715

Dhar Yarū. (*See* LĀRKĀNO DEPUTY COLLECTORATE.)

Diji Fort (also called **Ahmadābād**) is a stronghold in the territory of His Highness Mīr Alī Murād Khān Talpur, in latitude 27° 24′ N., and longitude 68° 58′ E., and is close to the town of Kot Diji, a favourite residence of this Mīr. It is built on a range

Digitized by Google

of low limestone hills, known as the Ghār, running south-east and north-west, on which are found the remains of many marine animals, such as the cockle and oyster. This place, which is about 12 miles south of Khairpur, consisted of a number of fortifications crowning several eminences connected by a single mud-wall, well loopholed. It has a large tower, supposed to have been the receptacle of the wealth of the Khairpur Mīrs, and on the south side there was a magazine and a powder manufactory. This fort is now used as a prison: as a place of strength it is not thought to be of any importance, being nearly commanded from the south-east quarter and open to capture by escalade.

Diplo, a talūka (or revenue sub-division) of the Thar and Parkhar Political Superintendency, bordering on the Rann of Kachh, having two tappas, four "dehs," and a population calculated at 44,501 souls. The revenue (imperial and local) of this talūka for the four years, ending 1870-71, is as follows :—

	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	7,213	3,116	5,348	3,136
Local	1,767	553	865	1,215
Total rupees .	8,980	3,669	6,213	4,351

Diplo, a town in the talūka of the same name of the Thar and Parkhar district, distant about 70 miles south from Umarkot. It has road communication with the villages of Rahma-ke-bazār, Bakwo, Mithi, Nawakot and Kaloi. It is the head-quarter station of a Mūkhtiārkar and Tappēdār, has a police thāna of 13 men, civil and criminal courts, Government school, dharamsāla, and cattle pound. There is also a municipality, established in 1863, the income of which in 1870-71 was 695 rupees, and the expenditure 2797 rupees.

The population of this town is estimated at about 2500 souls, of whom 2000 are Masalmans, mostly of the Saiyad, Mēmon, Kalar, Pahra and Kumbar tribes. The Hindūs are chiefly Brahmins, Lohānos and Bhils. The trade of this place consists principally in the export and import of various articles, such as ghi, grain of sorts, oil, cotton, copper, iron, dried fruits, piece goods, sheep and goat skins, tobacco and sugar. There are no manufactures of any consequence. In this village there is a mud fort, now in ruins, supposed to have been constructed during the rule of the Talpur Mīrs.

Dodāpur, a large Government village in the Jacobābād talūka

Digitized by Google

of the Frontier district, 24 miles south-west of Jacobābād, with which it is directly connected by road. From it also roads branch off to Khairo Garhi, Jehānpūr and Lārkāno. It has an agricultural population of about 1000, who are mostly Banias and Sindhis of the Bhūta tribe. There is a police chauki in this town.

Frontier District of Upper Sindh.—This district, forming the northernmost portion of the province of Sindh, lies between 27° 56′ and 28° 27′ of north latitude, and 68° and 69° 44′ of east longitude. It is bounded on the north and west by the Derajāt and the territory of the Khān of Kelāt, on the east by the Indus, and on the south by the Shikārpur Collectorate, and in it is included a hilly tract to the north, triangular in shape, and about 260 square miles in area. The greatest length of this district from east to west may be set down at 114 miles, its greatest width from north to south at 20 miles, and its entire area at 2225 miles. The hilly and triangular-shaped portion of the district mentioned above was received from the Panjāb in 1866, and has the hill of Gyandāri as its extreme northern apex, a nalah running from it to Mithri, forming a natural boundary between this district and the Panjāb, while on the other side a line drawn from the hill to the Leni frontier tower, separating it from the Kelāt territory, defines its western boundary. The following table gives a list of the talūkas and tappas, including the tract from the Derajāt which forms part of the Kashmor talūka, into which this district is divided, together with the area, population, and chief towns in each talūka :—

Talūka.	Area. Square Miles.	Tappas.	No. of Villages.	Population.	Towns having 800 inhabitants and upwards.
1. Jacobābād	475	1. Jacobābād. 2. Jehānpūr . 3. Khairo Garhi 4. Alipur . .	24	44,041	1. Jacobābād. 2. Dodāpur. 3. Jehānpūr.
2. Thul (or Mirpur).	968	1. Thul . . 2. Mirpur . . 3. Shirgarh . 4. Mubārakpur 5. Ghouspur .	23	34,521	1. Thul. 2. Mirpur. 3. Mubārakpur. 4. Ghouspur. 5. Dari.
3. Kashmor .	782	1. Kashmor . 2. Kandhkot . 3. Badāni . . 4. Kūmbri .	15	25,212	1. Kashmor. 2. Gublo. 3. Bakhshāpur. 4. Badāni. 5. Kandhkot.
	2,225		62	103,774	

Digitized by Google

The area in English acres of each talūka, showing that cultivated, cultivable, and un-arable, is also shown below :—

Talūka.	Total Area in English Acres.	Cultivated and Cultivable.	Un-arable.
	acres.	acres.	acres.
1. Jacobābād .	304,000	177,491	126,509
2. Thul . . .	619,520	80,331	539,189
3. Kashmor . .	500,480	58,715	441,765

PHYSICAL ASPECT.—The Frontier district of Upper Sindh, with the exception of the hilly tract of country previously referred to as having been incorporated from the Derajāt, is a flat level plain, half of which is covered with thick jungle and subject to annual inundation. In a few parts of the district high and extensive sand-hills form a feature in the landscape, and numerous high mounds on the plains attest the remains of former towns and villages. The land itself lies from 170 to 273 feet above mean sea-level, and is highest on its eastern side, near the river Indus, whence it slopes towards the west. Thus Kashmor is 257 feet and Jacobābād but 180 feet above the sea. This latter town is said to be quite 90 feet below the level of the Indus at Mithri.

HYDROGRAPHY.—Though the water system of the Frontier district is not yet sufficiently developed to allow of all its available land being brought under cultivation, an extensive area is nevertheless capable of being irrigated by the existing canals fed from the Indus, which, as previously mentioned, forms its eastern boundary for nearly 50 miles, and is the chief source of its agricultural productiveness. The principal canals are the "Bēgāri," the Nūrwāh, the Sonwāh, the Maksūdwāh, the Mirzawāh, the Jacobwāh, and the Briggswāh, all of which are cleared and kept up by Government. These again have numerous branches which may be termed "Zamindari" canals, being under the management of those of the Zamindars whose estates are irrigated by them. The "Bēgāri" canal is the largest in the water-system of this district, and taps the Indus at its extreme south-eastern boundary, forming for about 50 miles of its course a well-defined line of demarcation between this district and the Shikārpur Collectorate. In 1851 this canal was at its head only 24 feet wide, with a depth of 9 feet, but in 1852 sanction was obtained for enlarging it at a cost of 1,30,094 rupees, and on the 13th April, 1854, the work having been satisfactorily completed, the water was admitted into it from the Indus, and this reached Jacobābād, 50 miles distant, in sixteen

Digitized by Google

hours. Subsequently the tail of the "Bēgāri" canal was enlarged and extended farther to the westward near Khairo Garhi, at an outlay of 30,000 rupees, and on the 3rd August, 1856, the water was admitted into this portion, which was 32 miles in length. In that same year the "Bēgāri" was capable of being navigated by large boats from one end to the other, a distance of nearly 78 miles. The net revenue on the Frontier district side from this canal amounted in 1851-52 to 24,129 rupees, but this in 1857-58 had increased to 1,06,940 rupees, and in 1870-71 to 1,57,345 rupees. Improvements to this canal, together with its extension for the irrigation of the Sīr lands, have been carried out during the past few years, and for some distance the main channel has been increased to the full width of 57 feet.

The Nūrwāh, the largest offshoot from the "Bēgāri," and tapping it at a distance of 40 miles from the head of the latter, is next in importance. It is 19 miles in length, was cut in the time of Nūr Muhammad Kalhora, from whom it takes its name, and waters the tappas of Jacobābād and Alipur. Sanction was obtained in 1852 for enlarging this canal, and the work was carried out at a cost of 25,344 rupees; it is navigable for 10 miles. The Sonwāh, another branch of the "Bēgāri," and tapping it at 19 miles from its head, is 18 miles in length, and waters the tappas of Mirpur and Thul. The Mirzawāh, between 9 and 10 miles long, also branches off from the "Bēgāri," and waters the lands in the tappas of Mirpur and Mubārakpur. The Maksūdwāh runs 32 miles into the desert tract west of Kashmor, irrigating from 30,000 to 40,000 acres of land. It follows, with some deviations, the line of the Great Desert canal, proposed by the late General John Jacob, a work which, if carried out, would have been unrivalled in Sindh. The Jacobwāh and Briggswāh canals in the Kashmor talūka are used chiefly to fill what is called the "Sindh Hollow," an old bed of the Indus traversing the Kashmor and Thul talūkas, and which is now yearly covered with fine "rabbi" crops. The tract between the "Sindh Hollow" and the river Indus is much cut up with "dhandhs" (flood hollows), and "dhoris" (old river channels).

At Kashmor a navigable canal, the commencement of the Maksūdwāh, 4 miles in length, connects that town with the Indus. It has been found, owing to the increased supply brought in by these canals, that the water in wells at Jacobābād has risen at least seven feet nearer to the surface than before. The canals in this district are under the general supervision of the Executive Engineer of the Bēgāri division, though the annual clearances are carried out by the Deputy Collector and his subordinates.

Digitized by Google

The following is a list of the principal canals in this district, with the average annual revenue and cost of clearance, for the five years, ending 1870-71 :—

Name of Canal.	Length.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for Five Years ending 1870–71.	Average Annual Revenue for Five Years ending 1870–71.	Remarks.
	miles.	feet.	rupees.	rupees.	
1. Bēgāri . .	85	57	7,958	74,322	Main feeder.
2. Sonwāh . .	19	24	3,195	19,706	Is a branch of the Bēgāri, taking off from it in the Thul talūka.
3. Mirzawāh .	9½	26	1,456	26,775	A branch of the Bēgāri, striking off from it in the Thul talūka.
4. Nūrwāh . .	19	30	5,388	17,474	A branch of the Bēgāri.
5. Būdwāh . .	4	10	891	1,971	A branch of the Nūrwāh.
6. Maksūdwāh (or Shāiwāh)	35	26	9,285	24,252	Taps the Indus in the Kashmor talūka.
7. Briggswāh .	..	..	..	2,143	
8. Jacobwāh .	..	..	..	239	

CLIMATE.—The climate of the Frontier district may be considered a peculiar one, as being perhaps the driest in the world, and as showing at times very remarkable variations in temperature. There are but two seasons, the "hot" and the "cold;" the first extending from May to September, and the other from October to April. It must, however, here be mentioned that the temperature during the months of April and October is very uncertain. From the beginning of November to the end of March, a period of five months, the climate is temperate and enjoyable. During December and January the cold is frequently very great, the thermometer sometimes indicating as low a temperature as 27°. Ice and frosts prevail in consequence, and the latter are not unfrequent in February, and even in March. The mean monthly temperature of the "cold" season, as taken from the register kept at Jacobābād from 1864 to 1868, is found to range from 58° to 73°, the mean maximum being 88° in March, and the mean minimum 49° in December. A thermometer placed in the sun's rays at noon during the month of March has shown a mean high temperature of 122°. During the "hot" season, extending over seven months

Digitized by Google

(from April to October), the nights in April and May are comparatively cool, though the days are hot; but it is in the following months of June, July, and August that the full force of the heat is experienced, the difference in temperature, during both the day and night, being then very slight, at times almost nothing at all. In September the nights become somewhat cool, with occasional dews, and by about the middle of October a sensible change in the temperature takes place, amounting sometimes to as much as 10° between two successive nights. The mean monthly temperature of the "hot" season ranges from 80° to 102°, the mean maximum being 108° in June, and the mean minimum 67° in October. A thermometer placed in the sun's rays at noon during May has indicated a mean temperature of 134½°. The following table will show the result of certain thermometrical observations kept at Jacobābād during five years, from 1864 to 1868. Other observations recorded from 1848 to 1860 are also included :—

Months.	Mean Temp.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Direction of Winds.	Remarks.
January .	58°	67°	50°	N.E. & N.W.	Rain often falls during this month.
February .	64	76	52	N.N.E., E. & S.	Light rain for a few days.
March . .	73	88	59	N.W. & N.E.	Dust-storms occasionally, with high winds.
April . .	86	98	74	N.E.	Dust-storms regularly, with hot winds.
May . .	95	107	84	S.E. & N.W.	Dust-storms, with remarkably dry air.
June . .	99	108	90	S.E.	Calms.
July . .	97	107	87	S.E.	Rain occasionally, and dust-storms.
August .	93	103	83	S.E. & S.W.	A little rain sometimes falls in this month.
September.	89	99	79	S.E. & N.E.	Dews at night.
October .	79	90	67	Variable.	Great changes in temperature this month.
November.	69	80	59	S.E. & N.E.	Cloudy; weather, as a rule, very dry.
December.	60	72	49	North.	Rain falls occasionally this month.

The heat in the eastern portion of the Frontier district is

Digitized by Google

believed to be less intense than at Jacobābād, a cool breeze blowing at night during the hot months. This may perhaps be attributable to its close proximity to the river Indus. The annual rainfall in this district does not, on an average, exceed four inches, though twelve inches have been known to fall in one year (1869). The months of January, August, and December seem to be those in which rain is most frequent. The rainfall in the eastern part of the district is supposed to be somewhat heavier than at Jacobābād. The following table will shew the quantity of rain gauged at Jacobābād during the eight years ending with 1871 :—

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1864	..	..	..	·60	1·18	..	·7	·52	..	..	..	..	2·37
1865	·50	·26	1·53	·04	..	..	..	·13	..	..	..	1·10	3·56
1866	·08	..	·24	..	·71	..	..	2·10	..	..	..	..	3·13
1867	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·91	..	..	..	·06	·97
1868	·21	1·86	·18	..	..	·22	2·23	..	..	..	..	·19	4·89
1869	·96	·50	2·59	·44	..	·42	3·09	2·10	1·70	·25	..	...	12·05
1870	..	..	·72	..	..	·31	..	1·75	·85	..	..	..	3·79
1871	..	·23	..	..	..	·07	·39	·57	..	..	..	·08	1·34

The diseases prevailing in this district are "intermittent fevers," occurring mostly in September, October, November, and December, after the annual inundation; affections of the lungs, stomach, and bowels, in the same months; rheumatism, in August and December, and acute eye diseases in September, October, and November. Measles was epidemic in 1866, small-pox in 1867 and in the beginning of 1868, cholera in August, September, and October 1867, and hooping-cough during the first half of 1868.

SOILS AND CULTIVATION.—Of the geological features of the Frontier district of Upper Sindh there is little to be said. The general nature of the soil is an alluvial deposit brought down by the canals from the Indus, occasionally covered with a layer of drift sand from the desert which lies along its northern boundary. The soils are much the same as those met with in the Shikārpur district. Alluvial land is known under the name of "phori." There is also the "kalrāthi," or salt soil, and the "wariāsi," or sandy soil, the former of which, after being flooded two or three times, is capable of producing tobacco, barley, and rice. The latter soil, as well as the "phori," are mostly cultivated with grain and pease (matar) crops.

The different modes of cultivation are known under the names

Digitized by Google

of—1, "Mok," where the land is below the surface of the water by which it is irrigated; 2, "Charkhi," where the land is watered by a wheel from a canal or well; and 3, "Sailābi," or land overflowed by the river during the annual inundation.

POPULATION.—The population of the Frontier district is composed mainly of Muhammadans and Hindūs, with a slight sprinkling of Europeans, Indo-Europeans, Parsis, &c. No regular census, except that of 1871, has been taken since 1854, but in 1866 an estimate was made which placed the entire population of the district at about 75,000, or 34 persons to the square mile. The census of 1871 still remains incomplete, in so far as the detailed compilation is concerned, but it is calculated that there are now in all upwards of 100,000 inhabitants in this district. The population at the head-quarter station, Jacobābād (formerly Khānghar), including the large military force located there, may be safely calculated at quite 15,000. The following list will show *approximatively* the different classes inhabiting the district in the year 1866:—

Classes.	Population.		Remarks.
Europeans	..	42	Comprise the officers of the Sindh horse and foot regiments, as also one or two civilians.
Indo-Europeans . .	..	35	Mostly clerks attached to Government offices.
Indo-Portuguese . .	..	15	Domestic servants.
Parsis	..	8	Employed as shopkeepers, &c.
Hindūs.			
Banias	15,000	..	Engaged in trade and agriculture.
Other castes . . .	1,500		
		16,500	
Muhammadans.			
Balochis	20,000	..	Mostly agriculturists.
Sammas	30,000	..	Original inhabitants converted to Islamism.
Jats	4,000	..	Tend great herds of camels.
Other tribes . . .	2,000		
		56,000	
Panjābis	..	800	
Pathāns (and Afghāns)	..	1,500	
Grand total . .	..	74,900	

The Balochis are divided into the great families of—1, the "Jamālis," inhabiting the western portion of the district; 2, the

Digitized by Google

"Jakhrānis," residing in the neighbourhood of Jacobābād (many of them are in the district police); 3, the "Dūmbkhis," living near Jacobābād and Kūmbri; 4, the "Khosas," all over the district; 5, the "Būrdis," Būrdika; and 6, the "Mazāris," near Kashmor. These again are sub-divided into numerous lesser families. The chief families of the "Sammas" are the Muhar, Chachar, Burhra, Pitafi, Machhi, Sudhaya, Subhaya, and some others. They are able-bodied, and both sexes are comely in appearance. The "Jats," who are known as Leshāri, Brahmani, Waswāni, and Babbar, live in encampments of mat tents, and are engaged in tending and rearing camels. They also are well-made and handsome. The food of these different tribes consists of unleavened wheaten or juār bread, with milk and butter, and occasionally meat, eggs, and vegetables. They are addicted to the use of "bhang" and tobacco, and drink spirituous liquors. The dress of the men is of cotton, and is made up of a turban, breeches, and a long loose shirt with a lūngi, or dopata, thrown across the shoulders, or wound round the waist. The dress of the women is, excepting the turban, much the same as that of the men; the breast portion of the shirt is, however, generally embroidered with either red silk or cotton thread. The following extracts from the late General Jacob's report on the chief border tribes residing within the British territory of Northern Sindh, written in 1854, at a time when he was Commandant and Political Superintendent on the Frontier, will not only show their predatory habits, but the effectual means which were subsequently taken to reclaim them:—"These tribes are the Mazāris, Būrdis, Khosas, Jamālis, Jetois, Dūmbkhis, Jakhrānis, and others. The Mazāris inhabit the country on the right bank of the Indus between Mitānkot and Būrdika. This tract is chiefly in the Panjāb, a small part only falling within the boundary of Sindh. The habits of this tribe were wholly, and are still to a great extent, predatory, They continually plundered the river-boats, and made frequent incursions into the Bhāwalpur territory on the left bank of the Indus. They were often at war with the Bhūgtis and Maris, and did not hesitate to attack the Dūmbkhis and Jakhrānis at Pūlaji, Chattar, &c., from whom they occasionally succeeded in driving off much cattle. The Mazāris are the most expert cattle-stealers in the border country, and have the reputation of being brave warriors. Not many of the tribe now remain in Sindh, even in the Kashmor district. Most of them have left that part of the country and taken up their abode with their chief and brethren in the Panjāb, where they are allowed to bear arms, which they

Digitized by Google

are not permitted to do in Sindh. They still make occasional plundering excursions into the Bhāwalpur country, and the British territory on the eastern bank of the Indus. The Būrdis reside chiefly in the district called after them, Būrdika, which lies on the western bank of the Indus, between the Mazāri district on the north, and the Sindh canal on the south. This tribe first came in contact with the British in 1838, when the fortress of Bakhar was handed over to the latter by Mīr Rūstam of Khairpur. The habits of this tribe were formerly wholly predatory, and up to 1847 the Būrdis made frequent marauding inroads on their neighbours in Kachhi and in the hills, as well as in Sindh. In 1839 the Būrdis, in common with the Baloch tribes of Kachhi, continually plundered the British convoys moving towards Afghānisthān; on this account the chief, Sher Muhammad, was imprisoned by Mīr Rūstam of Khairpur (whose subjects the Būrdis were), and sent to Mr. Bell, then Political Agent in Upper Sindh. This tribe continued in the practice of murder and robbery as before, until the year 1842, when, the country being well guarded, they abstained altogether from plunder. On the deposition of Mīr Rūstam, and the conquest of Sindh by the British in 1843, Būrdika came under the rule of Mīr Ali Murād, and the Būrdis resumed their predatory habits with more than wonted vigour, till, in 1844, Mīr Ali Murād seized the chiefs of the tribe and kept them in close confinement in the Diji fort till December 1844, when they were released, and accompanied the Mīr, with a large number of their tribe, in the hill campaign, in conjunction with Sir Charles Napier. After the predatory tribes of Kachhi (Dūmbkhis, Jakhrānis, &c.) had been transported and settled by Sir C. Napier on the Sindh border, they joined the Būrdis and Khosas in carrying on frequent plundering excursions in secret; their lawless proceedings were generally attributed to the Bhūgtis and other hill men, till, in 1847, the Sindh Horse were again posted on the frontier, and Major Jacob discovered and broke up the whole confederacy of robbers on the British border, and punished many of the offenders. At this time every one in the country went armed, but Major Jacob applied for, and obtained, permission to disarm all men not in Government employ, and this rule was rigidly enforced. Mīr Ali Murād also gave Major Jacob full power over all his subjects on the border, but the greater part of the Būrdika district was covered with almost impenetrable jungle, affording great facilities to the practice of robbery, which, in spite of every effort, was carried on by the Būrdis occasionally, in gangs of from six to twenty men, calling themselves Bhūgtis,

Digitized by Google

but being really inhabitants of Sindh. In order to lay open this wild country, Major Jacob obtained permission to cut roads through the jungle. This was done, and, together with other measures which were adopted, proved completely successful in calming the country, which thenceforth became quiet, orderly, and peaceable; the people have taken wholly to agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and cultivation has greatly increased. Būrdika became British territory in 1852, when the lands of Mīr Rūstam, which had been given to Ali Murād at the conquest of Sindh, were again resumed from him. The Khosas are a very numerous Baloch tribe, not confined to any one locality, but scattered all over the country from Nagar Pārkar to Dādar. The men are plunderers, cultivators, soldiers or shepherds according to circumstances. There are several villages of this tribe on the Sindh border. They have now but few peculiarities to distinguish them from the other tribes of Sindh and Kachhi; they are said originally to have been Abyssinians, and some have derived their name from 'Kush,' but of this nothing certain, or even probable, can be discovered. The Jetois and Jamālis are two Baloch tribes, both numerous and scattered about the country of Upper Sindh and Kachhi. They are cultivators and artificers, and as bodies are not predatory. The Dūmbkhis and Jakhrānis were the most formidable and warlike of all the Baloch tribes, hill or plain. Up to 1845 they resided in the plains of eastern Kachhi, where they held the lands of Lhari, Wazira, Pūlaji, Chattar, &c. After Sir Charles Napier's hill campaign in 1845, that portion of the Dūmbkhi tribe, which had surrendered to him at Traki, was placed under a chief, by name Jamāl Khān, on lands near Jāni-dēro on the Sindh frontier. Daria Khān and Tūrk Ali, with the Jakhrānis, and some men of other clans, are settled at Jāni-dēro itself and its neighbourhood. The lands were granted to these men free for three years (afterwards altered to a free grant in perpetuity), and it was expected that they would now take to agricultural pursuits, and entirely give up their former predatory habits. But though a commissioner was appointed to superintend them at Jāni-dēro, and troops posted at Shāhpur, in Kachhi, the Dūmbkhis, Jakhrānis, Khosas, Būrdis, &c. made repeated plundering excursions from British Sindh into the neighbouring countries, both hill and plain. The Bhūgtis did the same from their side into Sindh; murder and robbery everywhere prevailed. The troops, shut up in forts, did nothing to protect the people. The district along the border was left uncultivated; the canals were not cleared out for years, and nearly all the peaceable people left the country. The

Digitized by Google

troops were perfectly isolated in their entrenchments; no supplies were drawn from the country folk, but all were fed, as if on ship-board, by the commissariat. Even at the distant post of Shāhpur in Kachhi, the troops and camp followers were supplied with every article of consumption from the public stores, forwarded by the commissariat department, at an enormous cost, from Shikārpur, sixty miles distant. The cavalry horses were fed in like manner. Notwithstanding that the Bhūgtis had been proclaimed outlaws, a price set on the head of every man of the tribe, and all of them ordered to be treated as enemies wherever they were found, they were not subdued, nor, indeed, in any way weakened by any of the proceedings of the Governor of Sindh. The removal of the Jakhrānis and Dūmbkhis from Kachhi left the Sindh border temptingly open to their incursions, and they failed not to take advantage of the circumstances, until at last, becoming more and more bold by impunity, they assembled a force of some 1500 armed men, mostly on foot, and on the 10th December, 1846, marched into Sindh, passed through the British outposts, which dared not attack them, to within 15 miles of Shikārpur, and remained twenty-four hours within British territory, secured every head of cattle in the country around, and returned to their hills, some 75 miles distant, with all their booty, in perfect safety. A regiment of cavalry and 200 Native rifles were sent from Shikārpur to repel the invaders. The cavalry came upon them at Hūdū, about 45 miles from Shikārpur. The Bhūgtis halted *en masse*, their unarmed attendants meanwhile diligently continuing to drive on the cattle towards Sori, Kūshtak, and the hills. The British troops, however, were ignorant of the ground, thought the robbers too strong to be attacked, and returned to Shikārpur without attempting anything further. The Bhūgtis ultimately reached the hills, with all their plunder, without the loss of a man, save one killed by a distant random shot from the matchlock of a Jakhrāni. One regiment of the Sindh Horse, then at Haidarābād, was now ordered up with all speed to the frontier, where it arrived on the 9th of January, 1847. Major Jacob was appointed to command the frontier, and since then has held this post. On arrival at Khānghar, desolation and terror were found to prevail everywhere in the country; no man could go in safety from place to place, and even on the main line of communication from Shikārpur to Jaghan an escort was necessary. Not a man of the Baloch settlers, the Jakhrānis and Dūmbkhis, had as yet attempted any peaceful labour, or even put his hand to any agricultural implement. At Khānghar there was no village, no bazar, and but four or five wretched huts, con-

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

JAKHRANI CHIEF AND FOLLOWERS — FRONTIER DISTRICT, UPPER SINDH

taining in all twenty-two souls. The cavalry detachment was found by the Sindh Horse, on arrival, *locked* up in the fort, the gate not being even opened at eight o'clock in the morning. They, during the previous four years, knew little or nothing of the country or of the people on the border; the men of the Sindh Horse were familiar with both, and this gave them confidence and power. After assuming the command and relieving the outposts, Major Jacob at once ordered all idea of *defensive* operations to be abandoned; every detachment was posted in the open plain, without any defensive works whatever; patrols were sent in every direction in which it was thought an enemy might appear, and these parties crossed and met so often that support was almost certain to be at hand if wanted. The parties were sent to distances of 40 miles into and beyond the desert, and along the frontier line. Whenever a party of the Sindh Horse came on any of the plunderers, it always fell on them at once, charging any number, however superior, without the slightest hesitation. Against such sudden attacks, the robber horsemen never attempted a stand; they always fled at once, frequently sustaining heavy loss in men, and never succeeding in obtaining any plunder. These proceedings, and especially the tracks, daily renewed, of our parties all over the desert, and at all the watering-places near the hills, far beyond the British border, alarmed the robbers, and prevented them ever feeling safe, and they soon ceased to make attempts on British territory, though still plundering at Kachhi. Meanwhile, Major Jacob had discovered that not only the Būrdis and Mazāris, who were always inveterate marauders, but the Baloch settlers at Jāni-dēro, had been all along systematically carrying on plundering excursions on a considerable scale, entirely unknown to the commissioner residing among them. The existence of these proceedings had never been suspected until pointed out by Major Jacob, and they were at first thought impossible, but having good information of what was going on, Major Jacob caused the places of these predatory rendezvous to be suddenly surrounded by parties of the Sindh Horse, just after the return of a body of Jakhrāni plunderers from a foray, and the robbers were all secured, with their horses, arms, and a large quantity of stolen cattle. Concealment was no longer possible, and Major Jacob now obtained permission to disarm every man in the country, not being a Government servant, which was at once done. At the same time, Major Jacob set five hundred of the Jakhrānis to work to clear out the Nūrwāh canal (a main-feeder cleared by Government, though then belonging to Mīr Ali Murād). This experiment was perfectly

Digitized by Google

successful, and soon after the Baloch settlers took to manual labour in their own fields with spirit, and even pride. From that time they were really conquered, and commenced to be reformed; they are now the most hard-working, industrious, well-behaved and cheerful set of men in all Sindh."

The crimes most prevalent among the inhabitants of the Frontier district are—1, Murder, the causes being either jealousy, or retaliation for personal injuries or affronts; 2, "Cattle-lifting," the facilities for concealing stolen cattle being great; and 3, "Causing grievous hurt." Dacoity and unnatural offences are of rare occurrence. The ranks of the criminal population of the district are greatly swelled by travelling Pardēsis from Hindūsthān, who infest the frontier.

The following tables will give the criminal and civil returns of this district for the past four years, ending 1871 :—

I. CRIMINAL.

Year.	Murders.	Hurts, Assaults, and use of Criminal Force.	Thefts.		Receiving Stolen Property.	House-breaking.	Highway Robbery.	Other Offences.
			Cattle	Others.				
1868	6	No record.	349	129	No record.	19	1	86
1869	4	do.	145	161	do.	36	...	126
1870	4	do.	117	117	do.	9	1	95
1871	8	17	69	118	9	...	2	4

II. CIVIL.

Year.	Suits for Land.		Suits for Money.		Other Suits.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1868	...	...	131	18,486	5	580	136	19,066
1869	1	120	72	15,649	2	330	75	16,099
1870	1	195	161	36,059	9	3874	171	40,128
1871	3	10,300	222	46,545	3	5140	228	61,985

PRODUCTIONS—MINERAL, ANIMAL, AND VEGETABLE.—Of the "mineral" productions of this district but little is known, nor, from the peculiar nature of the soil, can much be expected.

Digitized by Google

taining in all twenty-two souls. The cavalry detachment was found by the Sindh Horse, on arrival, *locked* up in the fort, the gate not being even opened at eight o'clock in the morning. They, during the previous four years, knew little or nothing of the country or of the people on the border; the men of the Sindh Horse were familiar with both, and this gave them confidence and power. After assuming the command and relieving the outposts, Major Jacob at once ordered all idea of *defensive* operations to be abandoned; every detachment was posted in the open plain, without any defensive works whatever; patrols were sent in every direction in which it was thought an enemy might appear, and these parties crossed and met so often that support was almost certain to be at hand if wanted. The parties were sent to distances of 40 miles into and beyond the desert, and along the frontier line. Whenever a party of the Sindh Horse came on any of the plunderers, it always fell on them at once, charging any number, however superior, without the slightest hesitation. Against such sudden attacks, the robber horsemen never attempted a stand; they always fled at once, frequently sustaining heavy loss in men, and never succeeding in obtaining any plunder. These proceedings, and especially the tracks, daily renewed, of our parties all over the desert, and at all the watering-places near the hills, far beyond the British border, alarmed the robbers, and prevented them ever feeling safe, and they soon ceased to make attempts on British territory, though still plundering at Kachhi. Meanwhile, Major Jacob had discovered that not only the Būrdis and Mazāris, who were always inveterate marauders, but the Baloch settlers at Jāni-dēro, had been all along systematically carrying on plundering excursions on a considerable scale, entirely unknown to the commissioner residing among them. The existence of these proceedings had never been suspected until pointed out by Major Jacob, and they were at first thought impossible, but having good information of what was going on, Major Jacob caused the places of these predatory rendezvous to be suddenly surrounded by parties of the Sindh Horse, just after the return of a body of Jakhrāni plunderers from a foray, and the robbers were all secured, with their horses, arms, and a large quantity of stolen cattle. Concealment was no longer possible, and Major Jacob now obtained permission to disarm every man in the country, not being a Government servant, which was at once done. At the same time, Major Jacob set five hundred of the Jakhrānis to work to clear out the Nūrwāh canal (a main-feeder cleared by Government, though then belonging to Mīr Ali Murād). This experiment was perfectly

Digitized by Google

out to be a source of revenue to Government. There are but two forests actually conserved in this district; these are the Briggs Bēlo (169 acres in area), and the Dickenson Bēlo (530 acres), both situate in the Alipur tappa of the Jacobābād talūka. The revenue from these in 1870-71 was 1010 rupees, but the expenses a little more than exceeded the receipts.

The chief grain and other crops grown in this district, in the order of their importance, together with the area of each cultivated in 1870-71, are given in the following table:—

English Name.	Vernacular.	Botanical.	Area Cultivated in 1870-71.
			acres.
Millet . . .	Juār . .	Sorghum vulgare	63,572
Millet . . .	Bājri . .	Pencillaria vulgaris	19,957
Wheat . . .	Kanak . .	Triticum vulgare	12,104
Rice . . .	Chaul Sari	Oryzee sativa	5,252
Barley . . .	Jau . .	Hordeum Hexastichon . . .	1265
Grass . . .	Kring . .	Seta Italica	200
Pulse . . .	Mung . .	Phaseolus Mungo	5
Gram . . .	Chana . .	Cicer arietinum	781
Chickling Vetch	Matar . .	Lathyrus Sativus	658
Vetch . . .	Mash . .	Phaseolus radiatus	...
Pulse . . .	Mot . .	... ...	563
Rape-seed . .	Til . . .	Sesamum Indicum	2400
Mustard . .	Sarson . .	Sinapis ramosa	3368
Cotton . . .	Vaun . .	Gossypium herbaceum . . .	1280
Indigo . . .	Niru . .	Indigofera tinctoria	4350
Tobacco . .	Tamāku .	Nicotiana tabacum	50
Melons . . .	Gidhro and Chauho .	Cucumis melo and Citrullus vulgaris	180
Hemp . . .	Bhang . .	Cannabis sativa	15

The fruits common to the district are the melon, mango, the "beri" (or plum), and the khajūr (or date). A great variety of fruit-trees have lately been introduced into the gardens at Jacobābād; these are nectarines, peaches, oranges, lemons, figs, apricots, lichi, grapes, loquats (*Eriobotrya*), papaw (*Papputa*), strawberries, and some others. The crops of the district are known under the names of "Rabbi," "Peshras," and "Kharif." The first, comprising wheat, barley, mustard, peas, matar, grain, &c., is sown in November and December, and reaped in April and May. The second includes cotton, melons, and gourds generally, which are sown in March and April. The indigenous cotton cultivated in the Frontier district, though small in quantity, is of strong fibre and good colour. So highly was a specimen of it, grown in the Thul talūka, considered at the late Karāchi Exhibition in 1869, that it gained the first prize, as being the best sample among a

Digitized by Google

number of others of indigenous Sindh cotton. The "Kharif" crops comprise chiefly juār, bājri, and til; these are sown generally by the end of May, or middle of June, and are reaped in October and November. Indigo was first cultivated in the Frontier district in 1859, and may now be considered one of its chief products, as the soil of the Jacobābād talūka in several parts is said to be admirably adapted for the cultivation of this dye. Rice is also becoming an important article of cultivation. The area under "Kharif," "Rabbi," and "Peshras" cultivation, in acres, during the years 1869-70 and 1870-71, was as follows:—

Talūka.	1869-70.			1870-71.		
	Kharif.	Rabbi.	Peshras.	Kharif.	Rabbi.	Peshras.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1. Thul . .	27,554	8340	552	29,932	7100	381
2. Kashmor .	9,823	8702	864	10,237	7515	904
3. Jacobābād .	43,067	1733	...	47,497	220	...

The principal implements used in agricultural operations in this district are the "har," or plough; the "kodar," or crooked spade for digging canals; the "vaholo," a kind of pick for rooting up trees and tiger-grass; the "rambi," or weeding-hoe, and the "kīn," or bullock-drag spade. For irrigational purposes the "hurlo," or single wheel, and the "nar," or double Persian wheel, are in use.

MANUFACTURES.—Under the head of manufactures in this district may be noticed that of saltpetre, but to a small extent only. Salt is made in considerable quantities in the Kashmor and Thul talūkas; the right of manufacture in 1870-71 realised no less than 6091 rupees. The lacquered wood-work of Kashmor, as also "dabbas," leathern jars for holding oil and ghi, made at the same place, are worthy of mention. Embroidered Sindhi shoes are made up in large quantities at Mirpur and Ghouspūr; and woollen carpets and saddle-bags are manufactured to some extent by Baloch and Jat women.

FISHERIES.—The fisheries of the Frontier district are not now so remunerative as formerly. The principal fish caught in the dhandhs and river are the "dambhro," "malhi," goj (or eels), khagga (catfish), and occasionally the "pala," or salmon of the Indus. The chief fishing stations are at Gublo, Kashmor, Badāni, Gehilpūr and Chūi. The contract for carrying on these fisheries

Digitized by Google

is sold by Government, and a few years since realised as much as £300 rupees per annum; but in 1869 it had decreased to 1200 rupees, owing in a great measure to several previously well-stocked dhandhs having dried up, and to one of great extent having been made over to Shikārpur. The average annual revenue derived from the fisheries in the Frontier district during the five years ending 1871 was 1511 rupees.

COMMUNICATIONS.—There are, it is said, upwards of 900 miles of roads of all descriptions in the Frontier district, many of them fairly constructed and well kept up; but there are no travellers' bangalows on any one of them, though dharamsālas are found at several of the large towns, while on the frontier road from Jacobābād to Kashmor, the old outpost stations are used by travellers as post-houses. Supplies and water are procurable at all the principal villages. This district as yet possesses no line of railway, but in 1858 the preliminary survey of one to run from Sakhar, viâ Jacobābād, towards the Bolān pass, was made by some civil engineers (Mr. W. Brunton and his staff) of the Panjāb railway. The electric telegraph wire passes through the district, the station being at Jacobābād, and this is connected with Shikārpur on the south, and Dēra Ghāzi Khān, by Rājanpūr, on the north. As regards postal communication, the only office in this district is at Jacobābād; the duties of the district post are conducted by the police and the Mūkhtiārkars. The following table will show the principal lines of road in this district, with other information concerning them (see page 165).

The Upper Sindh Frontier district was surveyed in 1859-60, but as a former summary settlement, fixed in 1858-59, is in force for twenty years, nō other has since been introduced. The Survey and Settlement Department have, however, lately commenced operations, and the work of measurement is progressing fairly.

ADMINISTRATION.—For the political, judicial, and revenue administration of this portion of Sindh, there is a Political Superintendent, who is also the magistrate of the district and commandant-in-chief of the large military force stationed there. He has two European assistants under him, who are both invested with magisterial powers. At the head-quarter station of each of the three talūkas is a Mūkhtiārkar, with a number of Tappēdārs under him in different parts of the district. The cattle pounds in this district are five in number, and are situate at Jacobābād, Khairo Garhi, Thul, Ghouspūr, and Kashmor. The proceeds from these pounds more than exceed twice the expenditure on them.

Digitized by Google

From	To.	Length in Miles.	Description of Road.	Remarks.
Jacobābād . . .	Shikārpur . . .	28	Main.	Good road passes by village of Hamāyūn (Hamau), 12 miles from Jacobābād, in Shikārpur district, where there is a travellers' bangalow: dharamsāla at Jacobābād.
Jacobābād . . .	Dilmurād . . .	8	do.	
Jacobābād . . .	Tower Bēgāri . .	14	Branch.	A dharamsāla at Tower Bēgāri.
Jacobābād . . .	Nasarābād . . .	6	do.	A dharamsāla at Nasarābād.
Jacobābād . . .	Rojhān	12	Main.	There is an old bangalow, as also old Sindh Horse lines at Rojhān.
Dilmurād . . .	Garhi Hasan . .	12	do.	A landhi at Garhi Hasan.
Garhi Hasan . .	Tangwāni . . .	14	do.	Old Sindh Horse lines at Tangwāni.
Tangwāni . . .	Kandhkot . . .	12	do.	Ditto at Kandhkot.
Kandhkot . . .	Kumbri	16	do.	Ditto at Kumbri.
Kumbri	Kashmor . . .	16	do.	From Kashmor on to Shāhwali (in the Panjāb) is 12 miles.
Tower Bēgāri . .	Chausūl	14	Branch.	A dharamsāla at Chausūl.
Chausūl	Rato Dēro . . .	8	do.	At Rato Dēro is a bangalow and musāfirkhāna. This town is in the Lārkāno division.
Nasarābād . . .	Shāhpur	24	do.	Shāhpur is in the Khān of Kelāt's territory; there is a dharamsāla there.
Rojhān	Muhammadābād .	12	do.	Old Sindh Horse lines at Muhammadābād.
Muhammadābād .	Khairo Garhi . .	12	do.	Ditto and dharamsāla at Khairo Garhi.
Khairo Garhi . .	Mehar-ke-khū . .	16	do.	A dharamsāla at Mehar-ke-khū.
Mehar-ke-khū . .	Chausūl	8	do.	Ditto at Chausūl.
Chausūl	Shikārpur . . .	20	do.	

Digitized by Google

Each pound is managed by a mūnshi with a small establishment, who is directly subordinate to the Mūkhtiārkar. A new Court of Civil Justice was established in 1870 at Jacobābād experimentally for two years; it is placed under the jurisdiction of the District Court of Shikārpur. The District and Sessions Judge of Shikārpur holds sessions at the town of Jacobābād twice in the year.

EDUCATION.—As regards education, it may be mentioned that there is a good Anglo-vernacular school at Jacobābād, though but one vernacular school in the district; this latter is situate at Mirpur, and is mainly supported by the Zamindar of that town.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.—The military force of this district is large, and consists of 1480 Silehdār cavalry, divided into three regiments, better known as the "Sindh Horse," raised in 1839 by the then resident in Sindh, Colonel Pottinger. There is also an infantry regiment of 700 men, known as "Jacob's Rifles," who have the management also of a mountain train battery. The permanent outposts held by this force extend along the base of the Mari and Bhūgti hills as far as the Panjāb border. The police of the Frontier district number in all about 400 men, but this force includes guides, who in this district do duty as policemen. The town police of Jacobābād comprise only 29 men, and the district police consist of but 51 horsemen and 45 foot.

REVENUE.—The Government revenues are derived from the land tax and sayer, the latter including a variety of cesses, the chief being abkāri, drugs, stamps and salt. The collectors employed in getting in the revenue are tappēdārs. The money assessment on land varies according to the period of its lease; thus, when taken up for 7 years, the payment per "bigā" is but 5 annas and 4 pies; if from 1 to 3 years, 10 annas and 8 pies; and if for one year only, one rupee per "bigā." The excise revenue in this district is levied under the contract system, and the money is paid into the Treasury in monthly instalments by the contractor. The following table will show the receipts of imperial revenue under various heads for the last four years, ending with 1870-71:—

Digitized by Google

IMPERIAL.

Items.	Realizations in			
	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Land Tax	1,68,735	1,91,550	1,89,722	2,05,808
Abkari	10,970	10,525	10,543	12,035
Drugs and Opium	5,837	6,330	7,397	8,145
Stamps	3,794	4,391	5,440	8,365
Salt	1,750	2,539	5,765	6,091
Registration Department	669	653	1,013	904
Postal ditto	1,722	2,089	2,612	3,240
Telegraph ditto	729	...	...	...
Income (Licence and Certificate) Tax	768	200	4,899	7,079
Fines and Fees	1,327	2,580	1,278	11,605
Miscellaneous	53	1,110	2,201	2,659
Total rupees	1,96,353	2,21,967	2,30,870	2,65,931

The following statement, exhibiting the *average* collections of net land revenue in the Frontier district during three distinct periods, dating from 1853-54 to 1870-71, will conclusively show the great increase which has taken place during the past 18 years :—

For 6 Years—from 1853–54 to 1858–59.	For 6 Years—from 1859–60 to 1864–65.	For 6 Years—from 1865–66 to 1870–71.
rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
60,496	1,53,964	1,85,847

The charges for collection of revenue for the years 1869-70 and 1870-71 amounted to 27,645 rupees and 27,271 rupees respectively. Of local funds there is no record previous to 1867-68, but from that year to 1870-71 the revenue derived from this source was as follows :—

Item.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Hakāba cess	37,500	42,300	...	...
Road cess	100	250	210	305
Sayer Fund	2,000	1,170	1,640	2,435
Pound Fund	2,000	1,890	1,878	2,907
Fisheries	2,400	1,450	1,753	1,225
Bangalow and Educational Funds	...	...	...	276
Total rupees	44,000	47,060	5,481	7,148

Digitized by Google

No.	Name of Jāgirdar.	Talūka and Village.	Cultivable Land.	Uncultivable.	Yearly amount of Government Revenue represented.
			acres. gūntas.	acres. gūntas.	rup. a. p.
		T. JACOBĀBĀD.			
1	Ghulām Alikhān Jakhrāni	Jāni Dēro	6518 6	1795 0	4211 1 0
2	Jamal Khān Dūmbkhi	Rind Wahi	1678 0	147 5	1083 15 5
3	Mubārak Khān Ramdāni and Dingono Khān Mūndrāni	Nawāzo	3019 0	2858 0	1950 6 9
4	Dād Muhammad Khān Jakhrāni	Dodāpur	2710 5	820 4	1751 2 9
		T. KASHMOR.			
5	Jafir Khān Rind	Kandhkot	516 0	...	333 5 4
6	Khūda Bakhsh Bhūgti	ditto.	412 8	...	266 10 9
7	Yar Muhammad Kahiri	ditto.	258 0	...	166 10 9
8	Muhammad Khān Kahiri	ditto.	258 0	...	166 10 9
9	Hasan Khān Kahiri	ditto.	258 0	...	166 10 9
10	Ibbar Khān Rind	ditto.	258 0	...	166 10 9
11	Sanjar Khān Rind	ditto.	154 8	...	100 0 0
12	Azam Jān	ditto.	516 0	...	333 5 6
13	Motan Khān Jakhrāni	ditto.	154 8	...	100 0 0
14	Yar Muhammad Khoso	ditto.	154 8	...	100 0 0
15	Mīr Baloch Khān Dūmbkhi	ditto.	1032 0	...	666 11 9
16	Wali Muhammad Bajkoni	ditto.	15 4	...	10 0 0
17	Dodo Khān Bhūgti	ditto.	258 0	...	166 10 9
18	Islam Khān Bhūgti	ditto.	258 0	...	166 10 9
19	Māi Mehndi	ditto.	258 0	...	166 10 9
20	Rugho Khān Bhūgti	ditto.	258 0	...	166 10 9
21	Wazir Khān Dūmbkhi	ditto.	516 0	...	333 5 6
22	Dili Jān Nothāni	ditto.	154 8	...	100 0 0
23	Alum Khān Jakhrāni	ditto.	77 4	...	50 0 0
24	Jāni Beg Jakhrāni	ditto.	77 4	...	50 0 0
25	Ghulām Ali Khān Jakhrāni	Kūmbri	154 8	...	100 0 0
26	Motamshāh Saiyad	ditto.	19 1	...	12 5 11
		T. THUL.			
27	Mubārak Khān Ramdāni	Bakhe Tower	77 4	...	50 0 0
28	Shāh Ali Fakir	Daniapūr	7 3	...	5 0 0
29	Ali Khān Pathān	Chaudron	...	...	263 13 4
30	Kalandar Khān Pathān	ditto.	...	...	693 3 2 *
31	Pir Imāmudin	Mirpur	...	...	3006 12 1
32	Pir Muhammad Asbruj	ditto.	...	...	3006 12 1

* A three years' average. This is part of Government revenue.

Digitized by Google

The Hakāba cess ceased to be credited to local revenue after 1868-69, all proceeds from this source having after that year been transferred to imperial revenue.

JĀGIRS.—Of assignments of land held in Jāgir, the preceding table will show the persons possessing such in the three talūkas of the Upper Sindh Frontier district, with the particulars of each holding (see p. 168).

TRADE AND COMMERCE.—The internal trade and commerce of this district is principally in grain, the greater part of which is sent to the Panjāb. The quantity and value of this trade do not, unfortunately, appear to be known, so that it has been found impossible to give any reliable tabular statements of either the imports or exports.

The transit trade from Central Asia into Sindh viâ the Frontier district is believed to be considerable, but no regular statistics of this traffic appear to have been kept. This trade is carried on by means of camels, ponies and asses, by the following routes:—From Kandahar, Herat, Kābul and Bokhāra—1, by Quetta and Kelāt, and, 2, by Quetta and the Bolān pass; 3, from Persia by Mēkrān, and, 4, from Tul Chotiāla by Bāgh. The merchandise brought from these places consists of wool, woollen apparel, manjit, fruit of sorts, carpets and horses; of these latter some are purchased for the use of the cavalry at Jacobābād, and others generally proceed to Karāchi by the Kelāt road. On the articles so introduced into Sindh a duty of 8 annas per maund, and of 5 annas per horse, is levied by the Khān of Kelāt at Quetta. It is believed that when the railroad is completed between Sakhar and Mūltan, both these places will become the two great points of attraction for the trade from most parts of Central Asia, and cause the present mountain road viâ Kelāt to be abandoned.

Gadro, a frontier town in the Umarkot talūka of the Thar and Parkhar Political Superintendency, 60 miles east from Umarkot, with which place, as also with Kainsar, it has road communication. It is the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār, and has a police thāna with a force of 9 men. There is a dharamsāla, Government school, and a cattle pound. The village also possesses a municipality, established in 1862, the income of which in 1870-71 was 764 rupees, and the expenditure 1589 rupees. The population, numbering in all about 1500 souls, comprises but 200 Masalmans of the Manganhar, Kumbar, and Sumājā tribes, the remainder being Hindūs, chiefly of the Brahmin, Lohāno, Soda, Mēngwar and Bhil castes. The occupation of the people is principally

Digitized by Google

agriculture, cattle-breeding and trade; neither the local trade nor manufactures appear to be of any consequence.

Gahējā, a Government village in the Naushahro Abro talūka of the Shikārpur and Sakhar Deputy Collectorate, situate on the main-road leading from Lārkāno to Shikārpur, and distant 14 miles south-west from the latter town, with which, as also with Dakhan, and Rūk it has road communication. It is the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār, has a police thāna, travellers' bangalow, and a dharamsāla. The population, numbering in all 954, comprises 735 Muhammadans, mainly of the Gahējā tribe, and 219 Hindūs, chiefly Lohānos. The occupation of the inhabitants is principally agriculture and trade.

Gambat, a somewhat large town in the Khairpur State, belonging to His Highness Mīr Ali Murād Talpur. It is about 12 miles south from Khairpur, and 10 miles or so east of the Indus; no made roads appear to lead either to or from it. At one time Gambat was one of the principal places in this part of Sindh for the manufacture of cotton goods, the quantity annually produced being about 5000 pieces. The population of this town in 1844 was computed at 3000 souls, and now at 4630; but this latter may possibly be too high an estimate, when the present generally miserable condition of the Khairpur territory is taken into consideration.

Garēlo, a small Government village in the Labdaria talūka of the Lārkāno Deputy Collectorate, distant 14 miles south-east of Lārkāno. It has no direct road communication with any town, but is distant about a mile from the Lārkāno and Mehar main road. The population, numbering between 700 and 800, comprises 470 Muhammadans of the Janjāni, Machhi and Khokhar tribes, who are mostly engaged in agriculture. The Hindū portion of the population are chiefly engaged in the grain trade. There is no manufacture of any importance in this place. There is a small police station here.

Garhi Adū-Shāh, a Government village in the Sakhar talūka of the Shikārpur and Sakhar Deputy Collectorate, 16 miles north from Sakhar. It is connected by roads with the towns of Sakhar, Jafirabād, Aliwāhan, Bhatar and Adur-jo-Takio. There is a small thāna here. The population, numbering in all 1217, consists of 507 Muhammadans of the Sūmra, Chāchar and Katpar tribes, and 710 Hindūs of the Brahmin, Lohāno and Sonāro castes. Their occupation is chiefly agricultural. One of the Great Trigonometrical Survey pillars is set up in this village.

Garhi Yāsin, a large village in the Naushahro Abro talūka of

Digitized by Google

the Shikārpur and Sakhar Deputy Collectorate, distant 8 miles south-west of Shikārpur, with which town, as also with Dakhan, Jagan, Garhi Khairo, Jamāli, and Naushahro, it has road communication. A Tappēdār resides here, but it is expected this place will soon be made the head-quarters of a Mūkhtiārkar. There is a police thāna, post-office, a school, travellers' bangalow, dharamsāla, subordinate jail, and a cattle pound. This place also possesses a municipality, established in 1870, the income for the year 1870-71 being 4345 rupees, and the expenditure 2956 rupees. The population, numbering 4308, comprises 1634 Muhammadans, chiefly of the Pathān tribe, and 2674 Hindūs, principally Banias. Their occupation is mostly cultivation and trade.

The Zamindar of this town, by name Ataūlah Khān Barakzai, is very liberal in his views, and is ever ready to assist in any Government work. It was chiefly through his exertions that the municipality was established here. The chief trade of the place is in oil, large quantities of which are manufactured.

Ghaibi Dēro, also known as **Dēri Kot**, a Jāgir town in the Kambar talūka of the Lārkāno Deputy Collectorate, in latitude 27° 38′ N., and longitude 67° 34′ E., distant 32 miles N.N.W. from Lārkāno, and 20 miles W.N.W. of Kambar, with which latter town it has road communication viâ Pawhāro. It is the chief town in the Jāgir of Ghaibi Khān Chandio, a descendant of the celebrated Wali Muhammad, a chieftain of great power among his clan under the Talpur Mīrs. Among the buildings at this place is a fort in which the Jāgirdār resides, and there is also a district bangalow. The population, numbering about 700 in all, comprises 400 Muhammadans, chiefly of the Chandia tribe, whose employment is mostly agricultural. The Hindūs are for the most part grain-dealers. There are no manufactures, nor does there appear to be any trade, either transit or local, worthy of mention.

This town has no particular history of its own, except in connection with the Ghaibi Khān and the Chandia tribe, of which he is the head. The Chandias have long been established in this part of the division, formerly known as Chāndko, and the first record of them is found in a "Sanad" granted by the Talpur Mīrs in 1818, by which much of the land now held by the present chief was made over in Jāgir. At the time of the conquest of the province by the English, Wali Muhammad, the then chief of the Chandias, marched with a force of 10,000 of his tribe to join the Mīrs, but was too late to render them any assistance. In 1842–43 this Jāgirdār was attacked and seized by Mīr Ali Mūrad, of Khairpur, but Sir Charles Napier restored his Jāgir to him. In

Digitized by Google

1859 the Jāgir lands held by the present chief were confirmed to Ghaibi Khān and his descendants.

Ghoghāro, a Government village in the Lārkāno talūka of the Lārkāno Deputy Collectorate, in latitude 27° 29′ N., and longitude 68° 4′ E., distant 11 miles west by south from Lārkāno. It does not appear to have direct road communication with any town, but is distant two miles from the Lārkāno and Wārā road, and the same distance from that running from Lārkāno to Nasirābād. The population, numbering 1262, comprises 1042 Muhammadans of the Mangan, Siāl, and Wagan tribes, who are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The Hindūs (220) are grain-dealers and cultivators. This town has some trade, principally in rice, as it is situate in the middle of perhaps the finest rice-producing district in all Sindh.

Ghorēbāri, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Jhirk Deputy Collectorate, having an area of 1078 square miles, with 9 tappas, 89 villages, and a population of 19,654 souls. The revenue (imperial and local), of this sub-division during the past five years, ending 1870–71, is as follows:—

	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . .	72,036	70,904	70,617	67,527	90,605
Local . .	5,645	7,728	7,507	7,619	7,134
Total Rs.	77,681	78,632	78,124	75,146	97,739

Ghotāno, a village in the Hālā talūka of the Hālā district, situate close to the Ghāra Mahmud canal, and distant but four miles south from Hālā. It has road communication with Adam-jo-Tando and Hālā. No Government officers reside here, and there are no public buildings of any kind, excepting a police landhi. It possesses a municipality, established in Dec. 1860, the revenue of which in 1870–71 was 900 rupees. The number of inhabitants is 1000; of these 425 are Muhammadans, and 575 Hindūs. They are chiefly of the Mohāno and Lohāno tribes.

The trade of Ghotāno is, for its size, somewhat considerable, but is mostly of a transit nature. The town is only two miles distant from the river Indus, where there is a landing-place, at which grain, cotton, oil and other articles are received from various towns, such as Shikārpur, Adam-jo-Tando, Alahyar-jo-Tando, &c., for re-exportation elsewhere. The local trade, which is chiefly in grain and seeds, is valued roughly at about 13,000

Digitized by Google

rupees. The transit trade, which is large in grain, seeds and potash, is estimated approximately at 1,26,000 rupees.

Ghotki, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Rohri Deputy Collectorate, containing an area of 372 square miles, with 8 tappas, 64 villages, and a population of 33,780 souls. The revenue (imperial and local) of this sub-division during the past four years, ending 1870–71, is as follows:—

	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	1,24,921	1,21,612	1,40,149	1,38,028
Local	13,658	12,467	11,890	12,562
Total rupees .	1,38,579	1,34,079	1,52,039	1,50,590

Ghotki, a Government town and the head-quarter station of the Mūkhtiārkar of the talūka of the same name, in latitude 28° 10′ N., and longitude 69° 17′ E., distant 38 miles north-east from Rohri. It is situate in a low, level, alluvial country, much covered with jungle, and is not more than 7 or 8 miles from the river Indus. This town is on the main trunk line running from Rohri to Mūltān, and has road communication with the villages of Gemro and Mirpur (through Mathēlo, Kadirpur, and Adalpūr). The Government buildings are the Mūkhtiārkar's kacheri, Government vernacular school, a police thāna with accommodation for 12 policemen (mounted and foot), a cattle pound, musāfirkhāna, post-office, travellers' bangalow, subordinate Judge's Court-house, and a newly-erected Court-house for the Sessions Judge of Shikārpur when on circuit in the Rohri district. A bangalow for the Deputy Collector of this division is also to be built here, as it is intended to make this town the head-quarter station of the Rohri Deputy Collectorate. Ghotki possesses a municipality, established in 1855; the receipts in 1870–71 were 1686 rupees, and the expenses 1633 rupees. The population of this place is 2500, who are chiefly occupied in trade and agriculture; of these 935 are Muhammadans, mostly of the Pathān, Malak, Saiyad, Mochi and Lohar castes, and there are 1565 Hindūs, the greater number being Banias. The chief persons of note residing in Ghotki are Pirs; some of these are Pir Ali Shāh, Pir Abid Shāh, Pir Rasūl Bakhsh, Pir Nasur Din, and several others. There is in this town a mazjid of some note, known as Musan Shāh's mazjid, erected in H. 1148 (A.D. 1732) by a Saiyad of that name who was famed for his great sanctity. It is constructed of burnt brick, and is

Digitized by Google

quadrangular in shape, being 113 feet long by 65 feet broad, with an extensive courtyard in front, and is surmounted by a cupola covered with glazed tiles. The interior has a coating of coloured plaster, and is decorated besides with carved and painted woodwork. This building is by far the largest of its class in Upper Sindh, but it is at the same time the only object of interest in the place. The trade of Ghotki is chiefly in wheat, juār, bājri, grain, indigo, sugar-cane, wool, oil, ghi, &c. The Lohars of this town are famous for their manufacture of pipe-bowls, rings, and pots of various kinds. Wood-carving and colouring are also carried on here in a very creditable manner. This town is said to have been founded by one Pir Mūsa Shāh, about the year 1747.

Ghouspūr, a town in the Thul talūka, 40 miles south-east by east of Jacobābād, and 23 east of Mirpur. It has communication by road with Shikārpur, Dari, Haibat, Kandhkot and Thul. A Tappēdār resides here, and there is also a police chauki. It has a mixed population of about 1000, who manufacture articles in leather, and make a kind of coarse cotton-cloth. Fishing and netting wild fowl in the Sindh Hollow are also carried on to some extent.

Gublo, a large village in the Kashmor talūka, situate on the river Indus, distant 61 miles east of Jacobābād, and 22 south-west from Kashmor. The road from Ghouspūr to Kashmor passes within two miles of this town. It is the head-quarters of a Tappēdār and possesses a police chauki. Its population is a mixed one, numbering about 1000, who are mostly agriculturists. A good deal of fishing is carried on in the neighbourhood of this village.

Gūni, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Tanda Deputy Collectorate, having an area of 995 square miles, with 9 tappas, 129 villages, and a population of 28,346 souls. The revenue (imperial and local) of this sub-division during the past five years, ending 1870–71, is as follows:—

	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial	76,615	90,644	94,787	88,566	1,21,846
Local .	9,557	11,503	12,408	11,645	13,431
Total Rs.	86,172	1,02,147	1,07,195	1,00,211	1,35,277

Habb, a river on the western frontier of Sindh, which for some distance forms a natural line of demarcation between that

Digitized by Google

province and Balochisthān. It is said to take its rise at a spot near either Zehri or Hoja Jamot, in the province of Las, but by others at a place not far from Kelāt. For about 25 miles in the upper part of its course it flows south-easterly, and then turning due south, holds its way for about 50 miles in that direction. It then turns to the south-west, and, after a total length of about 100 miles (Preedy states three hundred), falls into the Arabian Sea on the north-west side of Cape Monze (Rās Muāri), in latitude 24° 50′ N., and longitude 66° 36′ E. The Habb is, next to the Indus, the only permanent river in Sindh. Its course is described as a succession of rocky or gravelly gorges in the Pabb mountains, having in some places as great a fall as six inches in the mile, so that, after heavy rain in the hills, a large body of running water is generated, which rushes down with tremendous force towards the sea. In the dry season water is only to be found in pools, which are deep and in many places abound with fish and alligators. Among the fish found in the Habb are several kinds of barbel, among others the Kariāh (*Barbus tor*), and the Pitohi (*Barbus titius*). There are also the Chelāri (*Danio devario*), and the Pharbadan (*Chela bacaila*). Delhoste states that the Habb is said never to fail, even in the driest seasons. In connection with this river it will not be out of place here to mention the exertions, which have for some years past been made in the cause of irrigation by one Khān Bahādur Murād Khān, the owner of a great extent of land bordering on the Habb. This public-spirited individual had previously done good service to the British Government as contractor to the camel train, and as some reward for these services a tract of land adjoining the Habb river, 10,999 bigās (or 5438 English acres) in area, was in 1859 made over to him on the following terms: to be held free for the first ten years; for the following twenty years to be taxed at four annas *per bigā*, and after that in perpetuity at eight annas *per bigā*. With the object of carrying out an extensive system of irrigation, Murād Khān had constructed, at a cost of about three lakhs of rupees, a "band" or dam across the river, 800 feet in width and 15 feet high, but this was subsequently washed away by one of those sudden freshets which after heavy rains in the hills are common to this turbulent stream. At a later period his grant of land was increased in area to 33,719 acres, of which, however, not more than about 7000 were capable of cultivation. To this increased grant were attached the following conditions: for the first twenty-five years to be held free of all rent, after which, for a further period of twenty-five years, the sum of 625 rupees, and ever after that 2500 rupees were

Digitized by Google

to be annually paid to Government. These conditions were subsequently annulled on a representation made to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India by Sir Bartle Frere, when Governor of Bombay, who, in 1866, when on his tour in Sindh, visited Murād Khān's farm at the Habb. In that same year Murād Khān proposed to supply the town of Karāchi with water from the Habb river by means of an aqueduct from his "band" across that stream, the distance being about 19 miles, and the estimated cost of the undertaking 10,31,000 rupees. The quantity of water to be supplied daily was 23 lakhs of gallons, or say 28¾ gallons per head for a population of 80,000 persons. Some water from this river had been sent to Bombay for analysis, but it was found to be largely impregnated with saline matter, the total impurities in a gallon of it, amounting to 75·53 grains, of which 40·14 were common salt, and 27·76 were sulphates. This unfavourable condition of the water was accounted for by Murād Khān, who stated that when the samples were drawn the river was very low, only a small stream from pool to pool; that the water sent for analysis was taken, not from the pool at the foot of the pumps, but from a hole in the sandy bed, where it is possible some saline impurities may have been deposited. The river water is invariably used by all for drinking and other purposes, and no complaints have been made of its possessing saline properties. The Bombay Government eventually declined to take into consideration his proposition to supply Karāchi with water, until the completion of the "band;" and the matter has so remained down to the present time. Murād Khān possesses some extensive and powerful pumping machinery on the banks of the Habb river, and his attention has for some years past been directed towards constructing another "dam," a work which he had great hopes of completing some time during the year 1872. The dimensions of this "band" or dam are as follow: entire breadth from one side of the river to the other 810 feet, and the greatest height from foundation to low-water line 23 feet. The width of the "band" wall at low-water line is 13 feet, with a slope towards the northern or upper side of 1 in 4, so that the total width at the base is 19 feet. The foundation of the "band" is carried through a fine sand down to the solid rock (a sandstone). It is expected that, with an additional height of 8 feet to this "band" from low-water line, there will be sufficient water collected to irrigate 3000 acres of land, and that with a further elevation of 5 feet, it would be possible to irrigate not less than 6000 acres. As a further means of irrigating a fine portion of this estate lying

Digitized by Google

to the south-west, a canal about 3¾ miles, at present, in length, has been cut at a spot a short distance below the "band;" it is 5 feet in width, and runs towards a chain of hills forming the southern boundary of Murād Khān's land. This canal, which will be supplied with water from the waste channel of the "band," is expected to irrigate about 3000 acres of land.

Haidarābād Collectorate, a large district of the Province of Sindh lying between the 24th and 27th parallels of north latitude, and the 68th and 70th meridians of east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the territory of his Highness Mīr Ali Murād; on the east by the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency; on the south by this latter district and the Kori river, and on the west by the river Indus and a portion of the Karāchi Collectorate. Its greatest length from north to south is 216 miles, with a breadth from east to west of 48 miles, the entire area being estimated by the Survey Department at 9218 square miles. It is divided into three Deputy Collectorates, and one distinct talūka (that of Haidarābād), as shown in the following table:—

Divisions.	Area in Sq. Miles.	No. of Villages.	Population.
1. Naushahro . . .	3,067	300	209,589
2. Hālā	2,558	232	167,720
3. Tanda	3,177	410	121,097
4. Haidarābād Talūka .	416	58	69,351
Total . . .	9,218	1,000	567,757

The general aspect of this large district is that of an extensive alluvial plain, broken only by a small limestone range known as the Ganja hills. This range is situate in the Haidarābād talūka, and runs nearly due north and south, parallel to the river for about 13 miles. There are two small conical hills in the Tanda Deputy Collectorate close to the Indus and immediately opposite the Jhirk range. That part of the Haidarābād Collectorate bordering on the Indus is lined with forests, which to some extent break the otherwise monotonous landscape. The greater part of the land in the northernmost division of this district, that of Naushahro, is very fertile, but out of the limit of irrigation all is desert. This is the case also with the Hālā and Tanda divisions, where towards the east there is much sandy and unprofitable land. In the Tanda

Digitized by Google

division, to the south and east, are extensive salt-plains, varied only by a few sand-hills on the Thar and Pārkar boundary. In the Haidarābād talūka, owing to its intersection by the Phulēli and to the presence of the small limestone range of hills previously mentioned, there is perhaps more diversity of landscape than is to be found in any other part of this extensive district.

Like other Collectorates in Sindh, the chief revenue and magisterial authority is vested in a Collector and Magistrate, assisted by the Deputy Collectors and Magistrates of divisions of districts and by the Hūzūr Deputy Collector, who is permanently stationed at the city of Haidarābād. There is also a District and Sessions Judge, who not only holds sessions at the towns of Haidarābād, Sakrand, Hālā, and Muhammad Khān's Tanda several times in the year, but at Umarkot in the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency as well once a year. For the proper supervision of the different canal divisions, there are several executive engineers of the Public Works Department, with assistants and suitable establishments. The northern half of the Collectorate is included in the Rohri canal division, the canals in the southern half making up the Phulēli division, while those in the Nārā valley of this district are included in what is called the Lower Nārā division. There is also a Local Funds Engineer, who has to carry out works of local utility throughout the Collectorate; his head-quarters are at Haidarābād. The police force of the Haidarābād district, which is under the charge of a European District Superintendent, with his head-quarters at Haidarābād, comprises mounted, armed and unarmed foot police, and town and district municipal police, as shown in the following table :—

	Inspectors.	Chief Constables.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Horse Police.	Camel Police.	Total.
District Police	3	17	60	380	126	37	623
Town Police.	1	..	23	140	..	..	164
Total .	4	17	83	520	126	37	787

The district municipal police consists of 16 nāiks and 69 chaukidars. Taking 872 as the total number of the police in the Haidarābād Collectorate, this will give one policeman to every eleven square miles of area, and to every 648 of the population.

The entire revenue of the Haidarābād Collectorate, considered

Digitized by Google

under the heads of imperial and local, is mostly derived from the land, but it has not shown that large and progressive increase which has marked other districts in Sindh. This remark will be borne out by observing the average *net* land revenue for three successive periods of time, each of six years, as follows:—

For Six Years, from 1853-54 to 1858-59.	For Six Years, from 1859-60 to 1864-65.	For Six Years, from 1865-66 to 1870-71.
rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
9,86,577	10,19,500	10,38,842

As regards Abkāri revenue, it may here be mentioned that the Government distilleries at Haidarābād and Kandiāro were both suppressed in 1863, since which all farms for the sale of liquor are sold by auction annually to the highest bidder. The following table will serve to illustrate the Abkāri system as in vogue at the town of Haidarābād from the year 1856-57 down to the present time:—

Year.	Net Land Revenue.	Liquor Shops farmed.			European Liquor Licences.		Drug Revenue.	
		Farmers Stills.	Farmers' Shops.	Receipts from Farms.	No. of Shops.	Receipts.	Shops.	Revenue.
	rupees.			rupees.				rupees.
1856-57	11,63,374	20	158	31,260	1	15	213	16,189
1857-58	12,75,004	21	175	29,679	2	30	229	14,906
1858-59	10,09,868	21	163	37,261	2	30	220	16,220
1859-60	10,36,925	21	170	41,176	2	80	246	20,377
1860-61	9,61,427	21	149	58,182	2	75	213	39,273
1861-62	11,47,184	21	118	51,962	2	50	233	44,460
1862-63	12,45,915	21	137	44,894	2	50	279	47,274
1863-64	11,17,685	20	139	40,848	3	150	274	42,026
1864-65	10,63,241	13	139	59,037	3	86	352	46,461
1865-66	8,75,141	6	141	45,700	2	50	381	47,839
1866-67	9,35,871	8	137	65,505	6	455	352	53,259
1867-68	10,70,664	4	141	73,320	6	450	293	47,992
1868-69	10,84,782	4	144	88,190	6	450	181	22,490
1869-70	11,21,241	5	144	83,915	6	600	178	22,230
1870-71	11,42,921	3	143	80,850	6	600	180	20,280

The imperial and local revenues of the Haidarābād Collectorate for the past ten years, ending with 1870-71, are as follows:—

Digitized by Google

	1861–62.	1862–63.	1863–64.	1864–65.	1865–66.
	rupees	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . .	12,99,135	13,45,910	12,83,376	13,71,123	11,37,166
Local . .	..	..	..	..	..

	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . .	12,66,141	14,18,609	14,68,921	15,44,169	16,09,803
Local . .	1,03,264	1,20,534	1,21,046	1,20,285	1,28,550

The Local Fund revenue is made up from three taxes (legalised under Act VIII. of 1865); these are—1, the one-anna cess; 2, the three-per-cent. jāgir cess for roads; and 3, the two-per-cent. jāgir cess for schools. Other sources of revenue under this head are fisheries, cattle pound and ferry funds, travellers' bangalow fees, &c.

The canal revenue and cost of clearance in this Collectorate are items of considerable importance, the latter especially, as being one of a very expensive nature, owing to the large number of canals in this part of the province. The revenue derived from the canals and their cost of clearance during the past ten years, ending 1870-71, are as below:—

	1861–62.	1862–63.	1863–64.	1864–65.	1865–66.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Revenue . .	4,56,018	no record	8,59,464	9,35,726	9,34,233
Cost of clearance . .	93,975	2,10,227	2,33,824	2,36,786	2,59,547

	1866–67.	1867–68	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Revenue . .	9,89,132	9,76,790	9,88,862	9,91,587	10,19,002
Cost of clearance . .	2,13,532	2,39,007	1,96,243	2,34,815	2,67,317

The forests in this Collectorate are 32 in number, and have an aggregate area of 222 square miles. They skirt the Indus from the Naushahro Deputy Collectorate down to the Tanda district; many of them are of large size, especially in the Naushahro division, those of Bhanwar, Kamāl-dēro, Bhorti, Khaira-dēro, and Māri being each above 10,000 acres in area. The number of

Digitized by Google

forests in each of the Deputy Collectorates, with other information connected with them, are shown in the subjoined table :—

Division.	Name of Forest.	Area.	Revenue in 1870–71.
		acres.	
Naushahro.	1. Muhbat-dēro	86,573	52,061
	2. Bhanwar		
	3. Sāmtia		
	4. Kamāl-dēro		
	5. Bhorti		
	6. Dalipota		
	7. Khaira-dēro		
	8. Lalia		
	9. Māri		
	10. Mahrābpur		
	11. Madd		
	12. Nāsri		
	13. Kēti		
Hālā.	14. Jakhri	37,917	30,152
	15. Matiāri		
	16. Sekhāt		
	17. Khēbrāni		
	18. Khānot		
	19. Rāno		
	20. Nūrkēti		
	21. Bhānot		
	22. Kēti		
Tando.	23. Khatro	4933	2959
	24. Kātiyār		
	25. Tikhūr		
	26. Khokhar		
	27. Khirdohi		
Haidarābād Tālūka.	28. Miāni	12,706	9762
	29. Kāthri		
	30. Ghaliūn		
	31. Khāthar		
	32. Hūsri		

EDUCATION.—Though education has made considerable progress in the Haidarābād district, it is not thought to stand out so favourably in this respect as the Shikārpur Collectorate. The introduction of the Hindū-Sindhi character into the Government schools is expected to increase the attendance of the children of the Bania classes, but time and experience must show whether this new character will become popular among them. The number of pupils attending schools in which this character is taught is now upwards of 600. Female education is spreading, though slowly, the greater number of the girls' schools being found in the chief town of the Collectorate. Little seems to be known of the private indigenous schools existing throughout the district, but

Digitized by Google

it is well known that the instruction afforded in the vernacular schools of this class is very poor. In the town of Haidarābād is a well-conducted school belonging to the Church Missionary Society; it has upwards of 100 pupils, who are taught up to matriculation standard. The following tabular statement gives the number of Government schools (and pupils) of various grades in this Collectorate during the six years ending 1870-71 (see p. 183).

The total number of private indigenous schools throughout the Collectorate is believed to be about 136, with 2447 pupils.

There is but little to be said of the history of the Haidarābād Collectorate apart from the history of the entire province with which it is so closely mixed up. Much interest must necessarily attach to this part of Sindh, in which was situate the town that was for so many years the capital of the country under the Kalhora and Talpur dynasties. It was the scene of the gallant defence of the British Residency in 1843, and in it, on the battle-fields of Miāni and Dabo, was decided in that same year the fate of the province. The Collectorate has at various times undergone several changes in its area and boundaries. From the date of the conquest the Umarkot district, incorporated in what was then known as the Mirpur Deputy Collectorate, formed a part of the Haidarābād Collectorate, but from 1859-60, it was detached and made over to the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency. In 1851-52 certain possessions of his Highness Mīr Ali Murād of Khairpur were confiscated by the Government of India, and among these were the parganas of Kandiāro and Naushahro, which by these means became an integral part of the Haidarābād district. Formerly a large tract of country comprising the east delta (now a part of the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate) was included in the Haidarābād district, but this was transferred to Karāchi in 1861, from which year down to the present time no further changes appear to have been made in either its boundaries or area.

Digitized by Google

Description of School.	1865–66.		1866–67.		1867–68.		1868–69.		1869–70.		1870–71.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Normal School	1	23	1	17	1	25	1	23	1	23	1	24
Anglo-Vernacular Schools—1st Grade	1	134	1	172	1	195	1	182	1	163	1	152
Ditto, 2nd Grade	...	...	1	10	3	146	3	160	3	105	4	239
Vernacular Schools	15	685	15	764	13	698	15	889	33	1678	47	2359
Total Boys' Schools . .	17	842	18	963	18	1064	20	1254	38	1969	53	2774
Girls' Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	262	13	349	14	362
Grand Total	17	842	18	963	18	1064	30	1516	51	2318	67	3136

Digitized by Google

Haidarābād, a talūka of the Collectorate of the same name; it is bounded on the north by the Hālā talūka of the Hālā division; on the west by the river Indus; on the south by the Gūni talūka of the Tanda district, and on the east by the Alahyar-jo-Tando talūka of the Hālā Deputy Collectorate. The entire area of this talūka is 416 square miles, and it has 7 tappas and 58 villages. Its approximatively estimated population is 69,351, including the city of Haidarābād, or about 167 souls to the square mile, as shown in the statement below:—

Talūka.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Tappas.	Number of Villages.	Population.	Chief Towns.
1. Haidarābād	416	1. Hathri 2. Gūndar 3. Hūsri 4. Khathar 5. Bhindo 6. Kāthri 7. Fazal-jo-Tando	58	69,351	Haidarābād, Jam-jo-Tando, Kaisar-jo-Tando, and Khatiān.
	416		58	69,351	

The total area of this talūka is 181,992 acres, of which 42,349 are cultivated, 37,513 are cultivable, and 102,130 are unarable.

GENERAL ASPECT.—The appearance of this otherwise flat district is somewhat diversified by a range of limestone hills extending in length nearly due north and south for about 13 miles, the southern portion terminating in the north-western part of the Tanda division. This range has an average altitude of not more than one hundred feet. In that part of the talūka bordering on the river Indus, there are some fine Government forests, one at Miāni being of very considerable extent. The level portion of this district is intersected by numerous canals having large trees growing on either bank, and as there is much garden land scattered about the talūka, this portion of the Haidarābād Collectorate has a pleasing appearance when viewed from any height, such, for instance, as from the fort of the city of Haidarābād.

HYDROGRAPHY.—The canal system of this district is extensive, there being not less than 43 Government canals, large and small, which serve to irrigate it. Of these 7 are main-feeders, the remainder being simply offshoots or branches from one or other of them. There is no zamindāri canal of any consequence. The following is a list of the Government canals of this talūka with

Digitized by Google

their average revenue and cost of clearance for a fixed period, together with other useful information connected with them :—

Name of Canal.	Length.	Width of Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for 5 years, ending 1870–71.	Average Annual Revenue for 5 years, ending 1870–71.	Remarks.
	miles.	feet.	rupees.	rupees.	
1. Sarafrāzwāh .	...	...	3828	15,178	This canal properly belongs to the Hālā division, and merely passes through this talūka.
2. Lākhirwāh . .	4½	9	419	1555	Taps Indus near Ghaliūn village.
3. Phulēli (purāni)	35	140	7030	11,970	Ditto.
4. Phulēli (new) .	3	60	248	390	Taps Indus near village of Jam Shoro.
5. Wādhowāh . .	5	6	739	543	A branch of the new Phulēli.
6. Fasādiwāh . .	3	7	391	797	Ditto.
7. Sangatwāh . .	2	8	219	1085	Ditto.
8. Kamālwāh . .	5	7	333	798	Branch of the old Phulēli.
9. Imāmwāh Khokhar . . .	16	14	3744	5157	Ditto.
10. Nūrwāh . . .	13	15	2253	4239	Takes its rise from the old Phulēli, at village of Narēja, and waters the Bhindo tappa.
11. Sindh (small) .	2	8	150	2470	Branch of the Sindh (small).
12. Vahandri . .	4	9	169	1823	Ditto.
13. Lūndo . . .	4	8	382	968	Ditto.
14. Sihoro . . .	5	7	279	1884	Ditto.
15. Sindh (large) .	13	14	1485	3937	Branch of the old Phulēli; waters the Hūsri tappa.
16. Bahāwalwāh .	1½	6	117	568	Branch of the Sindh (large).
17. Khairwāh . .	2	7	89	889	Ditto.
	feet.				
18. Karamwāh . .	4000	6	22	430	Ditto.
	miles.				
19. Moriwāh . .	3	7	146	1240	Ditto.
20. Nasirwāh . .	2	4	101	467	Ditto.
21. Ashadwāh . .	2	6	75	180	Branch of the old Phulēli.
22. Imāmwāh Hūsri	9	11	1148	2919	Ditto.
23. Khairwāh Jāgir.	1½	5	123	451	Branch of the Imāmwāh Hūsri.
24. Kario Kāsim .	2	7	118	807	Ditto.
25. Bāgwāh . . .	5	6	193	1708	Ditto.
26. Alibaharwāh .	1	5	43	478	Ditto.
27. Hūsriwāh . .	4	7	194	1309	Ditto.
28. Adowāh . .	1	5	39	753	Ditto.
	feet.				
29. Bandiwāh . .	2200	6	28	100	Branch of the old Phulēli.
	miles.				
30. Khairwāh Khathar . . .	3	7	175	478	Branch of the Imāmwāh Hūsri.

Digitized by Google

Name of Canal.	Length.	Width of Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for 5 years, ending 1870–71.	Average Annual Revenue for 5 years, ending 1870–71.	Remarks.
	miles.	feet.	rupees.	rupees.	
31. Mirwāh Khathar	2	7	442	1413	Branch of the old Phulēli.
	feet.				
32. Chhandanwāh .	3600	4	13	51	Ditto.
	miles.				
33. Phulēli Gūndarwāh . . .	1	4	27	45	Ditto.
34. Baghiārwāh . .	2	7	171	771	Ditto.
	feet.				
35. Faridwāh . .	3000	5	24	81	Ditto.
	miles.				
36. Chhandan Dara	1	12	342	222	Taps Indus near village of Hāji Bhara.
37. Kāngan Khādi .	7	11	694	1520	Branch of the Chhandanwāh.
38. Kāsgiwāh . .	6	4	128	942	Ditto.
39. Jinduwāh . .	2½	4	72	771	Ditto.
40. Ali Thahimwāh	2	4	38	288	Ditto.
41. Shaitānwāh . .	¾	6	31	82	Ditto.
42. Hazāriwāh . .	2	4	58	634	Ditto.
43. Kāfiwāh . .	¾	4	41	221	Branch of the new Phulēli.

These canals are supervised by the executive engineer in charge of the Phulēli division, who has under him one canal surveyor and one daroga; a sazawalkār (or sub-overseer) and thirteen *maistris* are also employed during a portion of the year. The annual clearance of the canals is nevertheless attended to by the revenue authorities of the district. There are no floods in this talūka excepting where the river, during the inundation season, overflows the low-lying lands of the two Dehs Seri and Jām Shoro. There is a large dhandh lying between the villages of Adam Khān and Tando Fazul, which is supplied with water from the Nūrwāh canal and its branch, the Sindh (small).

CLIMATE.—The climate of the Haidarābād talūka is not unlike that of other parts of Central Sindh. The natives consider the year to be divided into four distinct seasons, as follows: 1, Spring, lasting from February to March; 2, Summer, from April to July; 3, Autumn, from August to October; and, 4, Winter, from November to January; but these may very reasonably be resolved into two seasons only—the hot and cold, the one often succeeding the other so suddenly as to make any intermediate distinctive season a matter of impossibility. During the cold season the air is excessively dry, with the wind blowing generally from the north-

Digitized by Google

east. The temperature in winter is often so low as to allow of water being frozen in a night, and yet on the following afternoon the thermometer may show a temperature of quite 75°. In this way frost-bite and sun-stroke may—as observed by Dr. Holmested, the Civil Surgeon of Haidarābād—occur on one and the same day. The heat at times during the summer months is also excessive, the mean *maximum* of the temperature of the atmosphere at the city of Haidarābād during the six hottest months of the year being about 98° in the shade. The average monthly temperature, as observed at that station, is shown in the following table, from which it will be seen that the mean yearly temperature is 80° :—

Month.	Temp.	Month.	Temp.
	°		°
January	64	July	90
February. . . .	71	August	88
March	81	September . . .	85
April.	87	October	82
May	91	November . . .	73
June	92	December . . .	66

RAINFALL.—The average annual rainfall in this district for the past seven years, ending with 1871, may be set down at 6·55 inches, but the actual fall is very fluctuating. The following is the monthly return kept at the city of Haidarābād for a period of seven years, ending 1871 :—

Month.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	Remarks.
January .	..	·25	..	..	1·49	..	..	No rainfall recorded before the year 1865; the fall in 1869 may be considered as exceptional.
February .	..	..	..	·35	·77	..	·56	
March . .	..	..	..	·14	·68	..	..	
April . .	..	·06	·09	..	·34	..	..	
May . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	·10	
June . .	..	·05	..	..	1·93	1·95	..	
July . .	..	·27	..	·02	9·71	..	1·80	
August .	..	11·55	4·12	·80	1·08	·62	·49	
September.	..	·10	·54	·56	4·23	..	..	
October .	..	..	·03	..	..	..	..	
November.	..	..	..	..	..	..	·58	
December .	·58	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Yearly rainfall . .	·58	12·28	4·78	1·87	20·23	2·57	3·53	

The prevailing winds in this district are northerly from November to March, and during the remainder of the year are mostly from the south. At times—and especially during the month of May—

Digitized by Google

the hot and fiery wind of the Desert is felt, accompanied with sand-storms. Fogs are not frequent, except in the months of October and November.

SOILS.—The prevailing soils in this part of the Haidarābād Collectorate are much the same as those met with in the adjoining Deputy Collectorates of Muhammad Khān's Tanda and Hālā. The only difference there may be is in the local names given for these soils. Thus Gisar (or Gusar) is a rich soil, clay largely predominating; Kohori is a black soil, with a slight admixture of sand; Ropura is a gravelly soil, and Mithi, one in which chalk is abundant; Kalrāthi and Shūr are salty soils, and Kalar a salt earth; Wariāsi is a sandy soil, and Loho and Chikan are soils found in marshy lands. By far the richest and finest portion of this talūka is that lying between the Indus and the Phulēli rivers, which is capable of being irrigated to any extent, but the soil deteriorates the farther it is removed from the fertilizing influence of these streams. Among the mineral productions of this district may be mentioned "mēt," a kind of fuller's earth, which is dug from mines in the Ganja hills near Haidarābād; it is used extensively by the natives as soap. The right of producing this article is farmed out by Government, and brings in an annual revenue of about 4500 rupees.

ANIMALS.—The wild animals in this district are wolves, foxes, jackals, deer, and hog; of birds there are the falcon, crow, "ubhāra" (or bustard), partridge, black and grey, snipe, and several kinds of duck. Among reptiles, snakes and scorpions are very common. The domestic animals comprise the camel, horse, mule, ass, ox, buffalo, goat, and sheep. Poultry are common all over the district.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.—Juār, bājri, wheat, barley, rice, several pulses and oil-seeds are among the chief vegetable productions of the Haidarābād talūka. Sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, and hemp are also cultivated. The fruits are mangoes, oranges, limes, apples, dates, figs, grapes, pomegranates, water-melons, and some others. Gardens are indeed very numerous in this talūka, but their cultivation is confined mostly to the banks of the Phulēli canal. Of timber trees peculiar to this district, the chief is the Babūl (Sindhi *Babbar*), which is extensively grown in the large forests bordering on the river Indus; other trees are the Bhar, Pipal, Nim, and a few others. The Government forests in the Haidarābād talūka are five in number, and their area and revenue are shown in the following return:—

Digitized by Google

Forests.	Area in English Acres.	Revenue in 1870-71.	Remarks.
		rupees.	
1. Miāni . .	3,120	6,746	Planted in 1819 by the Mīrs of Sindh.
2. Kathri .	1,927	791	,, 1810 ,, ,,
3. Ghaliūn .	1,906	929	,, 1812 ,, ,,
4. Khathar .	3,840	1,114	,, 1790 ,, ,,
5. Hūsri . .	1,913	182	,, 1832 ,, ,,
Total .	12,706	9,762	

The management of these forests lies with the Sindh Forest Department, and the revenue from them is derived principally from cultivation within forest limits, grazing fees, building and fire-wood, babūl pods, and mangoes.

FISHERIES.—The principal fisheries in this district are found, not only on the Indus, but also in the Phulēli and in several kolābs. The proceeds from them are derived mostly from the catch of the "Pala" fish, found in the Indus only, which is taken in large quantities, and forms an important article of food for the inhabitants during a portion of the year. Other fish are the Dambhro, Jherko, &c., but the revenue from them is small and but of little account. The following table will show the names of the different fisheries in the talūka with the revenue drawn by Government from each :—

Name of Fishery.	Revenue derived by Government.
	rupees.
1. Bādā	1,222
2. Sipki	9,050
3. Kāro Khāho . .	6,300
Total . .	16,572

POPULATION.—The entire population of the Haidarābād talūka is computed at about 69,351, of whom 45,115 are Muhammadans, and 23,688 Hindūs, the remainder comprising Europeans, Indo-Europeans, Parsis, Goanese, &c. This number includes the military force stationed at Haidarābād, which consists of a battery of Royal Artillery, a detachment of the English regiment of foot stationed at Karāchi, a native regiment of Balochis, and some men in the Ordnance Department, numbering in all between 1200 and 1300 officers and men.

Digitized by Google

There are thus 167 souls to the square mile in this talūka, but this apparently large proportion for Sindh is due to the fact of the city of Haidarābād, the largest town in the Collectorate being included within the limits of this district. The Muhammadan portion of the community, who are mostly of the Sūni sect, may be classed as follows:—

MUHAMMADANS.

Tribes.	Number.	Sub-divisions.	Remarks.
1. Balochis . .	7,255	Bhūgti, Chang, Jakhrāni, Jitoi, Khoso, Laghāri, Mori, Magsi, Gopang, Nizamāni, Mashori, Nath-Koni, Rind, and Talpur.	This tribe is said originally to have come from Aleppo in Syria. The Rind sub-tribe holds the first place among them.
2. Brahūis . .	798		
3. Jats . . .	1,800	Hajana, Mirjat.	
4. Maghals . .	6,800		
5. Pathāns . .	1,200		
6. Sarāis . .	800		
7. Sindhis . .	30,758		
8. Saiyads . .	2,980	Bokhāri, Matāri, Shirāzi, Lekhirayi.	Some of these are land-owners and extensive cultivators. They are said originally to have come from Arabia and Persia about 700 years ago.
Total . .	44,391		

HINDŪS.

1. Brahmins .	2,550	Pokarna, Sarsūdh.	
2. Khētrias . .	500		
3. Waishia . .	14,318	Lohāno.	
4. Panjābis . .	1,700		
5. Miscellaneous	4,592	Sochi, Kachhi, Bhil.	
Total . .	23,660		

The character, dress, food, habitations, and language of the inhabitants of this talūka differ in no material respect from what is observed in the neighbouring divisions of the Tanda and Hālā.

The Muhammadan is here, as elsewhere in Sindh, readily dis-

Digitized by Google

tinguished from the Hindū by his superior *physique;* but, on the other hand, he is the lazier of the two, with little or no business habits, and very improvident. Both classes indulge in the habit of drinking a preparation of bhang, mostly at night; the Hindūs are also addicted to drinking a spirit made from babūl bark and jāgri. Charas is also smoked to some extent, and opium-eating is not unfrequently practised. The chief prevailing crimes in this district are cattle-stealing, other kinds of theft, and burglary. The following is a statistical return of the amount of crime and litigation for the four years ending 1871, but it must be borne in mind that this talūka includes the large town of Haidarābād, so far as the criminal return is concerned. The civil return is confined exclusively to the city of Haidarābād, as all cases in the talūka are tried by the judge of the Subordinate Civil Court of Muhammad Khān's Tanda :—

CRIMINAL.

Year.	Murders.	Hurts, Assaults, and use of Criminal Force.	Thefts.		Receiving Stolen Property.	House-breaking.	Highway Robbery.	Other Offences.
			Cattle	Others.				
1868	2	228	16	154	20	14	2	220
1869	3	230	18	140	15	20	1	259
1870	2	83	86	188	28	24	1	209
1871	1	237	83	241	27	62	...	676

CIVIL.

Year.	Suits for Land.		Suits for Money.		Other Suits.		Total.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1868	5	1393	1062	1,22,422	13	2522	1080	1,26,337
1869	18	2127	1060	87,363	23	4110	1101	93,600
1870	19	1732	1232	92,190	40	6901	1291	1,00,823
1871	14	1707	1163	84,236	2	135	1179	86,078

ADMINISTRATION.—The revenue and magisterial charge of this talūka is vested in an Assistant Collector and Magistrate, with the

Digitized by Google

usual office establishment; under him is a Mūkhtiārkar, seven Tappēdārs, and two cattle-pound Mūnshis. The Hūzūr Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Haidarābād, who is permanently located at that town, takes cognizance, in addition to his account duties, and according to the magisterial duties conferred upon him, of such criminal cases as may be sent to him by the divisional magistrate of the talūka, while those taking place in the cantonments are attended to by a military judicial officer known as the Cantonment Magistrate. Civil cases in the talūka come under the jurisdiction of the judge of the Subordinate Civil Court of Muhammad Khān's Tanda, but those in the city of Haidarābād under the Subordinate Judge of the Civil Court there.

The police employed in the Haidarābād talūka, not including the city of Haidarābād, number in all 57 men, who are distributed about the district in 15 thānas. Of these 17 are mounted on either horses or camels, 20 are unarmed foot police, and 18 belong to the town police.

REVENUE.—The revenue of the Haidarābād talūka, imperial and local, is shown separately for the past five years, ending 1870-71, in the following returns:—

I. IMPERIAL REVENUE.

Items.	Realizations in				
	1866-67.	1866-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Land Tax . .	78,793	65,837	62,772	73,610	70,192
Abkāri. . .	50,625	54,000	55,147	55,325	45,703
Drugs and Opium . .	8,700	8,515	10,050	9,200	20,955
Stamps . .	28,693	41,763	32,566	33,399	37,243
Salt . . .	3,951	3,612	3,455	4,546	4,025
Registration Department	573	246	23	14	11
Postal do. . .	76	71	80	47	1
Telegraph do..	1,518	1,193	4,517	3,086	2,558
Income (and Certificate) Tax . . .	3,664	4,361	11,264	12,418	17,797
Fines and Fees	1,786	2,003	950	643	1,074
Miscellaneous	125	70	17	99	8
Total Rs.	1,78,504	1,81,671	1,80,841	1,92,387	1,99,567

Digitized by Google

II. LOCAL REVENUE.

Items.	Realizations in				
	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Cesses on Land and Sayer Revenue	9,220	8,679	8,919	9,108	9,390
Percentage on alienated Lands	148	109	108	142	115
Cattle Pound and Ferry Funds	3,089	1,215	2,011	3,130	2,769
Fisheries	7,651	7,875	7,325	9,185	8,185
Fees and Licences . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Tolls	...	...	...	...	...
Total rupees . .	18,108	17,878	19,363	21,565	20,459

In the matter of Abkāri revenue it is necessary here to mention that the Government distillery at Haidarābād was suppressed in 1863, since which period licences to manufacture spirits are sold annually under the orders of the Collector of the district, according to the provisions laid down in Act III. of 1852. There are three cattle pounds in the talūka, one at Haidarābād, another at Kaisar-jo-Tando, and the third at Khathar.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.—The topographical survey of this district was taken in hand in 1856 and completed in 1858. The new settlement has been introduced into this district, but for *one* year only. The assessed area is 95,727 acres; that watered by Government canals, and the Indus being 95,592 acres, the remainder (135 acres) being irrigated by either zamindāri or private canals, while the average rate per acre is 13 annas and 10 pies. The former rates in force in the talūka varied considerably in different parts of it. For ordinary *mok* land the rates ranged from 8 annas to 1 rupee *per jireb;* for rice land, 1 rupee to 1½ rupee *per jireb;* "charkhi," or inundation-wheel land, was assessed at from 17 to 30 rupees per wheel, or say about 3 rupees per acre, of actual cultivation. The result of the new settlement is expected to give an increase of 21 per cent. on the average revenue for the past seven years.

TENURES.—The tenure prevailing in this district, as in other parts of Sindh, is the Zamindāri, by which the two rights—Malkāno and Lapo—of the Zamindar are specially respected by the Hari, or cultivator. The first is a share of the produce of the land made over to the Zamindar in his right of proprietor; the other is a sort of due, paid in cash, by the cultivator to the Zamindar as the

Digitized by Google

possessor though not cultivating the land himself, present possession being with the party paying "Lapo."

JĀGIRS.—There are in this talūka about 46 individuals of different classes who possess land in jāgir, amounting in the aggregate to 67,000 acres, of which about 59,000 acres consist of uncultivable land, the whole paying to Government an annual revenue of 16,687 rupees. There is thus quite *one-third* of the entire area of this district held in jāgir, one of the largest of these holders being Mīr Muhammad Khān Khanāni, who possesses 27,643 acres, cultivable and unarable, in the village of Nahichāni. The following is a list of the Jāgirdārs in this district, with the area of land held by each and the amount of annual revenue paid to Government:—

No.	Name of Jāgirdār.	Class.	Village.	Cultivable Land.	Unarable Land.	Yearly Revenue Paid to Government.
				acres.	acres.	rup. a. p.
1	H.H. Mīr Muhammad Khān Shahdadāni	1	Sēri	90	...	346 0 0
2	H.H. Mīr Shāh Nawaz Khān	1	Do.	39	...	112 10 8
3	H.H. Husain Ali Khān	1	Do.	76	...	63 0 0
4	Mīr Ghulām Husain Talpūr	1	Dūāba	55	210	151 13 0
5	Mīr Ahmad Khān Talpūr	1	Mori	334	966	744 0 11
6	Mīr Būdho Khān	1	Norāi	77	177	260 12 3
7	Mīr Ali Mūrād Khān	1	Norāi and Chaubandi	792	16,300	1,769 13 0
8	Mīr Muhammad Khān Khanāni	1	Nahichāni	3,243	24,400	7,676 11 4
9	Mīr Ahmad Khān Talpūr Khanāni	1	Abri	570	1,160	234 2 3
10	Jam Mehar Ali Jokhio	1	Bhindo	566	4,234	998 14 6
11	Mīr Ghulām Ali Khān	2	Ghotāno	725	4,600	667 4 0
12	Shāh Muhammad Nizamāni	2	Norāi	65	195	235 2 0
13	Ali Bakhsh and Ahmad Khān Nizamāni	2	Bhindo	252	855	335 12 3
14	Ghulām Muhammad Laghāri	2	Bhiapūr	5	45	12 15 11
15	Datū Jamāli	2	Gūndar	139	300	299 14 4
16	Ghulām Muhammad Būrgri	2	Būchki	123	277	114 3 8
17	Fateh Khān Būrgri	2	Do.	97	300	114 3 8
18	Muhammad Husain Būrgri	2	Barchāni	108	417	268 15 6
19	Ghulām Muhammad Khatian	2	Do.	72	178	186 0 0
20	Būdho Sahēb Khān, Kūrbān Ali, Yar Ali and Muhammad Khān	3	Gūl Muhammad	25	395	89 10 10
21	Hājo and Khair Muhammad Būrgri	3	Bhindo	35	167	64 2 11
22	Saiyad Khān Laghāri	3	Kathri	51	149	97 10 10
23	Kamāl Khān Laghāri	3	Do.	12	5	3 9 10
24	Lal Bakhsh	3	Gahoro Bukhsho Laghāri	10	31	26 1 2
25	Alah Bakhsh Būrgri	3	Do.	5	36	33 12 0
26	Karam Khān Laghāri	3	Do.	20	62	50 4 0
27	Aisan Ali Talpur	4	Bhindo	24	6	14 0 3

Digitized by Google

No.	Name of Jāgirdār.	Class.	Village.	Cultivable Land.	Unarable Land.	Yearly Revenue Paid to Government.		
				acres.	acres.	rup.	a.	p.
28	Jehān Khān Talpūr . . .	4	Husain Khān	50	225	77	6	8
29	Kaim Khān and Ghulām Muhammad	4	Ghotāno . .	93	957	217	9	1
30	Alum Khān Nizamāni . .	4	Bhindo . .	111	489	189	0	9
31	Ghulām Muhammad and Faizūl Muhammad . . .	4	Do. . . .	75	131	72	11	8
32	Karam Khān Nizamāni . .	4	Do. . . .	60	90	40	14	4
33	Muhammad Khān and Daria Khān	4	Do. . . .	26	274	64	14	8
34	Wali Muhammad Khokhar .	4	Do. . . .	15	...	5	1	4
35	Alah Dito Laghāri . . .	4	Barchāni . .	5	100	38	12	3
36	Ahmad Khān Laghari . .	4	Do. . . .	8	21	16	5	2
37	Karam Khān Laghāri . .	4	Kathri . .	5	3	1	7	4
38	Umēd Ali Laghāri . . .	4	Do. . . .	9	14	7	0	5
39	Daulat Laghāri	4	Do. . . .	5	5	3	4	1
40	Sirdar Khān Laghāri . . .	4	Do. . . .	9	32	10	8	0
41	Husain Khān Laghāri . .	4	Do. . . .	9	21	9	1	2
42	Saiyad Alah Bakhsh Laghāri	4	Do. . . .	42	64	58	0	8
43	Dino and Mehar Ali Chalgri.	4	Do. . . .	12	39	50	12	10
44	Mahmūd, Umēd Ali, Ahmad and Muhammad Husain .	4	Hingorāni .	26	105	49	10	1
45	Fateh Khān Talpūr and Bejar Talpūr	4	Gahoro Bakhsho Laghāri	46	154	114	11	11
46	Ibrahim Khizmatgar . . .	4	Hatri . .	74	426	678	2	5

The number of "Seri" grantees throughout this talūka is 56, with grants of land to each ranging from 11 acres to 34 acres, the entire acreage so held being 1312 acres and 16 gūntas, while the "Muāfidārs" number 47, with grants of land varying each from a few gūntas to 62 acres.

MUNICIPALITIES.—The only municipality in this talūka is that at the city of Haidarābād, established in 1853. The receipts of this institution, which are derived chiefly from town duties, tax on opium, licence fees, sale of municipal lands, and proceeds from cattle pounds and fisheries, amounted in 1869-70 to 70,815 rupees, and in 1870-71 to 68,831 rupees. The disbursements, which are mostly on account of the maintenance of establishment, a police force, lighting, scavenging, repairs to roads, &c., grants to educational and medical institutions, amounted in 1869-70 to 64,585 rupees, and in 1870-71 to 62,490 rupees.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—The only medical establishments in this district which are at or near the city of Haidarābād are a lunatic asylum, situate on the road leading from Haidarābād to Gidū Bandar, and a civil and police hospital, as also a charitable dispensary, the two latter consisting of two buildings adjoining

Digitized by Google

each other and situate on the western ridge of the hilly plateau on which the town is built. The position is good, and the buildings contain sufficient accommodation for 40 patients. A portion of the expenses of the charitable dispensary is defrayed by the municipality to the extent of 1500 rupees annually. The jail at Haidarābād also possesses a hospital for sick convicts within its walls; but this will be referred to when describing the prisons, &c. in the Haidarābād talūka. All these medical institutions are under the charge of the Civil Surgeon of the station, who is assisted in this duty by a suitable subordinate native establishment. The lunatic asylum is a new building erected partly at the expense of a munificent Parsi gentleman, Mr. (now Sir) Cawasji Jehāngīr Readymoney, who gave the sum of 50,000 rupees towards this object, the remaining portion (8000 rupees) of the expense being contributed by Government. The following table will show the attendance, &c., of patients at the Haidarābād Charitable Dispensary during the years 1869 and 1870:—

	Total Admissions in		Casualties in		Average Daily Attendance.		Remarks.
	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870	1869.	1870.	
In-patients .	...	...	...	...	...	...	Deaths in 1869 were mostly from cholera.
Out-patients	7021	8690	97	2	54	79	
	7021	8690	97	2	54	79	

It was during 1869 that the town of Haidarābād was severely visited with cholera, which is thus described by Dr. Holmested, the civil surgeon at that station:—"The first suspicious case occurred in Haidarābād on the 14th August, 1869, but the real epidemic commenced about the beginning of September and lasted till the end of October; 592 cases occurred, and of these 364 died and 228 recovered. In September a heavy fall of rain took place, and this swept a quantity of deleterious matter into the tanks. The air, too, was very hot and stagnant. Immediately cholera became very prevalent and fatal, and that part of the town was most affected which was near to No. 3 tank, the water of which was very impure, and in many cases appeared to be the cause of the disease. Only two cases occurred in the jail. Just as the cholera disappeared, there commenced the most frightful epidemic of fever ever remembered."

Digitized by Google

PRISONS.—The only large jail in this district is that at Haidarābād, which stands at an elevation of about 80 feet above the surrounding plain on the northern spur of the same plateau on which the city is built, and from which it is distant not more than 500 yards. This jail was erected in 1851, and covers an area of about 15,000 square yards, and the walls, which are about 14 feet in height, are constructed of kachha brick. In the interior, besides the prisoners' barracks, there is a hospital and dispensary, as also some large open factory sheds, where a number of the prisoners are daily employed in manufacturing various articles, such as carpets, table-cloths, towelling, trouser and sheeting cloth, dangari, camel kits, coir-mats, reed chairs (leather lined), boots, earthen piping, bricks, and chatties. The Haidarābād jail can easily accommodate 600 convicts, but generally speaking the number incarcerated there ranges from 300 to 400. Of these about 100 are engaged in the jail manufactures previously mentioned, the gross money value of which reaches about 1800 rupees yearly, and the net income 500 rupees. Contracts are also entered into for digging canals, making roads, and repairing buildings by convict labour. At the Industrial Exhibition held at Karāchi in 1869, several articles made at the Haidarābād jail were favourably reported upon. The water supply of this jail is bad and scanty, and has to be brought, by means of an aqueduct, from a distance of more than a mile, from a well at a lower level, with the aid of three lifts, which are worked by the prisoners. The dry-earth system of conservancy is that followed out in this jail, and with excellent results, as the comparatively small amount of disease fully shows, the average annual mortality among the prisoners during the past ten years having been but 3·2 per cent. Formerly vegetables were supplied to the convicts from the city market, but during the past two or three years a large garden has been planted out on the low ground to the west of the jail and cultivated entirely by convict labour, and from this the prisoners are now provided with the vegetables they need. There is at present no reformatory for juvenile offenders, but they are made to work in the prison factory under a trustworthy convict makhādam. There is no school yet established in this jail for the instruction of prisoners generally. The following table will afford such further information as may be necessary for a period of five years ending 1871 (*see next page*).

Digitized by Google

Year.	Average Strength.		Gross Cost of each Prisoner per Annum.	Net Cost after deducting Value of Labour.	Average Mortality per cent.
	Males.	Females.			
			rup. a. p.	rup. a. p.	
1866-67	320	13	99 7 0	57 5 2	2·7
1867-68	288	14	86 6 8	46 11 9	4·6
1868-69	283	7	86 7 2	53 15 11	2·4
1869-70	432	9	77 11 1	56 1 11	10·8
1870	531	8	74 15 4	60 10 1	2·6
1871	524	9	59 14 7	47 11 9	1·7

EDUCATION.—The number of educational institutions in this district of all descriptions (including those in the city of Haidarābād) in 1871 was 35, with an attendance of 1849 pupils. Of these 20 were Government schools with 1098 pupils, the greater number of which are in the city of Haidarābād itself. Among these latter are an engineering establishment (15 pupils), a high (126 pupils) and normal school (30 pupils), as also several middle and lower class institutions. The girls' schools number from 10 to 12 in all. Among the private schools, the principal is that connected with the Church Missionary Society, located at Haidarābād, one well-conducted in every respect, and which has prepared several pupils who have at times successfully passed the Bombay matriculation examination; the attendance at this school is over 100.

AGRICULTURE.—Four seasons are mentioned as those in which agricultural operations are carried on in this talūka, viz., Kharif, Rabbi, Peshras, and Adawa, but it seems unnecessary to include the last as a special season. The times of sowing and reaping, and the principal crops produced in the three seasons, are as follow:—

Season.	Time when		Principal Crops Produced.
	Sown.	Reaped.	
1. Kharif .	End of June to July .	October .	Juār, bājri, rice, cotton and tobacco.
2. Rabbi .	December.	March . .	Wheat, barley, several kinds of pulses and oil-seeds.
3. Peshras	February .	December.	Sugar-cane, juār, and some kinds of pulses.

The system of cultivation is, as in the adjoining districts, carried on mostly by wheel (or charkhi) during the Kharif season, and by flood (or mok) during the Rabbi season. Well cultivation is con-

Digitized by Google

fined almost entirely to garden lands, the expense attending the digging of wells being in this district very heavy, owing to the great depth at which water is found. The cost of digging a well is said not to be less than 500 rupees, and they are in consequence not numerous. The opening of the line of railway from Karāchi to Kotri has done much towards increasing the value of garden property in and about the town of Haidarābād. The agricultural implements in this talūka being of the same kind as those used in the neighbouring districts of Hālā and the Tanda (*see* Muhammad Khān's Tanda), there is no necessity for entering into any detail of them here.

TRADE.—The exports and imports of this district, so far as the talūka itself is concerned, do not appear to be of any very great importance, but the transit trade is extensive, and the town of Haidarābād, with its large population, is not only an important producer, but must be a large consumer as well. Of the amount and value of the imports, which consist principally of European piece goods, silk, the precious metals, pearls, as also iron, copper and brass, sugar, ghi and oil, nothing certain appears to be known, though they must be considerable. It is the same with the transit trade, a great deal of cotton passing through Haidarābād from the eastern districts *en route* for Karāchi.

MANUFACTURES.—The principal manufactures of this talūka—which are carried on mostly in the town of Haidarābād—consist of coarse cotton-cloths and blankets, woven in nearly every village. For lacquered and ivory work, for gold, silver and silk embroideries, and for enamelled gold ornaments, Haidarābād has long been, and is still, famous. The lacquered work comprises work-boxes, map-cases, rulers, vases, and boxes of various shapes and sizes. The embroidered work in gold, silver and silk consists of shawls, scarves, table-cloths, chair-covers, smoking-caps, slippers, and other articles. Specimens of these, sent at different times to the great Exhibitions held in London and Paris, have gained prizes for the excellent taste and workmanship shown in the work, and this was also the case at the local Exhibition held at Karāchi in 1869, where all the manufactures of Haidarābād were well represented. Formerly this town was renowned for its manufacture of matchlocks, sabres, daggers, suits of chain armour, shields, and other warlike paraphernalia, but this trade, since the conquest of the province by the British, has been gradually decaying. The art of enamelling, as pursued in Haidarābād, is of two kinds—one of blue *mina*, and the other of purple *purpora*. The latter is said to be practised by but one family, and was imported from Persia by

INDIAN INSTITU
Digitized by Google

a captive Mīr, on his return to Sindh, in the time of Nādir Shāh. A peculiar kind of spherical, flattened earthen pot or jar known as "fisherman's float," for swimming on, is also largely made in this talūka, more especially for the use of those engaged in "pala" fishing. The various articles manufactured in the Haidarābād jail have already been mentioned under the head of Prisons.

FAIRS.—The only fair of any consequence held in this talūka is at Shēkh Bhirka, a village 20 miles distant from Haidarābād, in the month of October. It is in honour of a saint who gave his name to the village, and lasts four days. The attendance of people is about 10,000, and the traffic carried on during the time the fair is being held is mostly in camels.

ROADS.—The Haidarābād taluka possesses in all about 165 miles of roads, 41 of these being main lines of communication and the remainder branch. The subjoined table will show the principal roads, with other particulars connected with them :—

From	To	Length in Miles.	Description of Road.	Remarks.
1. Old Phulēli (Tal. Haid.) . . .	Sarafrāzwāh (Tal. Tando Alahyar) .	13	Main.	Bridged and furnished with mile-stones.
2. New Phulēli . . .	Ditto through Miāni	12	do.	do.
3. Haidarābād . . .	Seri Gerry, towards Muhammad Khān's T.	13	do.	do.
4. Haidarābād . . .	Gidū Bandar . .	3	do.	Metalled and bridged throughout.
5. Got Dabo . . .	Got Muso Bhorgri .	7	Branch.	
6. Haidarābād . . .	Mehrāni Hājipur .	11	do.	
7. Haidarābād . . .	Got Jam Shoro . .	3½	do.	
8. Hūsri (branch road) .	Muhammad Khān's T.	1½	do.	
9. Khathar	Ditto	1	do.	
10. Hūsri	Khathar	5	do.	
11. Khathar	Tando Fazul . .	6½	do.	
12. Dadrawāh . . .	Khokhar (Tal. T. Alahyar) . .	9	do.	
13. Tando Haidar . .	Tando Kaisar Khān.	10	do.	
14. Haidarābād . . .	Tando Fazul . .	15	do.	
15. Tando Jam Khān .	Tando Kaisar Khān	3	do.	
16. Tando Kaisar . .	Hūsri	7½	do.	
17. Kathri (Ferry) . .	Got Muso Bhorgri .	3	do.	
18. Halapotra . . .	Miāni Monument .	2½	do.	
19. Miāni	To mouth of old Phulēli and to Sarafrāzwāh . .	6	do.	
20. Haidarābād . . .	Dēro Muhbat (T. Gūni)	22½	do.	
21. New Phulēli . . .	Sarafrāzwāh . . .	10	do.	

Digitized by Google

FERRIES.—There are eight ferries in all in the Haidarābād talūka; of these the greater number are situate on the Phulēli. The following is a list of these ferries, with their situation, &c. :—

Ferry.	Where situate.	No. of Boats employed.	Remarks.
1. Gidū Bandar	On Indus at Gidū.	A steam ferry, and several boats.	Steamer plies from sunrise to sunset between Gidū and Kotri.
2. Bada. . .	Opposite Bada, in the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate	1	
3. Gholi . .	On Phulēli . .	1	
4. Nonāri . .	do. at Nonāri	1	
5. Kathri . .	do. at Kathri	1	
6. Hathri . .	do. at Hathri	1	
7. Hūsri . .	do. at Hūsri.	1	
8. Seri . . .	do. at Seri .	1	

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The Government electric telegraph line passes through this district, entering it from the Kotri side by means of a submerged river-cable at Gidū Bandar; thence the line runs on to Haidarābād, where there is a telegraph office with a staff of signallers. From Haidarābād two lines branch off, one going northwards towards Rohri, and the other eastward, by way of Mirpūr Khās, towards Umarkot.

POSTAL LINES.—The postal lines of communication in this district are three in number, all of them leading directly from the town of Haidarābād. The first, which is a horse-line, goes towards Rohri; the second runs to Mirpūr Khās in the Hālā district, and the third to Bāgo-jo-Tando, in the Tando division; these two latter are foot-lines. There is but one post-office in the talūka, and this is at Haidarābād, which is also the sole disbursing office throughout the whole collectorate.

ANTIQUITIES.—There are some old ruins at a place called Hingoria, near the town of Fazul Talpur, but there is nothing of any interest in connection with them.

Haidarābād, the chief town of the Collectorate of the same name in Central Sindh, in latitude 25° 22′ N., and longitude 68° 22′ E. It is situate in a tract of country formerly called the Dūāba, that is to say, in that part lying between the Phulēli and the Indus streams. It is here that the low calcareous range of hills known as the Ganja is met with, and it is on one of the most northerly hills of this chain that the city of Haidarābād is

Digitized by Google

built. Heddle thus describes the position of this town with its fort (one of the bastions of which is a prominent object many miles from the place), as it appeared in 1836, during the Tālpūr rule; and it may here be remarked that this description holds good to the present day, with this exception, that the town is now somewhat more populous and much cleaner, and has a number of Government buildings and private European residences, which was not the case in the time of the Tālpūr dynasty:—

"The hill on which Haidarābād stands has the form of a parallelogram, with the same direction as that of the range. Between this elevation and the bank of the Phulēli there is a plain of nearly one mile average breadth; and between its western side and the Indus there is another plain, which has an extent of three miles and a half in breadth. The eastern plain, or that of Phulēli, has a greater elevation than that which exists between the main river and the hill, so that on approaching the summit of the latter from the east, the ascent is not so great as when the approach is made from the opposite side. Besides, the hill of Haidarābād presents a single abrupt mural face on its eastern side, of 25 feet perpendicular height, the houses of the town being built close upon the margin, and only approachable at a few points, where the ascent has been made more easy by the side being reduced to an inclined plane. The west side of the hill presents two such perpendicular faces, the lower being separated from the more elevated by an intermediate plain of varied breadth (on an average a quarter of a mile), which forms a stage half-way between the low plain at the foot and the plateau which constitutes the summit of the hill. On this middle plain there are situated a few scattered huts, and its elevation above the low ground may be 25 feet, which may likewise be the difference of elevation between it and the superior platform. The latter has a uniform breadth of 600 yards, and a length of two miles. At its southern extremity is situate the citadel of Haidarābād, which is separated from the town by a dry ditch 40 yards broad, and forms the only artificial defence of this city. This, like the houses of the town, is built close to the margin of the perpendicular side of the hill, which is faced from its base upwards with the brickwork of the outer wall. This wall, after reaching the level of the plateau, is carried to the height of 50 feet above it, and is supported on the inner face by a bank of earth or rubbish, which, from the level of the surface of the plateau, reaches to within a few feet of the embrasures. This gives the defence greater strength than a superficial examination of the rampart from the outside would lead the observer to attri-

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

bute to it. On observing the inner face, the parapet is seen to form a very gently inclined plane, from within four feet of the top of the wall, until it reaches the general level of the surface. The ditch which separates the citadel from the town, also insulates the southern extremity of the hill on which the citadel stands, and the communication is maintained by means of a bridge, which is situate in front of the principal entrance into the fort, and opposite the main street, or bazar, which stretches from this point to the northern extremity of the town in a straight line. The entrance is defended by a semicircular curtain; and in order to reach it, on whatever side the approach be made, you must traverse one-half of the breadth of the town, through streets of about ten yards wide. The buildings in the interior of the citadel present great confusion, much more so than is observed in the town itself. The structures are of all kinds, placed without any apparent arrangement, and only admit of communication between one part of the fort and another by narrow, crooked lanes. The bangalows in which the princes reside, the chambers set apart for public business, and in which they hold their Durbar, the dwellings of their domestics, their mosques, stables and harems, are all situate within this fort. There are no gardens, no maidān, or open square, for the purpose of exercise, or for ventilating the intricate mass of dwellings which are heaped together in close disorder, and are all surrounded by a high wall, which is over-topped only by the large round tower, the most conspicuous building in the citadel, and by two or three of the bangalows in which the Mīrs reside. Within this stronghold the princes of Sindh live immured, and seldom go out, except for hunting—an amusement, however, they only indulge in once or twice a year. The space occupied by the town of Haidarābād has a very regular form, and the result of several experiments made by our people to ascertain the area gave the following dimensions:—Length from the bridge, over the ditch of the citadel to the north extremity of the town, 1161 yards; mean breadth of the plateau occupied by the houses from east to west, 510 yards, giving a total area of 592,110 square yards. On this surface the buildings are densely accumulated, but the streets by which the communication is kept up are regularly arranged, and though narrow, are tolerably clean. Besides the bazar before mentioned, which forms the main street, there are two others which run on either side parallel to it, and traverse the whole length of the town. These again are crossed at right angles by shorter streets which run east and west. No water is procurable, either on the portion of the plateau on which the town is built, or

Digitized by Google

on that which stretches beyond the northern extremity of the city for the distance of a mile and a half, which is merely occupied by a few tombs of the deceased rulers of the present and former dynasties, the surface being bare and stony. The inhabitants of Haidarābād are supplied with this necessary from the plain at the foot of the hill on which the city stands. The ditch situate at the base of the hill always contains some stagnant water, and serves the poorer classes; but those who can afford it derive their supply from the Phulēli, through which, though the water is collected in small pools, there is still a feeble current, even in the dry season, from the main river, which prevents the water from becoming salt, as usually takes place when a body of water remains long stagnant, in consequence of the large proportion of salt in the soil of Sindh." Heddle further remarks that no respectable persons then resided in the town itself, which was solely occupied by Banias and the more menial attendants on the Court. Persons of respectability, who had no quarters within the fort, resided in some of the small hamlets situate mostly on the banks of the Phulēli, where also were the gardens belonging to the Mīrs.

Haidarābād has extensive road communication with other places, being, as it were, the point from which numerous roads radiate in all directions. From it to the north runs the main trunk road to Rohri, passing through the large towns of Hālā (distant 36 miles), Naushahro, Sakrand and Khairpur; to the east it has communication with Umarkot (distant about 90 miles), *viâ* the towns of Alahyar-jo-Tando and Mirpūr Khās; to the south, with Mahammad Khān's Tanda (distant 21 miles); while to the west an excellent metalled road, 3 miles in length, and lined with trees on both sides, leads to Gidū Bandar, whence there is easy communication by steam ferry with the town of Kotri. In and around the city and the cantonments are also numerous roads, all under the care of the municipality, though metalled chiefly at the cost of local funds. The cantonments, occupied by a force of artillery and infantry (European and native), lie to the north and west of the town. Here is a very fine range of European barracks, consisting of 12 blocks, erected in 1850–51, each block being 241 feet long by 73 feet broad. There are also quarters for married soldiers, workshops, a gun-shed, skittle and ball alleys, and a plunge bath. The permanent artillery stables were built in 1860. In addition to these are two hospitals for the artillery and infantry, with medical subordinates' quarters attached to them. The Baloch Infantry lines occupy a portion of the plain to the south of the European barracks, and still farther to the south is a

Digitized by Google

double line of mud-built bangalows, for the use of the officers attached to the military force at this station. Here, on a slightly elevated position, and overlooking the Gidū Bandar road, stands the Protestant church of St. Thomas, erected in 1859–60, at a cost to Government of 45,000 rupees. It is 118 feet long, by 58 broad, and has a tower which is 75 feet in height to the top of the belfry. The church, which can accommodate 600 persons, has several stained-glass memorial windows. On the north side of the Communion table is a brass plate, showing the number of officers and men who fell in the battles of Miāni and Dabba (Dabo); and on another plate, on the south side, is inscribed the date of the erection and consecration of this edifice.

Immediately to the south of the Kalhora and Talpur tombs, which cover the northern portion of the hill on which Haidarābād is built, stands the jail, erected in 1851, and distant about 500 yards from the town. The building occupies a site which, prior to the conquest of the province, was a private enclosure belonging to the late Mirza Khosru. It is a narrow quadrangle enclosed by *kachha* walls, and is capable of accommodating between 400 and 500 prisoners. It is about 80 feet in elevation above the surrounding plain, and its interior area may be computed at nearly 13,300 square yards. The water supply is both bad and scant, the water having to be brought upwards of a mile by means of an aqueduct from a well sunk in the lower ground to the east of the town, but the prisoners are fairly supplied with vegetables from the jail garden, which lies immediately under the hill to the westward. The average number of convicts in this jail is 300, the greater number being employed in making *kachha* bricks, carpets, matting, camel kits, towelling, reed chairs, &c. The system of sewage carried out in this jail is the dry earth, and this, from the dry nature of the climate, appears to be the best suited to the place. Proceeding from the jail southward towards the town, along the ridge of the hill are seen the Government Anglo-vernacular and High schools, and to the right the Engineering and normal school, the latter occupying a building conspicuous by its tower. Here also is the school belonging to the Church Missionary Society, and on the same side the fish, vegetable, grass and wood markets, all of these the property of the municipality. On the west of the hill is the Haidarābād post-office, and at a short distance below, to the left, is the Roman Catholic chapel erected in 1850; this latter building is 103 feet long by 46 broad. Close by are the armed police lines and the soldiers' bazar, together with the municipal beef and mutton markets. Adjoining the road which

Digitized by Google

connects Haidarābād with Gidū Bandar, and in close proximity to the cantonment bangalows, is the Collector's kacheri, or public office, a fine upper-storied building of red brick, 208 feet long by 70 feet broad. Here also are the court-houses, new travellers' bangalow, and library (this latter was the old travellers' bangalow), as also several houses occupied by different civil officers of Government. Eastward from the kacheri, and close to the fort of Haidarābād, is the civil and police hospital and charitable dispensary (this latter a municipal building), seated on a somewhat elevated position. The hospital is capable of accommodating 40 patients. During the three years 1869, 1870, and 1871, there were treated in the charitable dispensary 7021, 8690, and 10,105 persons respectively. Of the fort, a description of which has already been given, it will suffice to say that it is in area about 36 English acres, and contains the large house generally known as Government House, standing opposite the gateway. It belongs to one of the ex-Mīrs, and has still a room called the Painted Chamber, in which is a native drawing representing the meeting of Ranjit Singh, the ruler of the Panjāb, with Lord Lake in 1803. Before the present cantonments at Haidarābād were built, the greater portion of the British troops were quartered inside the fort. In 1857 nearly all the old houses in the fort were pulled down, and the space left by them cleared for the erection of the new arsenal buildings, which in shape are like a sixteen-sided figure. In 1861 the arsenal was finally removed from Karāchi, and established in Haidarābād. In the magazine compound in this fort are buried several officers who fell in the battles of Miāni and Dabba (Dabo).

Midway between Haidarābād and Gidū Bandar is the lunatic asylum, which was only completed in July 1871. It comprises several separate buildings, and contains eight wards (each 36 feet by 18, with a height of 19 feet) for natives, and one for Europeans. There is also a hospital, three worksheds, and quarters for the superintendent and other officials. The number of patients at present in the asylum is about 100. The staff employed to carry on the duties of this institution consists of a superintendent, hospital assistant, seven warders, and a number of menial servants. This asylum may be said to owe its existence to the munificence of a Parsi gentleman, Mr. (now Sir) Cawasji Jehāngīr Ready-money, who contributed the sum of 50,000 rupees towards its erection; but this amount was afterwards supplemented by a Government grant of 8000 rupees, the entire cost being thus 58,000 rupees. It was opened for the reception of patients on

Digitized by Google

3rd September, 1871. The civil surgeons of Haidarābād and Kotri are *ex-officio* visitors of this institution.

The Haidarābād municipality, established in the year 1853, has done much of late years towards improving the town, especially in a sanitary point of view; new roads have been made, and considerable improvements have been effected in those already existing. Altogether there are about twelve miles of metalled roads in and around the city, and these, or a great portion of them, are now fairly lighted with kerosine oil-lamps. The approximate area of the Haidarābād municipality is about 15 square miles, its western boundary, which extends to the Indus, including Gidū Bandar and the old entrenched camp. The military barracks, officers' lines, commissariat lines, cemetery, and Jacob's tanks are excluded from municipal limits. The annual receipts and disbursements of the Haidarābād municipality, from its establishment down to 1870–71, are as follows:—

Year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
	rupees.	rupees.		rupees.	rupees.
1854–55	11,483	6,751	1863–64	35,449	40,377
1855–56	13,982	17,937	1864–65	46,207	37,791
1856–57	15,414	13,523	1865–66	44,893	37,029
1857–58	15,955	16,084	1866–67	52,571	48,722
1858–59	18,086	20,552	1867–68	63,138	53,542
1859–60	29,874	24,339	1868–69	64,722	55,903
1860–61	37,649	40,694	1869–70	76,310	67,524
1861–62	32,443	26,355	1870–71	71,539	62,975
1862–63	34,659	26,312			

At Gidū Bandar also several improvements have been carried out by the municipality, and others are in progress. A rest-house and large carriage stand have been constructed, and it is intended to carry out the pier 160 feet into the river, so as to adapt it for a landing place during both the low and inundation seasons.

Money grants are annually made to schools and medical establishments by the municipality, and the following institutions received payments during 1870–71, as noted below:—

	rupees.		rupees.
The Government High School	600	Roman Catholic School of St. Joseph's	275
Sindhi do.	240	School at Gidū-Bandar	67·8
Girls' do.	1,050	Haidarābād General Library	240

In addition to these, the City Charitable Dispensary and the Tanda Dispensary received annually about 1,500 rupees, and 360 rupees respectively from the municipality. The receipts of

Digitized by Google

the Haidarābād municipality are made up mostly from town duties, market rents, cattle pound fees, fines and opium, and the principal disbursements are upon public works, police, establishment, scavenging, grants to schools and dispensaries, lighting and agriculture. The magistrate of the district is the President of the Municipal Commission, which consists of 27 members, of whom 14 are Government servants, and 13 independent and non-official, and the managing committee of 9 members are drawn from these. Upwards of thirty articles of different kinds are liable to municipal taxation at various rates, and the following table will show the receipts and disbursements, under their several heads, for the years 1869–70, and 1870–71 :—

RECEIPTS.

Items.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.
Municipal tax	60,600	58,850
Opium tax	630	524
Market rent	3,380	3,674
Municipal fines	436	743
Sale of building sites	15	403
Licence for public conveyances	136	
Licence for sale of poisons	20	25
Cattle pound fees	897	906
Government grant-in-aid	2,290	
Profit and loss	2,287	3,686
Tank fishery	124	20
Total rupees	70,815	68,831

EXPENSES.

Items.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.
Establishment and contingencies	5,122	6,707
Scavenging	6,830	7,348
Lighting	681	2,154
Watering and preserving trees	1,110	1,274
Education	2,499	2,488
Dispensaries	1,843	2,478
Police	11,640	12,080
Water scheme establishment	1,087	
Charitable allowance	36	36
Extraordinary charges	1,381	220
Public works	24,064	24,728
Dead stock	6,228	2,956
Remission of market rents	6	21
Government grant-in-aid	2,058	
Total rupees	64,585	62,490

Digitized by Google

Nothing has yet been done by the municipality towards providing a proper water supply for the city and camp of Haidarābād; at present the only drinking water obtainable by the great majority of the inhabitants is from the three city tanks, which are supplied with water from the new Phulēli by means of the Dowman-wāh. These tanks have a holding capacity of 6,092,000 cubic feet. A scheme of water supply from the Indus, near the entrenched camp, was put forward in 1865 by Mr. Charles Lee, the municipal secretary, who proposed to supply the town with 750,000 gallons daily, at a prime cost of five lakhs of rupees, and an annual expense of 61,250 rupees, but it was not sanctioned. Another designed by Mr. Robert Brunton, the local funds engineer, in 1870, was to bring water from the Indus at Gidu, making the fort a kind of reservoir, whence it could be easily distributed over the city and camp. This scheme, which is estimated to cost 3,13,000 rupees, is still under consideration. With a river so close at hand, Haidarābād ought long since to have had a good water supply, but want of funds seems to be the great obstacle. Haidarābād is the head-quarter station of the following civil officers, viz., the collector and magistrate of the district, the Hūzūr deputy collector, the deputy collectors of divisions of districts (during a portion of the year), the district superintendent of police, the district judge and subordinate civil judge, local funds engineer, civil surgeon, cantonment magistrate, executive engineer, and of the officers of the public works and settlement departments (during a portion of the year). A Mūkhtiārkar and inspector of town police are also stationed here; the latter officer has the supervision of the municipal police, which number 100 constables. The population of the city and camp of Haidarābād is roughly estimated at between 34,000 and 35,000 souls, the troops numbering, on an average, between 1200 and 1300 men and officers. These latter consist of a battery of Royal Artillery, a detachment generally of the European foot regiment stationed at Karāchi, a Baloch regiment, and a number of men of the Ordnance department. The garrison at Haidarābād during the past six years, ending 1871, has averaged in strength 1242 officers and men.

Though a census has lately been taken throughout the province, the results are not yet known. By far the greater portion of the population are Mūhammadans of the Baloch, Saiyad, Samma, Shēkh and Korēshi tribes. There are also Golas and Khāskēlis, the former slaves at one time, and the latter descendants of slaves purchased by Balochis and others from foreign countries. The

Digitized by Google

Hindū portion of the inhabitants are principally Lohānos, divided into the two great classes of Amils, or Government servants, and Shāūkars, or merchants, shopkeepers, &c. There are, besides these, Brahmins, Thakurs, several classes of the Fakir community, Sikhs, Jews, &c.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Haidarābād is considered to be always dry, and exceedingly so during the cold season. The mean temperature ranges from 64° in January to 92° in June; but the variation of temperature in the winter months is at times excessive. The average yearly rainfall of Haidarābād may be set down at not more than five inches—the heavy fall (20·23 inches) in 1869 being almost unprecedented in quantity. The prevailing diseases of the place are intermittent fevers, chest affections, ulcers and stone. Cholera has occasionally visited the town, the last outbreak—a severe one—occurred in 1869.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures of Haidarābād now consist principally of ornamental silks and cottons, silver and gold work, and lacquered ornaments, such as boxes, map and pen-cases, flower-stands, &c., for which this town has long been famous. Formerly the manufacture by skilled workmen of arms, such as sabres, matchlocks, daggers, spears, suits of chain armour, with helmets and shields, was a very important one, especially during the Talpur rule, but since the conquest of the province by the British this branch has greatly decayed. The peculiarly-shaped earthen pots used by pala fishermen on the Indus, and known as fishermen's floats, are made to a considerable extent in Haidarābād. The gold, silver, and silk-embroidered fabrics of this city have obtained great celebrity, not only in India, but in Europe also, and some fine specimens have at different times been displayed in various industrial exhibitions in England and continental Europe. The articles manufactured by convicts in the Haidarābād jail have already been referred to, but it may here be mentioned that, among the numerous fabrics displayed at the Karāchi Industrial Exhibition of 1869, the pile carpets, rugs, sheeting and towelling made at this jail obtained several prizes, as did also the embroidered table-covers, caps and slippers manufactured in the city by Balumal Dharamdas and Naryandas Jumentrāi.

TRADE.—It is a matter of regret that nothing can be said of the trade of the town of Haidarābād, either local or transit, though it is well known that the latter must be very considerable, since much of the produce from the rich and fertile districts to the

Digitized by Google

eastward passes through the town, *en route* for Karāchi and other places. Nor can the local trade be insignificant, when the municipal tax on various articles realises at times as much as 60,000 rupees per annum.

TOMBS.—On the northern portion of the hill range on which Haidarābād stands, is an extensive cemetery containing the tombs of several of the deceased members of the Kalhora and Talpur dynasties. Of the former there are two buildings (those to the extreme north), one of which is to the memory of Ghulām Shāh Kalhora, and the other to Sarafrāz Khān Kalhora. The first is a beautiful quadrangular edifice, with a handsome central dome, erected about A.D. 1768, of burnt brick, lime and stone, with decorations in carved stone, coloured inside in distemper and inscribed with sentences from the Kurān. The tomb itself is of white marble, and in beauty exceeds all others on this hill. The building itself has, unfortunately, not been repaired during the past forty years, nor have any measures been adopted for its preservation. Over one of the archways are inscribed certain verses in what may properly be called Sindhi-Persian, composed, it is presumed, by his eldest son, Sarafrāz Khān, in 1771. The following is a translation of these verses, but the beauty of the original consists in not only giving the year of the demise of Ghulām Shāh in verse, but also in preserving the sense in connection with the context :—

1. Ah! the unkindness of the ignoble heavens.
   Ah! the freaks of the azure firmament.
2. The valiant cavalier of the race-course of fame;
   The monarch of the capital of the empire.
3. The light of the Sun of the Zodiac of honour,
   Both the worlds paid allegiance to him.
4. By Divine grace his mandates
   Went forth in Heaven and on earth.
5. Kings entreated at his doors,
   Crowned heads prostrated themselves before him.
6. The emperor of the world, "Ghulām Shāh,"
   The sky kissed the earth before him.
7. He passed away from the world into paradise.
   He received what he deserved at the door of God.
8. A dome over the tomb of that monarch
   Was erected like the vault of the starry skies.
9. The dome was as bright as the palace of paradise;
   It was as delightful as the magnificent paradise.
10. For the date of his demise, the imagination of Sarafrāz
    Was in great search with a great deal of pains.
11. Whilst in these thoughts an exclamation was made
    By the Divine messenger: "For ever in Heaven."

Digitized by Google

The adjoining building, which is to the memory of Sarafrāz Kalhora, was erected about A.D. 1785. It is painted inside, and, being in good repair, is still used for religious purposes. The remaining four tombs belong to the Talpur family, that of Mīr Karam Ali being a handsome quadrangular building, surmounted by a dome, and having a turret on each corner. It was built about A.D. 1812, is decorated with marble fretwork and covered with coloured tiles. Another of these is devoted to the memory of Mīrs Murād Ali, Nur Muhammad, Nasir Khān and Shāhdād Khān. It was erected about A.D. 1847, is constructed of burnt bricks and gypsum cement, has coloured tiles on the outside, while inside are tombs of white marble, painted and gilt. Of the remaining two tombs one, built about 1855, contains the remains of Mīrs Ghulām Shāh and Fazul Ali, the other, erected in 1857, those of Mīr Muhammad. All the Talpur tombs, with the exception of that of Mīr Karam Ali, are kept in good order, and are in charge of the Talpur family. Seated as they are, in a line on the northern spur of the Ganja hills, though not so elevated as the round tower of the Haidarābād fort, they are nevertheless conspicuous objects a long distance off.

Close to the banks of the Indus, and about three miles from the city of Haidarābād, with which it is connected by a good road lined with handsome trees, is what was previously known as the entrenched camp or Residency, a spot rendered memorable by the brave stand made by the Resident, Major (afterwards Sir James) Outram, with the small force under his command, against a fierce attack of the Balochis on the 15th February, 1843. At present it is known by the name of Mīr-jo-Tando, from the circumstance of its being the residence of some of the ex-Mīrs of Sindh.

Upon the site of the present citadel of Haidarābād is supposed to have stood the ancient town of Nerankot, mention of which is found in the early history of the province, when the country was invaded in A.D. 711–12 by Muhammad Kāsim Sakifi, and Nerankot, after the capture of the seaport of Debal, quietly submitted to Moslem domination. At that time the main stream of the Indus is supposed to have flowed to the eastward of the town, most probably through the present bed of the Phulēli river. There would appear to be no mention of Nerankot after this; but in A.D. 1768, the present town of Haidarābād was founded by Ghulām Shāh Kalhora, whose tomb still exists, though in a state of considerable dilapidation, at the northern end of the same plateau on which the town stands. Here also resided his three successors, Sarafrāz

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Khān, Ghulām Nabi Khān, and Abdul Nabi Khān. On the ascension to power of the Talpurs, Haidarābād still continued to be the capital of that branch of the family (the Shāhdādpur) ruling in Central Sindh, the fort being built by the first Mīr, Fateh Ali Khān. It so remained till the conquest of the province by Sir Charles Napier in 1843, when the town and fort were unconditionally surrendered to the British after the battle of Miāni, fought on the 17th February in that year. It was soon after constituted the chief town and head-quarter station of the Collectorate of Haidarābād, and has so continued down to the present time.

Hālā, a large division (or Deputy-Collectorate) of the Haidarābād district, lying between the Deputy-Collectorates of Naushahro, Muhammad Khān's Tanda, and the Dūāba of Haidarābād.

BOUNDARIES AND DIVISIONS.—It is bounded on the north by the Sakrand talūka of the Naushahro Deputy-Collectorate; on the south by the Haidarābād talūka and a portion of the Tanda district; on the east by the Thar and Pārkar district, and on the west by the river Indus, which skirts the division for a distance of 43 miles. Its extreme length from north to south may be computed at 58 miles, and from east to west at about 57 miles; the entire area of the district being 2384 square miles, according to the Deputy-Collector's estimate, but 2558 according to the Sindh Survey Department. It is divided into four talūkas, having 24 tappas, with a total population of 167,720, or 70 souls to the square mile, as shown in the table on the next page.

The area in English acres of each talūka, showing the amount cultivated, cultivable, and un-arable, is also tabulated below:—

Talūka.	Total Area in English Acres.	Cultivated.	Cultivable.	Un-arable.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1. Hālā	281,964	50,400	219,564	12,000
2. Alahyar-jo-Tando. .	394,400	168,158	86,420	139,822
3. Shāhdādpur . . .	450,000	45,085	300,000	104,915
4. Mirpur	400,000	15,366	84,972	299,662

Digitized by Google

Talūka.	Area in Square Miles.	Tappas.	No. of Villages.	Population.	Towns having 800 Inhabitants, and upwards.
1. Hālā . .	441	1. Chhāchhri. 2. Bhitshāh . 3. Saiyadābād 4. Sekhāt . 5. Matiāri . 6. Hālā . .	71	49,245	1. Hālā (new). 2. Hālā (old). 3. Ajanshāh. 4. Bhitshāh. 5. Ghotāno. 6. Matiāri. 7. Tajpur. 8. Karam Khān.
2. Alahyar-jo-Tando .	616	1. Masan . . 2. Sākhiro . 3. Alahyar-jo-Tando . 4. Adam-jo-Tando . 5. Nasarpur . 6. Khado. . 7. Khokhar .	59	56,895	1. Alahyar-jo-Tando. 2. Adam-jo-Tando. 3. Khokhar. 4. Nasarpur. 5. Bukēra.
3. Shāhdādpur	703	1. Gango. . 2. Gambat . 3. Alibahar . 4. Jamān. . 5 Landhi . 6. Jhol . .	63	46,700	1. Shāhdādpur.
4. Mirpur .	624	1. Mīrpur . 2. Gorchāni . 3. Kharho . 4. Miromari . 5. Ropāh. .	39	14,880	1. Mirpur.
	2,384		232	167,720	

ASPECT.—This district, like other portions of Sindh lying near the Indus, is flat and unpicturesque to a degree, without any hills to vary the landscape, being, in fact, a level alluvial plain, watered to a considerable extent by canals fed from the river. The only objects, excepting the forest lands near the Indus, that break the dreary view, are the rows of trees planted on the sides of the canals, the courses of which can by these means be readily traced with the eye for miles together. Much of this division consists of sandy and unprofitable land, covered with bush jungle, and this is especially the case with the Mirpur talūka, which borders on the Thar and Pārkar district. The Hālā Deputy-Collectorate is probably, on an average, not more than 70 feet above sea-level.

HYDROGRAPHY.—There are no floods or torrents in the Hālā district. The "gharos," or branches of the Indus which intersect

Digitized by Google

a portion of this district, are four in number, and are known as the Rana, Bhanot, Mahmūda, and Gāhot gháros: the supply of water in the Mahmūda is perennial. The canal system is extensive, comprising in all 95 canals of various dimensions; of these 94 are Government, and but one Zamindāri; the former are under the supervision of the Executive Engineers for Canals, and are cleared out, when necessary, during the cold season; the latter, called the "Kaliānwāh," 10 miles long and 10 feet wide at mouth, waters the "jāgir" of Mīr Ahmad Khān, and is cleared out by him at his own expense. These canals begin to fill about the month of May, in proportion to the annual rise of the Indus, and are dry again by the end of the following September or beginning of October. The following is a list of the Government canals, nine of which derive their water direct from the Indus, the others being simply branches or off-shoots from them:—

Name of Canal.	Length in Miles.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for 5 Years, ending 1870–71.	Average Annual Revenue for 5 Years, ending 1870–71.	Remarks.
		feet.	rupees.	rupees.	
1. Alibahar . .	32	20	1,729	6,272	Taps the Indus at Nakur, tal. Sakrand; waters the tappas of Chhāchhri and Alibahar.
2. Sobho Chākarwāh.	6	6	513	1,745	Branch of the Alibahar.
3. Barhūnwāh .	15	11	1,101	4,160	,, do.
4. Sumērwāh .	5	9	205	1,885	,, Barhūnwāh.
5. Manjriwāh .	4	7	121	1,797	,, Sumērwāh.
6. Musawāh . .	3	7	110	1,152	,, do.
7. Khahiwāh. .	2	7	97	1,061	,, Musawāh.
8. Yaruwāh . .	7	7	255	2,075	,, Alibahar.
9. Aliganj . .	7	7	112	1,243	,, Yaruwāh.
10. Marak (great), and Vahandri.	10	28	293	2,340	Taps the Indus at Nakur, tal. Sakrand; waters the tappas of Saiyadābād and Chhāchhri; is navigable.
11. Jāmwāh . .	8	11	449	3,674	Branch of the Marak (great).
12. Lohāno (great)	27	17	1,061	5,162	,, Vahandri; is navigable.
13. Mahmūdwāh .	16	8	431	3,782	,, Lohāno.
14. Behramwāh .	8	8	198	2,476	,, do.
15. Ganjbahar .	6	20	106	811	,, Vahandri; is navigable.
16. Lohāno (small)	7	20	21	1,974	,, Ganjbahar; is navigable.
17. Jāmwāh (great)	9	16	923	5,304	,, Lohāno; is navigable.

Digitized by Google

Name of Canal.	Length in Miles.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for 5 Years, ending 1870–71.	Average Annual Revenue for 5 Years, ending 1870–71.	Remarks.
		feet.	rupees.	rupees.	
18. Rājwāh . .	4	6	267	687	Branch of the Jāmwāh.
19. Jāmwāh . .	6	6	540	2,997	,, do. (great).
20. Bhobharwāh .	16	11	1,356	8,490	,, do. (Marak).
21. Nindowāh .	2	7	116	566	,, Bhobharwāh.
22. Shāhwāh . .	27	18	1,561	12,589	,, Lohāno-Kaloi; is navigable.
23. Shāhdād Lāndi	13	10	177	1,656	,, Shāhwāh.
24. Hūzūrwāh .	9	7	303	4,640	,, Shāhdād Lāndi.
25. Shāhdād Jhol.	11	11	382	2,277	,, Shāhwāh.
26. Shāhdād Kario	3	8	80	997	,, Shāhdād Jhol.
27. Wangi Bijarwāh	5	8	246	1,644	,, Shāhwāh.
28. Bijarwāh . .	13	8	444	4,860	,, do.
29. Khairwāh . .	4	8	183	757	,, do.
30. Muhammad Aliwāh.	9	8	200	641	,, do.
31. Ghāro, great (with Ghāro and Bhānot).	20	75	2,727	14,765	Taps the Indus at Bhānot, T. Hālā; waters the tappas of Hālā and Saiyadābād; is navigable.
32. Marak (small).	7	13	1,469	1,459	Branch of the Ghāro.
33. Paruwāh . .	5	6	345	1,596	,, Marak (small).
34. Ghāro (small).	11	16	848	863	,, Ghāro (great).
35. Awatwāh . .	33	15	862	13,951	,, Gahot.
36. Upāuwāh . .	5	6	346	3,016	,, Awatwāh.
37. Malko Wangheri.	4	9	180	1,622	From the Dhandh Gahot.
38. Lakiwāh . .	8	8	269	3,879	,, Ghāro Bhanot.
39. Sarangwāh .	16	14	727	8,340	,, do. is navigable.
40. Aliganj . .	13	14	1,639	3,526	,, Ghāro; is navigable.
41. Nurwāh . .	2	10	470	777	Taps the Indus at Nakur, T. Hālā; waters the Saiyadābād tappa.
42. Sāngrowāh and Tyrwhittwāh.	42	23	1,210	16,783	From the Mahmūda, T. Hālā; is navigable.
43. Kario Agokapri	4½	11	519	1,502	,, Sāngrowāh.
44. Dosawāh . .	15½	18	1,065	2,049	,, do. is navigable.
45. Kario-naubat .	3	6	132	646	,, Dosawāh.
46. Sangro (small)	7	15	226	493	,, Sāngrowāh (great).
47. Piruwāh . .	8	10	255	2,901	,, Sangro.
48. Kandarwāh .	4	6	99	530	,, Piruwāh.
49. Mirwāh Kathri	3	8	100	526	,, do.
50. Rawakwāh .	4	15	182	392	,, Sangro (small); is navigable.
51. Bhūmphārwāh	6	10	241	733	,, Rawakwāh.

Digitized by Google

Name of Canal.	Length in Miles.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for 5 Years, ending 1870–71.	Average Annual Revenue for 5 Years, ending 1870–71.	Remarks.
		feet.	rupees.	rupees.	
52. Kāhūwāh . .	14	14	634	2,189	From the Rawakwāh.
53. Lūndowāh .	5	8	103	704	,, Kāhūwāh.
54. Lētwāh . .	15½	12	425	2,392	Branch of the Rawakwāh; is navigable.
55. Naowāh . .	3	10	64	1,293	,, Lētwāh.
56. Alibahar . .	20	15	268	4,622	Taps the Indus at Khandu, T. Hālā; waters the Bhitshāh and Adam tappas.
57. Kari Shumāli.	1	36	32	...	Taps the Indus at Mehar, T. Hālā; waters the Bhitshāh and Sekhāt tappas.
58. Ghalūwāh. .	48	36	413	9,217	Branch of the Karī Shumāli.
59. Khālkawāh .	6	10	418	904	,, Ghalūwāh.
60. Bhūmpharwāh	21	10	899	7,385	,, Khālkawāh.
61. Alahkhāiwāh .	10	8	718	3,577	,, Ghalūwāh.
62. Khānwāh . .	5	8	344	1,960	,, do.
63. Niri Ghalū .	1	8	97	795	,, do.
64. Abūlwāh . .	7	7	486	1,166	,, Niri Ghalū.
65. Bijarwāh . .	12	6	525	3,962	,, do.
66. Nāngnai . .	25	9	1,715	8,579	,, Ghalūwāh.
67. Murādwāh .	4	6	103	1,337	,, Nāngnai.
68. Dhoro Ghalū .	7½	16	24	527	,, Ghalūwāh.
69. Jarawārwāh .	13½	8	431	1,898	,, Dhoro Ghalū.
70. Sanhrowāh .	18	11	177	3,103	,, do.
71. Chhahowāh .	9½	8	144	1,746	,, Sanhrowāh.
72. Manjriwāh .	4	6	11	3,001	,, do.
73. Mirwāh (great)	25	14	568	6,922	,, Dhoro Ghalū.
74. Bējārowāh .	6	7	164	1,819	,, Mirwāh (great).
75. Mirwāh-mari .	5½	4	89	2,104	,, do.
76. Nasirwāh . .	27	28	790	8,987	Taps the Indus at Jakri, tal. Hālā; waters the Sekhāt and Matiāri tappas; is navigable.
77. Khairwāh . .	4	7	334	1,281	Branch of the Nasirwāh.
78. Gūnwāh . .	4	8	231	1,684	,, do.
79. Sujāwalwāh .	4	7	763	908	,, do.
80. Gāhorowāh .	13	15	1,288	6,726	,, do. is navigable.
81. Sonwāh . .	8	11	328	1,453	,, Gāhorowāh.
82. Sīriwāh . .	10	8	325	2,907	,, Sonwāh.
83. Karia Mīr Ahmad Khān.	2	5	71	388	,, Gāhorowāh.
84. Khēsānowāh .	21	14	446	6,106	,, Nasirwāh.
85. Kamālwāh .	2	4	54	546	,, Khēsānowāh.
86. Jamālwāh . .	5	7	227	1,102	,, do.
87. Jāmwāh . .	13	6	194	3,132	,, do.
88. Rāmwāh . .	5	6	169	1,671	,, Jāmwāh.
89. Mirwāh . .	9	6	120	1,432	,, do.
90. Gāribwāh . .	10	10	208	3,384	,, do.

Digitized by Google

Name of Canal.	Length in Miles.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for 5 Years, ending 1870–71.	Average Annual Revenue, for 5 Years, ending 1870–71.	Remarks.
		feet.	rupees.	rupees.	
91. Bhūrkowāh .	5	7	260	841	Taps the Indus at Saheb Lamo, tal. Hālā; waters tappa of Matiāri.
92. Sarafrāzwāh .	77	19	...	...	Taps the Indus at Sadik Mēmon, tal. Hālā; waters the Matiāri, Nasarpur, and Khokhar tappas; is navigable.
93. Imāmwāh . .	35	10	...	...	Branch of the Phulēli, tal. Haidarābād.
94. Behrāmwāh .	4	9	242	580	,, Imāmwāh.

METEOROLOGY.—The climate of the Hālā district does not appear to differ in any particular respect from that of other portions of the Haidarābād Collectorate. There are only two seasons —the hot and cold, the former commencing about the beginning of April, and lasting till the beginning of November, the remaining portion of the year being considered as the cold season. The change from cold to hot weather is at times very sudden: the hottest months of the year are unquestionably April, May, June, July and August, the mean daily *maximum* of heat, even in April, not unfrequently rising as high as 102° Fahr., whereas the mean daily *minimum* in January, the coldest month of the year, is often as low as 44°. The following table will show the average mean maximum and minimum range of the temperature at Alahyar-jo-Tando for a series of years, as taken from the records of the Dispensary at that station (see p. 219).

The rainfall in the Hālā district has not, it would seem, been recorded at any of the principal towns for any successive number of years, but, so far as can be ascertained, it does not exceed on an average more than 3 or 4 inches yearly. In 1868 the fall at Alahyar-jo-Tando, as observed at the Dispensary, was 5·14 inches; but in 1869 it was 19·55 inches, an extraordinary and exceptionally large quantity for Sindh. In the Hālā district, as in other parts of the province, the fall of rain is not confined solely to the hot-weather months, but takes place, though in a lesser degree, in the cold months of December, January, and February, and occasionally in March. The sickly season, as elsewhere in Sindh, is in September and October, when the inundation waters fall and the canals dry up, but as a general rule the people throughout the

Digitized by Google

Months.	Mean daily Minimum.	Mean daily Maximum.	Prevailing Winds.	Remarks.
	° ′	° ′		
January .	47 8	69 6	N. and E.	Water sometimes freezes in this month, and in December.
February .	53 6	78 1	N. and E.	
March . .	64 9	88 5	N. and E.	
April . .	74 6	95 5	Various.	
May . .	81 0	103 5	N.W. and S.W.	Dust-storms frequent in the hot season.
June . .	84 6	102 6	S.W.	
July . .	82 5	99 8	S.W.	
August .	82 0	94 1	S. and W.	
September.	78 8	93 1	S. and W.	
October .	69 7	92 1	N. and E.	
November.	62 4	85 6	N. and E.	
December.	50 4	74 5	N. and E.	Fogs occur during this month.
Mean daily average .	69 3	89 7		

Hālā district do not suffer very much from the effects of intermittent fever, a fact which may in a great degree be attributed to the absence of floods, and their necessary consequence, extensive marshes. Fevers of a mild type, however, prevail from October till December. Cholera prevailed to a considerable extent in an epidemic form in 1865, and also in 1869.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS.—The entire Hālā district is an extensive alluvial plain, and possesses no striking geological characteristics apart from those which generally distinguish the valley of the Indus. Wherever water is available, cultivation can be carried on, except in spots where the "kalrāthi," or salt soil, prevails; but where irrigation is not forthcoming, the land is a desert. That part of the district bordering on the Indus, and which is well watered by canals, is highly productive and bears excellent crops. The different kinds of soils prevailing in this district are four in number: 1, Dasar, which contains a large admixture of sand, but in productive capabilities is good; 2, Paki, which is a hard and firm soil; 3, Wariāsi, a sandy soil; and 4, Kalrāthi, a soil strongly impregnated with salt, unculturable, as nothing will grow on it, but from it salt is in some places manufactured. There are no minerals of any description whatever in the Hālā district. An unctuous kind of earth called "chaniah" is said by an old writer to have been obtained from some lakes near the town of Hālā; and he further states that it was eaten in considerable quantities, especially by the women. The truth of this is, however, very questionable, as "chaniah" is represented by others to be a form

Digitized by Google

of soda, and largely used in the manufacture of tiles and glazed pottery, for which Hālā has always been famous.

ANIMALS.—The wild animals found in the Hālā district are wolves, foxes, jackals, pig and "pahra" (or hog-deer); the latter are very numerous. The game birds are geese, duck, partridges, quail and snipe. Snakes of various kinds abound, as elsewhere throughout Sindh, especially in the inundation season, and are, as usual at that time, very destructive to human life. The domestic animals are the horse, camel, bullock, buffalo, donkey, sheep and goat. Camels and bullocks are used for draught, and in turning water-wheels for the irrigation of land. Large flocks of goats are to be met with everywhere throughout the district.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.—The staple vegetable productions of the Hālā district are juār, bājri and cotton. In addition to these, wheat, barley, tobacco, grain, rice, jamba (*Eruca sativa*), sugar-cane, matar (*Lathyrus sativus*), and til (oilseed), are also grown in considerable quantities. Among vegetables may be mentioned melons of different sorts, cabbages, turnips, pumpkins, carrots, onions, &c. Of fruits, the produce of garden cultivation, there are the mango, guava, grape, orange, lime, pomegranate, tamarind and pharūa, or phalsa (*Grewia Asiatica*). The chief forest trees are the babūl (*Acacia Arabica*), pipal (*Ficus religiosa*), bhar (*Ficus Indica*), nim (*Azadirachta Indica*), bahan (*Populus Euphratica*), kandi (*Prosopis specigera*), and tāli (*Dalbergia latifolia*). They are grown in the forests of this district, which number fourteen in all, and skirt the banks of the Indus in the Sakrand and Hālā talūkas for many miles. The names, area, and revenue of these forests, with other particulars, are shown in the following table:—

Forest.	Area in English Acres.	Revenue in 1870–71.	Remarks.
		rupees.	
1. Jakhri .	5,723	1,621	Planted about 60 years ago, by H.H. Mīr Ghulām Ali Khān.
2. Matiāri .	5,813	7,632	do. 60 do. do.
3. Sekhāt .	2,527	10,316	do. 77 do. do.
4. Khebrāni	628	583	do. 45 do. by Mīr Nasir Khān.
5. Khānot .	9,400	5,395	do. 80 do. by Mīr Ghulām Ali Khān.
6. Rāno .	3,328	1,005	do. 77 do. by Mīr Maiān Behram Khān.
7. Nūrkēti.	6,446	2,494	do. 77 do. do.
8. Bhanot .	3,844	446	do. 77 do. do.
9. Kēti. .	208	660	Planted about A.D. 1830, by Mīr Sobhdar Khān.
Total .	37,917	30,152	

Digitized by Google

These forests, which are under the special management of the Government Forest Department, may thus be said to cover an area of about 60 square miles. By far the most important tree in these forests is the "bābul" (*Sindhi* "*babar*"), the wood of which serves as an excellent fuel for river steamers, and is useful in carpentry; the leaves are used for dyeing purposes, and the pods as food for cattle. The revenue of these forests is derived mainly from grazing fees, cultivation, sale of felled timber, firewood, bābul-pods and seeds, fisheries and fines.

FISHERIES.—The fisheries in the Hālā district are not of much consequence, and, with the single exception of the pala fishery in the Hālā taluka, brings in but a very small annual revenue to Government. Besides the pala fish, which is plentiful at certain seasons in that part of the Indus skirting the Hālā Deputy Collectorate on its western side, but is not found in any of the canals, there is the gandan, jerki, khaggo (cat-fish), and gojū (eels), all of which are caught in the canals and dhandhs. The following table will show the revenue derived by the Government in 1869–70, from the annual farming of the various fisheries throughout the Hālā district:—

Taluka.	Name of Fishery.	Revenue.	Total Revenue.
		rupees.	rupees.
Hālā	The Indus	1,934	
	Nakur	200	
	Gahot	70	
	Sarafrāzwāh	40	
	Dhandh "Khēbrāni"	150	
			2,394
Shāhdādpūr	Kūn Daraon	3	3
Alahyar-jo-Tando	From Government Canals (but now prohibited).	100	100
		Total	2,497

There are several "dhoros," such as the Sājnāh and Purān, in the Mirpur talūka, where fish are caught, but no contracts are entered into by parties with Government for these fisheries.

POPULATION.—The total population of the Hālā district is estimated at 167,720; of these 98,545 are Masalmans, 69,175 Hindūs, and 4300 miscellaneous castes. There are thus 70 souls to the square mile—a large number when compared with other districts in Sindh. The Muhammadan and Hindū inhabitants are classed in separate tables as follows:—

Digitized by Google

MUHAMMADANS.

Tribes.	Number.	Sub-Divisions.	Remarks.
1. Balochis.	29,690	Talpūr, Laghāri, Lashāri, Gorchāni, Nundāni, Mari, Khosa, Chāndio, Būrgri, Lakhāni, Khatian, Lund, Thora, Ubra, Mehrāni, Vudadāni, Nizamāni, Bodāni, Korāi, Jamāli, Bagrāni, Rind, Kambrāni, Kaloi, Malukāni, Khorkhāni, Kapri, Zurdari, Lungmāni, Kimāni, Chang, Khokhar, Sungrāni, Dishak, Rūstamāni, Nunhāri, Nothkothāni, Jaskāni, Jatoi, &c.	
2. Jats . .	1,500	Hajana, Mirjat.	
3. Maghals.	100		
4. Pathāns.	200		
5. Pirs . .	450	Korēshis.	
6. Sindhis .	62,805	... ...	The sub-divisions of Sindhis are derived mostly from the names of their families.
7. Saiyads.	3,800	Shirāzi, Matiāri.	
Total .	98,545		

HINDUS.

Caste.	Number.	Sub-Division.	Remarks.
1. Brahmins .	890	Pokarno, Sarsūdh.	
2. Kshatrias .	500		
3. Sudras . .	63,485	...	This number is presumed to include the Waish, among whom is the great family of the Lohāno.
4. Miscellaneous	4,300		
Total . .	69,175		

DRESS.—The dress of the people inhabiting this district is much the same as that generally worn by the inhabitants of Central Sindh. Among the Masalmans the *patka*, or turban; the "sathan," or trowsers; the *perain*, or shirt, are mostly worn. The Hindū community adopt the *pagri*, or turban, the *angharko*, a kind of shirt or coat, and the *dhothi*, or loin-cloth.

Digitized by Google

FOOD.—The food of the poorer classes is generally juār, bajri and rice, with fish occasionally. Among the richer classes, mutton, poultry, rice and wheat are eaten, but the two former kinds of food are confined mostly to the Masalman portion of the population.

CHARACTER.—In character the Muhammadan is more open, independent, and less timorous than the Hindū, but he is, on the other hand, not so thrifty and less addicted to business. Nearly all the trade of the district is in the hands of the latter, while the Muhammadan cultivates the land and does all the work of the artisan.

LANGUAGE.—The language of the people of this district is Sindhi, but the great majority readily understand Hindūsthāni. Many of the higher classes among the Muhammadans possess, as a general rule, a knowledge, though somewhat limited, of the Persian tongue.

CRIME.—The crimes most prevalent among the inhabitants of the Hālā district are theft and house-breaking, the latter would appear to be upon the increase. During the years 1867 to 1870, 2502 persons were accused of different crimes, of whom 1815, or say 72·5 per cent., were convicted. The following tables will give the criminal and civil returns of this district for the four years ending with 1870:—

CRIMINAL.

Year.	Murders.	Hurts, Assaults, and use of Criminal Force.	Thefts.		Receiving Stolen Property.	House-breaking.	Highway Robbery.	Other Offences.
			Cattle.	Others.				
1867	4	150	139	140	77	57	6	146
1868	7	120	100	96	45	77	1	107
1869	3	189	120	108	44	98	1	108
1870	9	104	105	100	33	94	3	111

CIVIL.

Year.	Suits for Land.		Suits for Money.		Other Suits.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		rupees.		rupees.		rupees.		rupees.
1866-67	46	7,690	515	26,454	49	5,499	610	39,643
1867-68	25	4,701	385	46,274	44	5,265	454	56,240
1868-69	31	4,551	618	63,753	41	3,308	690	71,612
1869-70	14	2,157	964	71,790	52	3,734	1,030	77,781

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHMENTS.—The revenue and judicial administration of this district is precisely the same as that carried out in other Deputy Collectorates of Sindh, the chief revenue and magisterial duties being vested in a Deputy Collector, who has also the full powers of a magistrate throughout his charge. Under him are the Mūkhtiārkars of the four talūkas of Hālā, Sakrand, Alahyar-jo-Tando, and Mirpur; they are native revenue officers, with monthly salaries ranging from 100 rupees to 150 rupees, and have each an establishment of six mūnshis and peons; they collect the Government revenue of their respective districts, and exercise likewise magisterial authority to a limited extent. Under the Mūkhtiārkars are the Tappēdārs, of whom there are 24, one over each of the tappas, or lesser sub-divisions of a talūka. Their monthly salaries range from 15 rupees to 20 rupees.

The Canal establishment consists of a number of surveyors, sazawalkārs, mūnshis, and maistris, distributed over the four talūkas of this district. There is also a water-gauge establishment of five "darogas," who are, however, employed for only five months in the year. The cattle pound (or dhak) establishments, situate at Hālā, Saiyadābād, Matiāri, Shāhdādpūr, Alahyar-jo-Tando, Adam-jo-Tando, Nasarpur, Mirpur, and Gorchāni, are each under the charge of a mūnshi, with a small establishment to assist him; they are supervised by magisterial officers.

There is but one Civil Court for the entire Hālā district; its head-quarters are at the town of Hālā, and it is presided over by a native subordinate judge (formerly called a mūnsif), whose jurisdiction extends to suits of the value of 5000 rupees and under, and who visits during the year the following places on circuit—Adam-jo-Tando, Alahyar-jo-Tando, Mirpur-Khās, and Shāhdādpūr. His jurisdiction extends as far as Sakrand, in the Naushahro division. His establishment consists of a nazir (or sheriff), with five mūnshis, two bailiffs, and a number of peons and messengers. This court is immediately subordinate to the district judge of Haidarābād.

The police force employed in the Hālā district numbers 163 of every kind, there being thus but one policeman to every 1029 of the population; of these 59 are mounted, 66 armed and unarmed, and 38 are municipal police. This force is distributed as follows:—

Digitized by Google

Talūka.	Mounted Police.	Armed and Unarmed Foot Police.	Municipal Police.	Remarks.
1. Hālā	19	22	14	An inspector and 11 constables are included under the heading "Mounted Police."
2. Alahyar-jo-Tando .	13	16	24	
3. Shāhdādpur . .	16	16	...	
4. Mirpur	11	12	...	
Total . .	59	66	38	

REVENUE, IMPERIAL AND LOCAL.—The imperial revenue of the Hālā Deputy Collectorate is derived for the most part from the land tax; the next important items being the abkāri (or excise), stamps, and the income and certificate taxes. The local revenue is chiefly made up from cesses levied on the imperial land and sayer revenue, as also from ferry-funds, fisheries, &c. The following tables will show the imperial and local revenues of the past four years, ending with 1870–71 :—

I. IMPERIAL REVENUE.

Items.	Realizations in			
	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Land Tax	2,91,860	2,94,730	3,28,776	3,28,776
Abkāri	34,795	22,575	20,435	20,435
Drugs and Opium . . .	6,665	7,520	9,031	7,735
Stamps	14,255	19,326	15,165	15,315
Salt	486	430	1,125	1,125
Postal Department . . .	2,088	2,716	2,530	2,530
Income and Certificate Taxes	7,127	7,005	22,426	22,790
Fines and Registration Fees	9,141	11,285	16,751	17,047
Miscellaneous	624	95	236	7,760
Total rupees . .	3,67,041	3,65,682	4,16,475	4,23,513

Digitized by Google

II. LOCAL REVENUE.

Items.	Realizations in			
	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Cesses on Land and Sayer Revenue.	19,782	21,021	21,182	21,190
Percentage on Alienated Lands . .	618	533	530	530
Ferry Funds	7,237	9,141	12,431	12,531
Fisheries.	1,610	1,359	1,389	1,389
Fines and Licences	...	...	...	15
Sales of Land in Non-Municipal Towns	...	...	...	25
Total rupees . . .	29,247	32,054	35,532	35,680

REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.—A topographical survey of this part of the Haidarābād Collectorate was carried out during the years 1863–64–65, and settlement operations were afterwards effected in three of the talūkas of this district, viz., Shāhdādpur, Mirpur, and Hālā, commencing from the kharif seasons of 1869–70, 1870–71, and 1871–72 respectively, and lasting for ten years. The following are the different survey rates, as introduced by the Settlement department into each of these talūkas (see p. 227).

The land in the Alahyar-jo-Tando talūka, the settlement of which has not yet been carried out, is assessed at the following rates:—

1. Land watered by *wheels*, from 13 rupees to 28 rupees per wheel.
2. Garden land, at 1½ rupee per bigā.
3. Rice land, from 1 rupee to 1½ rupee per bigā.
4. Flooded land, from ½ rupee to ¾ rupee per bigā.
5. Barāni, or rain land, at ½ rupee per bigā.
6. Land watered by dakas in the rabbi season, from 1 rupee.

Formerly the Government assessment was levied in *khāsgi*, or payments in kind, and not in cash; but as the Zamindārs derived no benefit from this system, but were considerable losers by it when the prices of grain ranged high, they begged that they might pay the Government due in money, and to this no objection was made. Zamindāri lands are generally cultivated by tenants, who for their right of occupancy, besides purchasing live-stock, and providing wheels, &c., make over to the Zamindār *one-third* of the produce of the land, the latter paying the Government dues. From land where crops of cotton, water-melons, &c., are raised, the Zamindār only receives from two to three rupees per bigā from his tenants.

Digitized by Google

Talúka.	When Introduced, and for what Period.	Class of Village.	Maximum Rates per Acre on Inundation Wheel Land.	Maximum Rates per Acre on Perennial Wheel Land.	Maximum Rates per Acre on Sailāb.	Maximum Rates per Acre on Mok.	Average per Acre on Assessed Cultivable Land.	Remarks.
			r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	R. a.	
1. Hālā . .	In 1871–72, for ten years	I.	1 4	4 0	3 0	2 4	0 12	Three villages (one Government and two Jāgir) remain unsettled.
		II.	1 2	3 8	2 8	2 0		
		III.	1 0	3 0	2 0	1 12		
		IV.	0 14	2 8	1 8	1 8		
		V.	0 12	2 0	1 0	1 4		
		VI.	0 10	1 8	0 8	1 0		
2. Shāhdādpur	In 1869–70, for ten years	I.	1 2	...	3 0	2 0	0 9	Two villages (one Government and one Jāgir) remain unsettled.
		II.	1 0	...	2 8	1 12		
		III.	0 14	...	2 0	1 8		
		IV.	0 12	...	1 8	1 4		
		V.	0 10	...	1 0	1 0		
3. Mirpur . .	In 1870–71, for ten years	I.	1 0	...	...	1 12	0 8	Four villages (one Government and three Jāgir) remain unsettled.
		II.	0 14	...	...	1 8		
		III.	0 12	...	...	1 4		
		IV.	0 10	...	...	1 0		
		V.	0 8	...	...	0 12		

*** The Hakāba (or Water Rate for Canal clearance) in these talukas is two annas per rupee of assessment.

Digitized by Google

LAND TENURES AND JĀGIRS.—The land tenures obtaining in this district are chiefly of two classes: 1st, lands held on the Government assessment rates, of which some account has already been given; and, 2nd, where they are held free of assessment, either wholly or in part. These latter include jāgirs of four classes, garden grants to patels, &c. Of the jāgirs, the first class embraced all grants conferred under the Kalhora and Talpur dynasties upon parties who belonged to powerful tribes, and were men of rank. These grants, on the decease of the incumbent, were continued to his lineal heirs male, the Government receiving five rupees per cent on the produce of his land. The second-class jāgirs included those which were conferred by the great Talpur Mīr, Ghulām Ali; they lapsed to the Government on the death of the incumbent's first male issue—that is to say, they could be held for one generation only. The third class were those granted *after* the death of Mīr Ghulām Ali (A.D. 1810), by his brothers, Mīrs Karam Ali and Murād Ali. On the death of the jāgirdār the grant went to his heir, the Government receiving one-fourth only of the produce: on the death of the heir, the jāgir lapsed to the Government. The fourth-class jāgirs included those granted after the death of Mīr Murād Ali (A.D. 1833); they lapsed to the Government immediately on the death of the incumbent, and were, in fact, but life-grants. The following is a tabulated list of the jāgirdārs of various classes in the Hālā district, showing the extent of land held by each, with other particulars:—

Digitized by Google

Name of Jāgirdār.	Class.	Talūka and Village.	Cultivable Land.	Uncultivable Land.	Yearly Amount of Government Revenue from		
					Chauth.	Hakāba.	Jāgir Cess.
			acres. gūntas.	acres. gūntas.	rup. a.	rup. a.	rup. a.
		T. SHAHDADPUR.					
1. Ghulām Husain	1	Bārāchri, Shāhdādpur, Dathro, Khado, Jarāri, Birhūn, Topan Dahiri, Wango	1,723 9	27,615 23	...	504 3	54 0
2. Mīr Jān Muhammad Khān Talpur	1	Kharho, Dhabro, Ubhpur, Liyāri, Gas, Jamān	903 1	3,147 25	106 14	337 14	109 4
3. Mīr Budho Khān Talpur	1	Liyāri	309 9	7,709 9	...	88 11	...
4. Mīr Ahmad Khān Talpur	2	Gango, Batri	156 10	1,901 1	92 7	55 8	...
5. Fateh Khān Būrgri	2	Gango	339 1	2,479 28	...	113 13	...
6. Ghulām Muhammad Būrgri	2	Gango	317 30	2,500 39	...	140 0	...
7. Sher Muhammad Nizamāni	2	Maladasi	8 37	765 22	94 9	59 7	30 0
8. Ahmad Khān Nizamāni	2	Maladasi	117 0	512 15	...	72 1	...
9. Ali Murād Thara	2	Maujwāh	49 0	140 0	...	15 0	...
10. Jān Muhammad Thara	2	Maujwāh	145 9	573 5	...	46 8	...

Digitized by Google

Name of Jāgirdār.	Class.	Talūka and Village.	Cultivable Land.	Uncultivable Land.	Yearly Amount of Government Revenue from		
					Chauth.	Hakāba.	Jāgir Cess.
			acres. gūntas.	acres. gūntas.	rup. a.	rup. a.	rup. a.
11. Mīr Muhammad Thara	2	Suikandar . .	95 6	434 6	28 12	15 9	5 12
12. Ahmad Khān, son of Alahshaiyo Thara .	2	Murād Ali . . Rind and Samar Khadro . . .	206 23	518 21	...	63 6	11 8
13. Hamzo Bagrāni	2	Barandi . . . Topan Dahiri .	161 19	621 36	36 11	42 9	15 8
14. Muhammad Hasan Mari	2	Berāni . . .	258 35	1,754 39	128 10	59 15	12 0
15. Yar Muhammad Nundāni	2	Suikandar . .	55 27	131 37	...	20 14	...
16. Ahmad Khān Nizamāni	2	Suikandar . .	154 14	785 15	...	55 11	...
17. Ali Muhammad Nizamāni	2	Suikandar . .	135 16	332 7	...	50 11	...
18. Alahdād Nizamāni	2	Suikandar . .	89 5	290 11	...	37 3	...
19. Yar Muhammad Thara	2	Murād Ali Rind	122 8	242 4	...	41 8	...
20. Umar Khān Nizamāni	3	Chhimbh . .	161 3	1,037 4	...	60 0	18 8
21. Haidar Ali Nizamāni	3	Maladasi . .	17 20	706 33	138 0	62 6	20 12
22. Latifali Nizamāni	3	Ahdi Jūnējo .	122 36	376 39	58 0	34 7	...
23. Khairū Bagrāni	3	Gango . . .	77 38	250 27	...	28 2	...
24. Umēd Ali Jagarāni	3	Gango . . .	122 1	219 3	...	37 8	...
25. Muhammad Khān Nundāni	3	Gango . . .	86 10	115 38	...	30 2	2 4
26. Sahēb Khān Nundāni	3	Gango . . .	15 5	9 9	...	5 11	...
27. Baharo Nundāni	3	Gango . . .	...	5 3	...	...	...
28. Hayat Khān Talpur	3	Barandi . . .	152 17	426 10	...	57 5	...
29. Khair Muhammad, son of Alibakhsh Jagrāni	3	Dhabro . . .	33 0	75 36	...	11 4	2 4
30. Baloch Khān Laghāri	3	Chhimbh . .	45 3	194 33	...	16 14	...
31. Dado Laghāri	3	Chhimbh . .	91 2	380 10	...	34 2	...
32. Manik Laghāri	3	Chhimbh . .	25 0	221 6	...	9 6	...
33. Aligohar Laghāri	3	Bhūmphār . . Sutiāro . . .	484 18	1,738 8	252 3	180 14	46 0

Digitized by Google

34. Alahdād Būrgri	3	Bhūmphār	50	4	298	28	...	17	2	...				
35. Muhammad Khān Būrgri	3	Bhūmphār	7	30	52	12	...	2	14	...				
36. Gehno Būrgri	3	Bhūmphār	51	0	113	20	...	1	13	...				
37. Nehāl Būrgri	3	Bhūmphār	51	0	31	38	...	...		...				
38. Jafir Khān Būrgri	3	Bhūmphār	60	38	532	24	...	19	7	...				
39. Karam Ali Laghāri	3	Berāni	29	15	75	23	...	9	9	...				
40. Ghulām Ali Laghāri	3	Berāni	6	0	129	35	...	1	14	...				
41. Nabi Bakhsh Laghāri	3	Berāni	24	0	107	15	...	7	8	...				
42. Haidar Laghāri	3	Berāni	36	11	103	26	...	13	6	...				
43. Esau Chāndio (now Baloch) Khān	3	Jarāri	3	8	21	34	...	1	4	...				
44. Auhimdād and Karimdād Baghar	3	Suikandar	1	27	126	35	...	15	10	1	4			
45. Jam Laghāri	3	Suikandar	30	8	14	33	...	11	6	...				
46. Mahmūd Nizamāni	3	Suikandar	98	11	313	38	...	36	14	...				
47. Umēd Ali Kapri	3	Lūndo	33	0	284	15	...	3	12	5	8			
48. Sahēb Khān Kapri	3	Lūndo	237	6	267	33	160	14	38	14	...			
49. Sijawal Nizamāni	3	Maujwāh	41	15	49	31	...	15	0	...				
50. Muhammad Husain Bagrāni	3	Gango	167	19	883	12	...	46	4	16	8			
51. Ahsan Ali Nundāni	3	Gango	...		37	38	...	...		...				
52. Pir Bakhsh Nundāni	3	Gango	...		28	5	...	...		2	0			
53. Bagū Nundāni	3	Gango	...		9	0	...	...		...				
54. Alūm Khān Nundāni	3	Gango	0	15	8	1	...	0	2	...				
55. Gūl Muhammad Būrgri	3	Bhokar	...		25	16	...	...		...				
56. Murād Thara	3	Murād Ali Rind	...		27	18	...	...		...				
57. Muhammad Hasan Thara	3	Murād Ali Rind	...		25	10	...	...		...				
58. Rūstam Bagrāni	3	Barandi	33	26	9	15	...	12	7	...				
59. Gūl Hasan Nundāni	4	Gango	...		15	10	...	...		...				
60. Gūl Muhammad Nizamāni	4	Barandi / Suikandar	114	36	522	27	...	44	2	...				
61. Husain Khān Laghāri	4	Berāni	151	5	332	26	...	46	14	...				
62. Behram Bagrāni	4	Gango	51	8	39	23	...	14	2	1	4			
63. Sūltān Bagrāni	4	Gango	11	0	22	24	...	3	12	16	8			
64. Yaro Nundāni	4	Gango	...		9	26	...	...		...				
65. Mīr Muhammad Jagrāni	4	Barandi	10	3	27	32	...	3	13	...				

Digitized by Google

Name of Jāgirdār.	Class.	Talūka and Village.	Cultivable Land.	Uncultivable Land.	Yearly Amount of Government Revenue from		
					Chauth.	Hakāba.	Jāgir Cess.
			acres. gūtas.	acres. guntas.	rup. a.	rup. a.	rup. a.
66. Ghulām Ali Rind	4	Barandi	10 0	12 17	...	3 12	...
67. Muhammad Murād Nizamāni	4	Rāmrakhi	24 9	74 21	...	7 15	...
68. Shāh Bēg Mari	4	Gas	148 0	210 28	78 2	46 12	...
69. Mīr Hasan Laghāri	4	Gūl Muhammad Laghāri, Ahdi Junejo	152 39	550 30	...	44 5	19 4
70. Bachal Nizamāni	4	Suikandar	79 2	140 18	39 2	22 0	...
71. Ghulām Ali Nizamāni	4	Suikandar	259 37	512 7	...	97 7	...
72. Alahbakhsh Nizamāni	4	Jūnijāni	151 10	377 39	...	56 11	...
73. Musū Bagrāni	4	Khadro	5 0	3 36	...	1 14	...
74. Daria Khān and Kamal	4	Lūndo	38 20	82 9	...	11 4	...
75. Alibakhsh Laghāri	4	Sūmar	...	23 32	...	...	...
76. Imāmbakhsh Rind	4	Topan Dahiri	33 30	90 4	...	11 4	2 0
77. Khūdabakhsh Thara	4	Suikandar	42 7	97 13	...	15 15	...
78. Chūto Bagrāni	4	Khadro	6 5	5 35	...	1 14	...
79. Kamal Nundāni	4	Gango	...	11 13	...	...	...
		T. MIRPUR.					
1. Mīr Alibakhsh Khān	2	Kāk, Mubārak, Chanro, Chaho	1,255 0	20,000 0	611 13	539 3	...
2. Mīr Būdho Khān	2	Waghūri	495 0	10,000 0	...	99 7	...
3. Mīr Ali Murād Khān	2	Mubārak Sunro	376 0	5,000 0	218 8	122 8	16 4
4. Muhammad Hasan	3	Deh Khān	295 0	1,078 0	129 13	123 9	12 8

Digitized by Google

5. Sohrāb Khān Notkāni	3	Khadro	4 0	106 30	...	1 9	3 12	
6. Karam Khān	4	Bhitāro	10 0	101 33	...	3 14	2 12	
7. Bāgo Laghāri	4	Chelāro	...	37 8	...	...	...	
8. Jehān Khān, son of Ali Khān Laghāri	4	Chelāro	5 0	41 29	...	1 14	...	
9. Nasir Khān Laghāri	4	Chelāro	...	20 38	...	...	...	
10. Sobhdār Laghāri	4	Chelāro	5 0	26 27	...	1 14	...	
11. Hasan Laghāri	4	Chelāro	...	22 9	...	...	...	
12. Wali Muhammad Laghāri	4	Chelāro	...	15 12	...	...	...	
13. Sabzul Laghāri	4	Chelāro	...	24 32	...	...	...	
14. Miāndād Laghāri	4	Chelāro	10 0	5 10	...	3 12	...	
15. Alahdād Laghāri	4	Chelāro	5 0	12 16	...	1 14	...	
16. Lashkar Khān	4	Chelāro	...	27 17	...	...	...	
		T. ALAHYAR-JO-TANDO.						
1. Mīr Būdho Khān Talpur	1	Jarki	400 0	851 22	...	96 2	...	
2. Mīr Būdho Khān Talpur	1	Misan	559 20	6,290 0	...	159 13	...	
3. Rato Khān Khokhar	1	Suhno / Bukēra	336 0	1,006 22	...	129 13	63 0	
4. Birokhān Khokhar	1	Tarli	1,203 0	6,664 12	445 5	315 14	...	
5. Dāūdkhān Mari	1	Mihan	80 0	200 20	...	20 10	...	
6. Mīr Nasir Khān	1	Daho	146 0	591 20	...	55 2	...	
7. Muhammad Hasan	1	Halpotani	60 0	415 21	52 15	32 4	4 0	
8. Sohrāb Nizamāni	2	Būmbhki	20 0	75 12	...	7 8	...	
9. Mehro Nizamāni	3	Būmbhki	35 0	60 12	...	13 2	...	
10. Mehro Nizamāni	3	Moriāni	36 0	89 12	...	11 4	...	
11. Sabzul Mari	3	Khaki	108 0	33 10	58 8	25 5	9 12	
12. Nabi Bakhsh Mari	3	Khaki	16 20	62 22	...	5 10	...	
13. Nabi Bakhsh Mari	3	Pui	100 0	...	...	33 12	...	
14. Kaim Khān Nizamāni	3	Visarki	100 0	2,300 8	36 15	24 12	...	
15. Kaim Khān Nizamāni	3	Gāhki	60 0	240 8	26 13	21 5	...	

Digitized by Google

Name of Jāgirdār.	Class.	Talūka and Village.	Cultivable Land.	Uncultivable Land.	Yearly Amount of Government Revenue from		
					Chauth.	Hakāba.	Jāgir Cess.
			acres. güntas.	acres. güntas.	rup. a.	rup. a.	rup. a.
16. Kaim Khān Nizamāni	4	Balūki	113 1	200 0	36 7	19 7	...
17. Kaim Khān Nizamāni	4	Hotki	232 0	81 0	36 14	93 6	...
18. Ghulām Muhammad Nizamāni	3	Bhānoki	200 16	700 0	80 2	43 1	...
19. Ghulām Muhammad Nizamāni	3	Hotki	80 0	720 0	81 2	54 0	...
20. Ghulām Muhammad Nizamāni	3	Saharki	100 0	800 0	44 9	28 12	...
21. Tājo Khān Mari	3	Māngino	78 0	122 0	...	24 6	...
22. Tājo Khān Mari	3	Hinjoro	109 0	91 0	...	26 12	...
23. Tājo Khān Mari	3	Khaki	57 0	100 6	...	15 0	...
24. Ali Murād Mari	3	Pui	114 0	75 2	37 8	26 12	5 8
25. Wali Muhammad Mari	3	Pui	96 2	93 2	...	30 0	...
26. Saiyad Khān Mari	3	Būmbhki	120 29	1,800 0	127 12	45 9	...
27. Saiyad Khān Mari	3 & 4	Halpotāni	190 22	600 0	233 5	71 13	...
28. Nasir Jamāli	3 & 4	Būmbhki	40 0	560 0	...	23 13	...
29. Kāsim Jamāli	3	Halpotāni	20 0	76 7	...	7 8	...
30. Sabzul Mari	3 & 4	Halpotāni	65 0	31 7	...	26 1	...
31. Sahēb Khān Jamāli	3	Būmbhki	40 0	168 38	...	12 6	...
32. Adam Jamāli	3	Sahatki	20 0	31 30	...	7 8	3 10
33. Ghulām Haidar	4	Aghāmāno	5 0	207 20	...	1 14	...
34. Bahir Khān Mari	4	Moriāni	36 0	153 2	...	11 4	...
35. Ghulām Shāh Mari	4	Moriāni	18 0	181 3	...	5 10	...
36. Ghulām Shāh Mari	4	Būmbhki	45 0	50 17	...	16 14	...
37. Damāli	4	Moriāni	12 0	107 3	...	3 12	...
38. Damāli	4	Būmbhki	15 0	90 17	...	7 8	...
39. Hasan Ali Mari	4	Moriāni	30 0	169 3	...	9 6	...
40. Hasan Ali Mari	4	Būmbhki	40 0	73 7	...	15 0	...
41. Fatēh Khān Mari	4	Moriāni	20 0	61 10	...	5 10	...

Digitized by Google

42. Fatēh Khan Mari	4	Būmbhki	10	0	79	19	...	3	12	...	
43. Ali Murād	4	Wāriyāso	12	0	69	22	...	3	12	...	
44. Nasir Nundāni	4	Wāriyāso	18	0	82	22	...	5	10	...	
45. Nabi Bakhsh Nundāni	4	Wāriyāso	6	0	65	22	...	1	14	...	
46. Karimdād Mari	4	Gūlar	180	0	269	19	15 0	51	2	2	0
47. Mir Yar Muhammad	4	Kāmāro.	150	20	637	0	...	53	11	...	
48. Ghulām Muhammad Nizamāni	4	Nilofari	50	0	100	0	...	15	3	...	
49. Ali Muhammad Walēri	4	Nilofari.	11	35	...		...	5	10	...	
50. Imdād Ali Mari	4	Moriāni	...		199	3	...	...		...	
51. Imdād Ali Mari	4	Būmbhki	15	0	98	17	...	5	10	...	
52. Nazar Mari	4	Moriāni	...		81	10	...	...		...	
53. Nazar Mari	4	Būmbhki	39	19	100	0	...	8	12	...	
54. Budo Mari	4	Moriāni	...		81	10	...	...		...	
55. Budo Mari	4	Būmbhki	25	0	114	19	...	9	6	...	
56. Gūl Muhammad Mari	4	Būmbhki	238	25	...		87 14	80	2	...	
57. Ghulām Husain	4	Hotki	5	0	39	25	...	1	14	...	
58. Alibahar Thara	4	Halpotāni	220	0	256	24	31 9	13	1	26	0
59. Alibakhsh Lūnd	4	Halpotāni	20	0	24	25	...	7	8	...	
60. Gūl Muhammad Nizamāni	4	Saharki	105	19	105	0	...	37	8	...	
61. Ghulām Husain Katian	4	Visarki	31	10	...		35 0	13	7	...	
62. Malūk Sirdā Khān	4	Gāhki	103	0	1,316	0	...	38	3	15	0
63. Abdūla Jamāli	4	Umar Jhaki	100	36	130	2	...	39	15	...	
64. Khair Muhammad Jamāli	4	Halpotāni	...		96	7	...	...		...	
65. Ghulām Haidar Jamāli	4	Halpotāni	...		96	7	...	...		...	
66. Bakur Jamāli	4	Halpotāni	...		96	7	...	...		...	
67. Rochal Jamāli	4	Halpotāni	...		51	26	...	...		1	0
68. Sher Khān Jamāli	4	Halpotāni	...		96	0	...	...		2	4

Digitized by Google

Name of Jāgirdār.	Class.	Talūka and Village.	Cultivable Land.	Uncultivable Land.	Yearly Amount of Government Revenue from		
					Chauth.	Hakāba.	Jāgir Cess.
			acres. gūntas.	acres. gūntas.	rup. a.	rup. a.	rup. a.
		T. HĀLĀ.					
1. Mīr Ahmad Khān Shahdadāni . . .	1	Chharao . . / Khēbrāni . .	1,000 0	1,233 0	5,300 0	384 4	...
2. Mīr Muhammad Khān	1	Chharao . .	1,750 0	750 0	...	163 4	...
3. Mīr Jān Muhammad	1	Panjmoro . . / Pinghāro . .	2,250 0	700 0	...	136 3	42 10
4. Mīr Ghulām Husain	1	Panjmoro . .	50,022 0	260 0	...	187 2	14 0
5. Mīr Muhammad Ali	1	Saharki . . / Palejāni . .	1,918 0	700 0	...	103 2	...
6. Mīr Mubārak	1	Saharki . . / Palejāni . .	1,918 0	700 0	...	...	...
7. Ahmed Khān Thakrāni	1	Chharao . .	532 0	150 0	...	650 0	...
8. Nawāb Muhammad Khān	1	Tajpūr . . .	10 0	531 0	...	...	10 0
9. Sher Muhammad Nizamāni	1	Kalri . . .	150 0	100 0	34 7	65 10	...
10. Ghulām Mustafa Khān	1	Jahki . . .	400 0	250 0	...	136 13	43 0
11. Ali Muhammad	1	Jahki . . .	2,000 0	450 0	260 3	379 0	42 10
12. Ghulām Shāh	1	Jahki . . .	5,000 0	150 0	...	52 12	8 0
13. Ali Khān (dead).	1	Jahki . . .	403 0	100 0	34 10	52 7	...
14. Tau Khān Mari	1	Jahki . . .	407 0	100 0	70 2	98 4	...
15. Ghulām Ali Khān Jamāli (dead) . . .	1	Pinghāro . .	250 0	945 0	...	96 11	...
16. Hamzo Bagrāni	1	Chitori . . .	150 0	50 0	79 2	129 6	8 4
17. Ghulām Muhammad Khān Khatian . .	1	Sipaki . . .	1,829 0	300 0	...	129 6	...
18. Muhammad Husain Khatian	1	Chharao . .	739 0	2,500 0	...	225 0	...
19. Nazar Ali Khatian	1	Jakhri . . .	3,567 0	12,500 0	...		...

Digitized by Google

| | | |

Name of Jāgirdār.	Class.	Talūka and Village.	Cultivable Land.	Uncultivable Land.	Yearly Amount of Government Revenue from		
					Chauth.	Hakāba.	Jāgir Cess.
			acres. güntas.	acres. güntas.	rup. a.	rup. a.	rup. a.
53. Pahūr Jamāli	3	Chitori	44 0	25 0	...	13 2	...
54. Tahir Mari	3	Bhanot	1,000 0	600 0	...	117 2	...
55. Ghulām Haidar Talpur	3	Sāduni	226 0	100 0	...	3 12	...
56. Ghulām Murtuza	3	Jakhri	...	172 0	...	...	...
57. Tāj Muhammad Laghāri	3	Jakhri	580 0	100 0	...	45 0	...
58. Dost Muhammad Laghāri	3	Jakhri	580 0	100 0	...	59 0	...
59. Bandali	3	Sadri	203 0	100 0	...	73 15	...
60. Kainsar Khān	3	Sipaki	...	12 0	...	...	...
61. Muhammad Araf Khatian	3	Sipaki	655 0	100 0	...	73 15	...
62. Tāj Muhammad Khatian	3	Sipaki	30 0	8 0	...	1 14	...
63. Khān Muhammad Khatian	3	Sipaki	...	2 0	...	...	...
64. Imāmbakhsh	4	Khēbrāni	500 0	150 0	...	48 12	...
65. Nur Muhammad Khatian	4	Khēbrāni	400 0	125 0	...	56 4	...
66. Ghulām Husain Talpur	4	Khēbrāni	40 0	40 0	...	9 6	...
67. Sher Muhammad Būrgri	4	Khēbrāni	...	34 0	...	...	...
68. Ali Muhammad Būrgri	4	New Hālā	...	34 0	...	...	...
69. Muhammad Khān	4	Kalri	...	50 0	...	...	...
70. Latif Ali Nizamāni	4	Kalri	50 0	31 0	53 2	57 15	...
71. Haidar Ali Nizamāni	4	Kalri	40 0	10 0	6 8	7 8	...
72. Sūltān Ali Būrgri	4	Chhāchhri	5 0	16 0	...	20 10	...
73. Imāmbakhsh Rind	4	Chitori	30 0	39 0	...	25 10	...
74. Bhāi Khān Rind	4	Chitori	1 0	11 0	...	0 3	...
75. Nurkhān Rind	4	Chitori	20 0	11 0	...	0 9	...
76. Nawāb Rind	4	Chitori	...	14 0	...	...	...
77. Muhammad Sadik Mari	4	Chitori	100 0	50 0	...	...	...
78. Hamzo Bagrāni	4	Chitori	15 0	8 0	...	38 0	...

Digitized by Google

| | | |

Talūka.	Government Schools.		Private Schools.			Remarks.
	No.	Pupils.	No.	Boys.	Girls.	
1. Hālā . . .	6	285	15	346	No return.	A 2nd grade Anglo-vernacular school has recently been opened at Adam-jo-Tando. There is also one Anglo-vernacular school for females at Alahyar-jo-Tando, and one female school at Hālā.
2. Alahyar-jo-Tando	5	237	8	180	do.	
3. Shāhdādpur .	1	27	10	121	...	
4. Mirpur . . .	1	12	...	...	...	
Total . .	13	567	33	647	...	

AGRICULTURE.—The seasons for agricultural operations in the Hālā district are known under the names of Kharif, Rabbi, and Peshras, and the different crops raised in these several periods are shown in detail in the accompanying table :—

Season.	Time when		Principal Crops produced.
	Sown.	Reaped.	
Kharif .	June .	September .	Juār, bājri, til, rice, cotton, chana (or gram), hemp, tobacco, water-melons, &c.
Rabbi .	October	March . .	Wheat, barley, jamba and matar (oil-seeds), chana, onions, water-melons, and several kinds of vegetables.
Peshras .	March	May and June	Juār, bājri, sugar-cane, and cotton.

The cultivation in this district is mostly "charkhi" (*wheel* irrigation), the extent in 1869–70 being 128,500 acres; while that on sailāb (inundated) and barāni (or rain) lands, and on land watered by wells, was only 10,790, 7455, and 3170 acres respectively. The implements mostly used in husbandry are the plough, hand-hoe, sowing drill, harrow (of a very primitive kind), spade and sickle. It is, however, in this district, at the village of Salāro, near Hālā, that in addition to a cotton experimental farm, superintended, under the auspices of Government, by a practical gardener from Scotland, an economic garden of considerable extent has been established, and as this is intended for the proper cultivation, by improved agricultural implements, of sugar, indigo, tobacco, vege-

Digitized by Google

tables—the planting out of fruit-trees and shrubs, both useful and ornamental—it is hoped that, if successful, the scheme will do much towards introducing into this district, and eventually throughout Sindh, better and more effective tools and implements, conjointly with a better and more careful system of agriculture than that now in force.

COMMERCE.—The import and export trade of the Hālā district is confined, not wholly, but in a great measure, to agricultural produce; this is more particularly the case with the export trade, the most important items in which are juār, bājri, cotton and til (oil-seed). The value of these four articles, as annually exported from this district, is, on an average, not under twelve lakhs of rupees, the value of all articles exported being under fourteen lakhs. Other important articles of export are silk, cloths of sorts, and ivory. The principal articles of import are rice, jambo (oil-seed), gūr (coarse sugar), til, sugar, ghi, dates, cloths of kinds, wool, ivory and metal pots. The average annual value of the import trade does not appear to exceed 8½ lakhs of rupees. The following table will show, though *approximately* only, the quantity and value of the average annual exports and imports of this district:—

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Remarks.
	maunds.	rupees.	
Juār . . .	1,30,000	3,90,000	Mostly from the Alahyar-jo-Tando, Shāhdādpur, and Hālā talūkas.
Bājri . . .	1,64,000	4,94,000	Mostly from Hālā and Shāhdādpur talūkas.
Til (oil-seed).	26,200	1,03,900	Principally from Alahyar-jo-Tando and Shāhdādpur talūkas.
Oil . . .	800	8,400	No export of this article from Hālā talūka.
Cotton . .	1,85,000	2,90,000	Exported from all four talūkas.
Cloth (of sorts)	...	22,000	Solely from Alahyar-jo-Tando and Hālā talūkas.
Silk . . .	150	30,000	From Alahyar-jo-Tando talūka only.
Ivory . . .	62	25,000	ditto ditto
Ghi . . .	200	5,000	ditto ditto
Boxes, &c. .	...	2,000	From the Hālā talūka only.
Sūsis (or cloth for trowsers).	4,500 in No.	18,000	From Hālā and Alahyar-jo-Tando talūkas only.
Khēsis . .	360	2,880	From the Alahyar-jo-Tando talūka only.
Miscellaneous articles.	...	6,800	
Total value, Rs.		13,97,980	

Digitized by Google

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Remarks.
	maunds.	rupees.	
Juār . . .	8,500	21,200	
Bājri . . .	5,600	18,000	
Rice . . .	19,000	76,000	
Jambo (oil-seed).	15,500	50,500	Imported mostly by the Shāhdādpur talūka.
Til . . .	6,900	27,600	Imported mostly by the Hālā talūka.
Mung (*Phaseolus mungo*).	1,600	8,000	
Matar (*Lathyrus sativus*).	950	2,235	
Jhao (barley).	1,500	4,900	
Chana (gram)	800	3,800	
Sāris . . .	500	800	By the Hālā talūka only.
Mah (*Phaseolus radiatus*).	650	2,600	
Gūr . . .	3,750	30,000	Mostly by the Shāhdādpur talūka.
Indigo . .	49	4,900	
Sugar. . .	3,900	55,600	Mostly by the Alahyar-jo-Tando talūka.
Tobacco . .	700	4,100	
Ghi . . .	1,750	44,500	ditto ditto
Oil . . .	1,310	12,710	ditto ditto
Dates. . .	1,250	49,000	
Cloths (of different kinds).	...	2,50,000	Mostly by the Hālā talūka.
Wool (of sorts)	2,180	64,963	
Spices . .	240	3,080	
Potash . .	7,500	11,200	
Ivory. . .	75	30,000	By the Alahyar-jo-Tando talūka only.
Metal pots .	...	35,000	
Miscellaneous articles.	...	40,945	
Total value, Rs.		8,51,633	

TRANSIT TRADE.—The following table will also show, *approximately*, the quantity and value of the traffic passing through the Hālā district, the total value being about 19 lakhs of rupees :—

Digitized by Google

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	maunds.	rupees.		maunds.	rupees.
Grains :			Sāris . . .	4,000	6,400
Juār . .	42,000	1,04,800	Khar Chaniah (or potash).	2,000	3,000
Bājri . .	60,000	1,75,000	Sugar. . .	100	1,200
Barley . .	20,000	70,000	Raisins . .	50	500
Wheat . .	60,000	1,60,000	Pomegranates	2,000 in No.	200
Mung . .	10,000	40,000	Almonds . .	200	2,400
Rice . .	2,000	50,000	Gūr . . .	5,000	7,500
Oil-seeds :			Fruits . .	...	2,000
Til . . .	10,300	64,000	Grapes . .	50	2,000
Jambo and Sireh.	5,000	15,000	Tobacco . .	3,000	12,000
Manjit .	200	4,000	Oil . . .	2,000	16,000
Wan . .	10,500	14,000	Ghi . . .	1,500	33,000
Cotton . .	1,30,800	8,58,800	Cloths (of sorts)	...	2,00,000
Cotton-seeds.	2,65,000	45,000			

MANUFACTURES.—The chief manufactures of the Hālā district are those of cloths called "*Sūsis*" and "*Khēsis;*" the former, of which two thousand, valued at 6000 rupees, are believed to be yearly manufactured at Hālā, are used for trowsers; the latter are parti-coloured cloths, some of them of very brilliant hues. They are principally made at the towns of New Hālā and Nasarpur, but the best "sūsis" are to be had at the former place. Another important manufacture, for which the Hālā district is famous, is that of glazed pottery, in the shape of tiles, dishes, plates, vases, flower-pots and other articles; of these several thousands, valued at 1,500 rupees, are made yearly it is said at Hālā. They are at all times in great request, and, being reasonable in price, meet with a ready sale. It may here be mentioned that, at the Industrial Exhibition held at Karāchi in December 1869, several prizes were gained by the Hālā workmen in this manufacture. Dr. Stocks thus speaks of the manner in which this pottery is made, and of the ingredients of which it is composed:—"The body of the tile is clay. Three kinds of glazes are used—colourless, green, and brown; variety of colour is obtained in different ways on a bed of finer clay, laid on the surface to be glazed; metallic pigments, viz., those of manganese, cobalt and copper, are traced on the figures wished to be represented, and over these the transparent glaze, in the pulverized state, is placed. Thus prepared, the tiles are subjected to heat, when the body is converted into earthenware, the prepared fine clay in contact with it into white porcelain, the pigments into the figures, coloured purplish black, azure and green, and the glaze into the transparent glass which forms the surface and transmits to view the coloured figures. The tile

Digitized by Google

therefore presents these colours—white, black with purple tinge, azure and green: when the green glaze is used on a dark ground, white clay is laid, over which the green glaze is put, and when fixed the tile presents a dark green ground, with bright green figures. These tiles are in two colours. The brown glaze is used in the same way as the last, and gives the colours of dark brown and yellow. These comprise the colours commonly produced: the glazes are formed of the base of sand and litharge, 6 of the former to 20 of the latter, which is the transparent glaze. The green has added 1½ of oxide of copper, and the brown 2½ of karmaji, which appears to be oxide of iron with a little cobalt mixed with it. The sand used for the glaze is brought from Sehwan; the flint for the porcelain clay from Mount Anjar: the cobalt is called *auria;* the litharge, *mardar sing;* and the substance called *karmaji*, which gives colour to the brown glaze, is principally oxide of iron. The preparation or native place of it is not known."

The Hālā district is noted also for another manufacture—that of lacquered ware. Of this work the rings for table-napkins, work-boxes, pen-cases, rulers, vases, flower-stands, boxes with flat or rounded tops in nests, and a variety of other articles, are made, chiefly in the town of Khanot. The legs of charpoys (or native bedsteads) are also lacquered. The wood of which these articles are made, and on which the lacquer is laid, is from the bahan tree, and is remarkable for its lightness.

FAIRS.—There are in all 22 fairs held annually at various times and places in the Hālā district, and a few half-yearly, and even monthly. The following is a list of the principal fairs, at which the average attendance of people is 1000 and upwards:—

Digitized by Google

Taluka.	Where held.	When held.	For what No. of Days.	In whose honour.	Average Attendance, and by what Class.
					Hindūs.
Hālā.	1. Lāl Udēro	Yearly, in March	4	Udēro Lāl*	35,000
		Half-yearly, in November	1		3,000
		And monthly	1		500
					Muhammadans.
	2. Hālā	Half-yearly, in Oct. and March	1	Makdūm Nūh	5,000
	3. Bhitshāh	Yearly, in May	1	Shāh Abdūl†	4,000
	4. Bhanot	Ditto, in March	1	Pir Bilāli	3,000
	5. Matiāri	Ditto, in October	1	Rūkanshāh	2,500
	6. Matiāri	Ditto, in Sept.	1	Hāshimshāh	3,000
	7. Tir	Ditto	1	Shēkh Tir	2,000
	8. Deh Khēbrāni	Ditto	1	Nūh Hotāni	5,000
Alahyar-jo-Tando.	9. Bukēra	Ditto, in Dec.	1	Kaimshāh	6,000
	10. Nasarpur	Ditto	1	Muhammad Shāh	3,000
	11. Bukēra	Ditto, in Nov.	1	Pir Ferozshāh	6,000
	12. Near Adam-jo-Tando.	Ditto	1	Mushēk Hoti	2,500
	13. Kaisar Got	Ditto	1	Pir Kainsar	1,000
	14. Shēkh Mūsa.	Ditto	1	Shēkh Mūso	1,000
	15. Pir Vahio	Ditto	1	Pir Vahio	1,000

* This saint is known among Muhammadans as Shēkh Tahir.

† This saint died about A.D. 1751, and the tomb was erected in 1753.

ROADS.—There are about 440 miles of roads in this district, not one of which is metalled; but the sandy nature of the soil makes this not only unnecessary, but practically impossible, except at an enormous pecuniary outlay. But few of the roads are wholly or partially bridged, and those only on the principal lines of thoroughfare, nor are milestones put up on any of the roads, with the single exception of that connecting Hālā with Sakrand. The following table (*see next page*) will show the different lines of road in the Hālā district, with other information connected with them.

POSTAL.—There are no subordinate post-offices in this district, but merely four branch offices; these are situate at Hālā, Adam-jo-Tando, Matiāri, and Alahyar-jo-Tando. The postal service is carried out by "kosid," or foot-lines, which run from Hālā to Shāhdādpur, Hālā to Mānjhand (on the right bank of the Indus), from Hālā to Adam-jo-Tando, and from Matiāri to Shēkh Tir. The town of Alahyar-jo-Tando is served by the postal line which runs from Haidarābād to Mirpur.

Digitized by Google

LINES OF ROAD IN THE HĀLĀ DISTRICT.

Road		Length in Miles.	Breadth in Feet.	Bridged or not.
From	To			
The Haidarābād boundary	The Umarkot boundary	37*	24	With few exceptions, bridged throughout.
Hālā	Sakrand . . .	48½	24	Partly bridged.
Alahyar-jo-Tando	Dero Muhbat . .	22	12	do.
Ditto	Shāhdādpur . .	32	12	do.
Ditto	Matiāri . . .	19½	12	do.
Hālā	Mirpur . . .	40¼	12	do.
Adam-jo-Tando .	Ghotāno . . .	16	12	do.
Mirpur . . .	Gorchāni . . .	16	12	Unbridged.
Ditto	Hālā (*vid* Sūmra).	28½	12	Partly bridged.
Adam-jo-Tando .	Sekhāt . . .	13¼	12	do.
Mirpur . . .	Khipro boundary.	13	12	Unbridged.
Hālā	Shāhdādpur . .	15	12	Partly bridged.
Ditto	Bhitshāh . . .	5	12	do.
Ditto	Khanot . . .	5	12	Unbridged.
Ditto	Ghotāno . . .	4¼	12	Partly bridged.
Matiāri . . .	Shēkh Tir. . .	3	12	Unbridged.
Shāhdādpur . .	Berāni	14¾	12	do.
Hālā (branches) .	Main road. . .	2¼	12	Partly bridged.
Saiyadābād . .	Brahminābād . .	25	12	Unbridged.
Shāhdādpur . .	Sāughar (boundary)	18½	12	do.
Alahyar-jo-Tando	Sāmāro (boundary)	38	12	do.
Ditto	Muhammad Khān (boundary) . .	12	12	do.
Muhummad Khān	Adam-jo-Tando .	13	12	do.
Tājpur. . . .	Nasarpur . . .	3¼	12	do.
Ditto	Sarafrāzwāh . .	2	12	do.
Hālā	Bhanot . . .	6	12	Partly bridged.
Matiāri . . .	Unarpur . . .	4½	12	Unbridged.
Dalāri	Berāni	5¾	12	do.
Shāhdādpur . .	Sakrand (boundary)	17	12	do.
Maksūda . . .	Gūl Muhammad .	6¾	12	do.
Shāhdādpur . .	Ditto	13¾	12	do.
Berāni	Adam-jo-Taudo .	9¾	12	do.
Lāndhi . . .	Dalāri	3¾	12	do.
Shāhdādpur . .	Kūn Darūn and Bhitshāh . .	8	12	do.
Dalāri	Brahminābād . .	2	12	do.
Sarangwāh . .	Marak Bumbro .	1¼	12	do.
Khokhar . . .	Haidarābād (boundary) . .	6	12	do.
Khadro . . .	Shāhpur . . .	4	12	do.
Ditto	Sānghar (boundary)	5¾	12	do.
Adam-jo-Tando .	Jhol	19¼	12	do.

* On this line miles are inscribed on the telegraph posts.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The Government electric telegraph line runs through the southern portion of the Hālā district, from

Digitized by Google

Haidarābād to Umarkot, *viâ* Alahyar-jo-Tando; and again from south to north from Haidarābād to Rohri, but there are no telegraph stations in any part of this Deputy Collectorate.

FERRIES.—The following is a list of the 18 ferries in the Hālā district, with other particulars connected with each:—

Name of Ferry.	Where situate.	No. of Boats belonging to each.	Remarks.
TAL. HĀLĀ.			
1. Sarafrāzwāh . .	Wasi Mēmon .	1	On the route from Hālā to Haidarābād.
2. Ditto	Bhinpur . .	1	
3. Ditto	Muso Khatian .	1	
4. Nasirwāh . . .	Wasi Jangi . .	1	
5. Ditto	Dētha . . .	1	
6. Ditto	Wasi Muhammad Murādshāh.	1	
7. Ghalū	Hālā Havēli .	1	On the route from Nasarpur to Hālā Havēli.
8. Sāngrowāh . .	...	1	On the old postal road from Haidarābād to Sakhar.
9. Ditto	Kandū . . .	1	
T. ALAHYAR-JO-TANDO.			
10. Ghalūwāh . . .	Shāhpur . .	1	
11. Ditto	Abdūla Jamāli .	1	
12. Ditto	Sumera Nizamāni.	1	On the route from Alahyar-jo-Tando to Hālā.
13. Sarafrāzwāh . .	Khokhar . .	1	On the route from Alahyar-jo-Tando to Tanda.
14. Sāngrowāh . .	Ditto . . .	1	On the route from Adam-jo-Tando to Lāl Udēro.
TAL. SHĀHDĀDPUR.			
15. Ganjbahar . . .	Pir Golo . .	1	On the postal road from Haidarābād to Rohri.
16. Shāhwāh . . .	Lāndhi . . .	1	
17. Lohāno (small) .	Timūhi . . .	1	

ANTIQUITIES.—There are in this division several places worthy of note, either on account of their own individual antiquity, or as containing ancient buildings of some architectural interest. A description of the old and ruined city of Brahminābād, situate in

Digitized by Google

the Shāhdādpur talūka of this division, will be found in another part of this Gazetteer. (*See* BRAHMINĀBĀD.) Two miles from New Hālā is the ruined town of Khudabād, once the favourite residence of the Talpur chiefs of Sindh, and where the remains of several of them rest in tombs of neat but plain construction. Thornton states that about 60 years ago it was a large town, rivalling Haidarābād in size and population, but that in 1844 not one habitable dwelling remained. The large tomb known as Fateh Ali Khān's is the only one of any note; it is in good order, and is said to have been built about 100 years ago. The foundation is of stone, but the superstructure is composed of burnt glazed brick. At Lāl Udēro, in the Hālā talūka, where several fairs for Hindūs are held during the year, is a tomb said to be 500 years old; it is always kept in good repair. At Kāmāro, in the Alahyar-jo-Tando talūka, are four tombs; two of these, called after Pir Muhammad Ashraf, were built about 40 years since, the other two are called the Pāk Sānghar tombs, and are supposed to have been erected about 52 years ago. The foundations are of stone, and the rest of burnt brick with coloured decorations. They are kept in good repair. There is another tomb at Mihon Vahyon, also in the Alahyar-jo-Tando talūka, built about 60 years ago, and in good repair. Like those just mentioned, the material is of burnt brick with a stone foundation.

Hālā, a talūka (or revenue sub-division) of the Hālā Deputy Collectorate, having 6 tappas and 71 villages, with an area of 441 square miles, and a population of 49,245 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this talūka for the five years ending 1870–71, is as follows:—

	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	65,519	78,565	80,185	93,269	1,40,882
Local	7,439	9,905	9,911	9,432	9,405
Total rupees .	72,958	88,470	90,096	1,02,701	1,50,287

Hālā (Old), a town in the Hālā talūka of the Hālā district, 2 miles north from New Hālā, and situate on the border of a large dhandh. It has road communication only with New Hālā and Khanot. It is the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār, and has a Government vernacular school. The population is 2500, of whom 1500 are Muhammadans and 1000 Hindūs; of the former, the principal tribes are Mēmons, Giranas, Sawnis, and Hālās; of the

Digitized by Google

latter, Lohānos, Sehlas, and Khetris. Their occupation is mostly agricultural. The local and transit trades are, comparatively speaking, insignificant. The chief men of note in the place are Kāzis, Mūlas, and Amils. This town is supposed to have been built about A.D. 1422 (H. 800), at a time when the Samma dynasty was ruling in Sindh, but was partially abandoned in A.D. 1800, owing, it is said, to a threatened encroachment on the town by the river Indus.

Hālā (New), formerly known under the name of Murtizābād, is the chief town in the Hālā talūka of the Hālā district, and is situate in latitude 25° 45′ N., and longitude 68° 28′ E. It is seated, as it were, on the Aliganj canal, and is distant 36 miles north from Haidarābād. Hālā has extensive road communication with other towns. It stands some distance from the high-road which runs from Haidarābād to Rohri, with which, however, it is connected by two small branches. It has, besides, roads leading from it to Ghotāno, Bhitshāh, Old Hālā, Lāl, Udēro, Shāhdādpur, and Adam-jo-Tando. The town contains numerous Government buildings, such as the Deputy Collector's bangalow, with a fine garden attached to it, a Subordinate Judge's court-house, Mūkhtiārkar's dēra, a dispensary, travellers' bangalow, dharamsāla, Government vernacular and female schools, a cattle pound (or dahk), and police lines. Hālā also possesses a municipality, established in May 1860, the revenue of which in 1870–71 amounted to 2,090 rupees, and the expenditure to 1,948 rupees. The number of inhabitants is 4700, of whom 2855 are Muhammadans, and 1845 Hindūs. Of the former the Mēmons are the most numerous. The population is mostly agricultural. Among the Hindūs, the Lohāno and Bhabra castes greatly predominate. They are all traders.

The chief persons of note residing in Hālā are Makdūms and Kāzis; of the former, Miān Makdūm Amin Muhammad is one of the most important. The trade of Hālā is chiefly in grain, such as bājri, juār, wheat, piece goods, ghi, cotton and sugar. Its value, approximately, is about 39,000 rupees. The transit trade, which consists principally of the articles above enumerated, is valued at about 70,000 rupees.

The manufactures are principally of glazed pottery, for which Hālā has long been famous. The finer kinds are made from a clay obtained from the Indus, mixed in large proportion with ground flints; the decorations are of a brilliant character, and in some cases evince considerable taste. At present vases, jars, dishes, plates, cups, saucers, tiles and other articles are largely

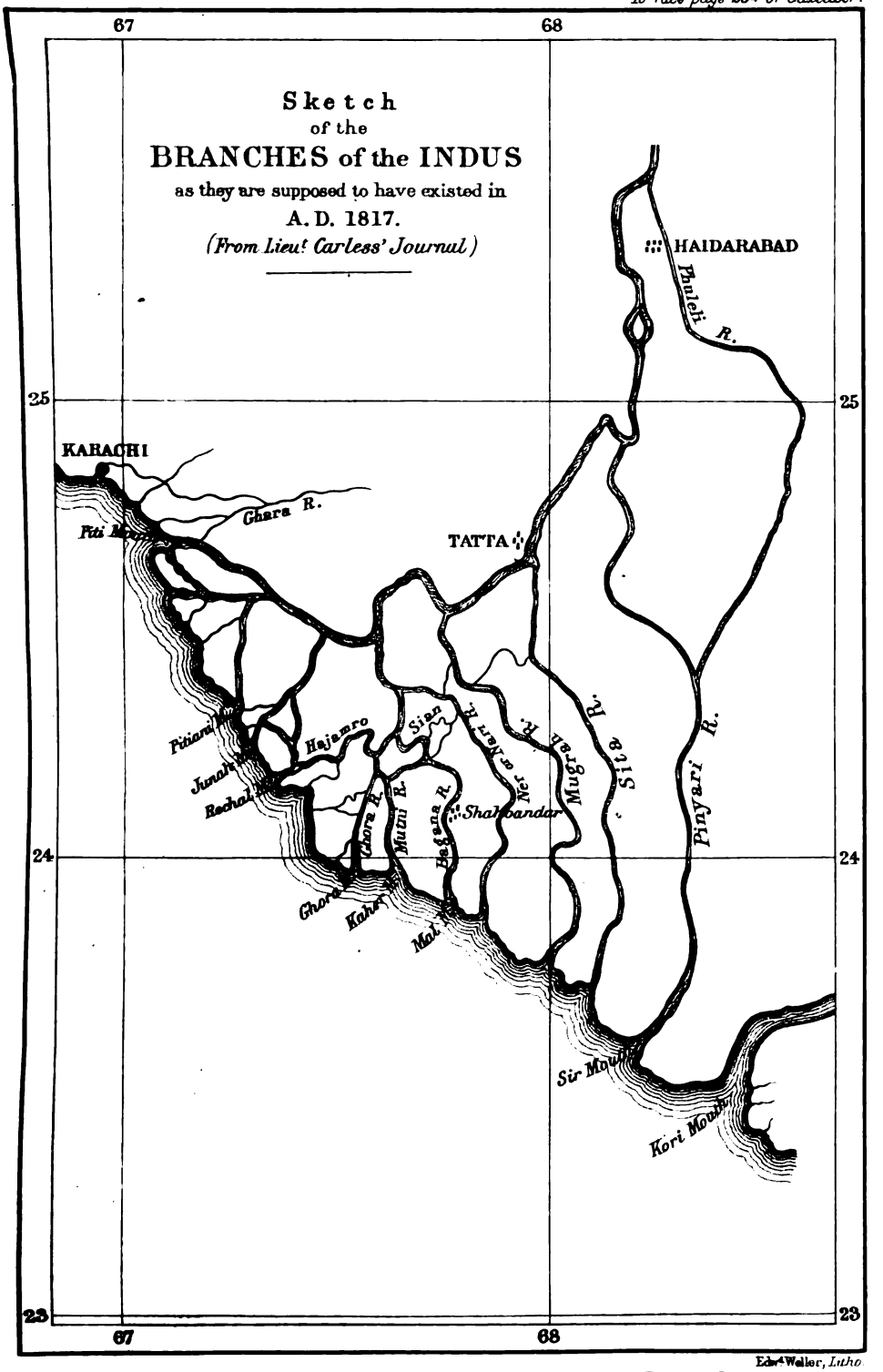
Digitized by Google

and in some places only 4 to 5 feet deep. The water which is derived from the melted snows of the Himālayan chain of mountains, whence this river takes its rise, as well as from the heavy rains falling on that and other ranges of hills, is, in that part of it flowing through Sindh, of a dirty chocolate colour, and possesses neither the lightness nor the delicious qualities ascribed to the African Nile water. Independently of the mud suspended in the Indus water, it holds in solution a small proportion of saline ingredients, principally common carbonate of soda and nitrate of potash. The amount of mud in the water is, however, much less than might be expected; near Haidarābād it amounted some years since to 4·21 per cent., but in the Hajāmro branch, near the sea, to only 0·06 per cent. The velocity of the current, as ascertained by the late Captain John Wood (previously referred to as a good authority in all matters connected with the Indus), was 7 knots per hour in the freshes, and 3 knots when the river was low, while he found in August, when the inundation was at its height, that the discharge per second was about 446,086 cubic feet, and in December (the low season) only 40,857 cubic feet. The fall from Mithankot to the sea is generally estimated to be six inches in the mile. The following table will show the temperature of the water of this river, as compared with that of the air, during eight months of the year :—

	Air.	River.		Air.	River.
	°	°		°	°
February . . .	69	64	June	101	87
March	90	78	July	95	88
April	97	81	August . . .	95	88
May	100	84	September . .	94	86

DELTA.—The delta of the Indus, through which its mouths reach the sea, covers, as might be expected from so large a river, an immense area, estimated by different authorities at from 2000 to 3000 square miles, and extends on the coast-line for quite 125 miles; much of it was surveyed by Lieutenant Carless, of the Indian navy, in 1836–37. The delta may be said to commence from the efflux of the Phulēli (a natural branch of the Indus), but the submerged portion of it is a belt fringing the sea, with an average width from the coast of 20 miles. Unlike the densely-wooded delta of the Ganges, this is nearly destitute of timber, resembling in this respect that of the Nile. It is almost level, and

Digitized by Google



Edwd Weller, Litho

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

is of alluvial soil, apparently brought down by the Indus, consisting of vegetable mould, clay and sand, which becomes hard soon after being deposited even in the channels of the river. The Indus is believed formerly to have reached the sea through eleven large mouths, but this much is known, that a little more than eighty years ago, the river was divided into two great arms, the Bhaghiār and Seta, both of which were then open and navigable for vessels of a large size; but in 1837, when the Indus was surveyed, the former was found to be quite deserted by the river. The other mouths, known to the English from a date shortly preceding the conquest of the province, were the Piti, Juna, Kūkewāri, Khēdewāri, Rechal, Hajāmro, Sir and Kori. The influence of the tide on the Indus is felt nearly up to Tatta, and the spring-tides rise, on an average, nine feet.

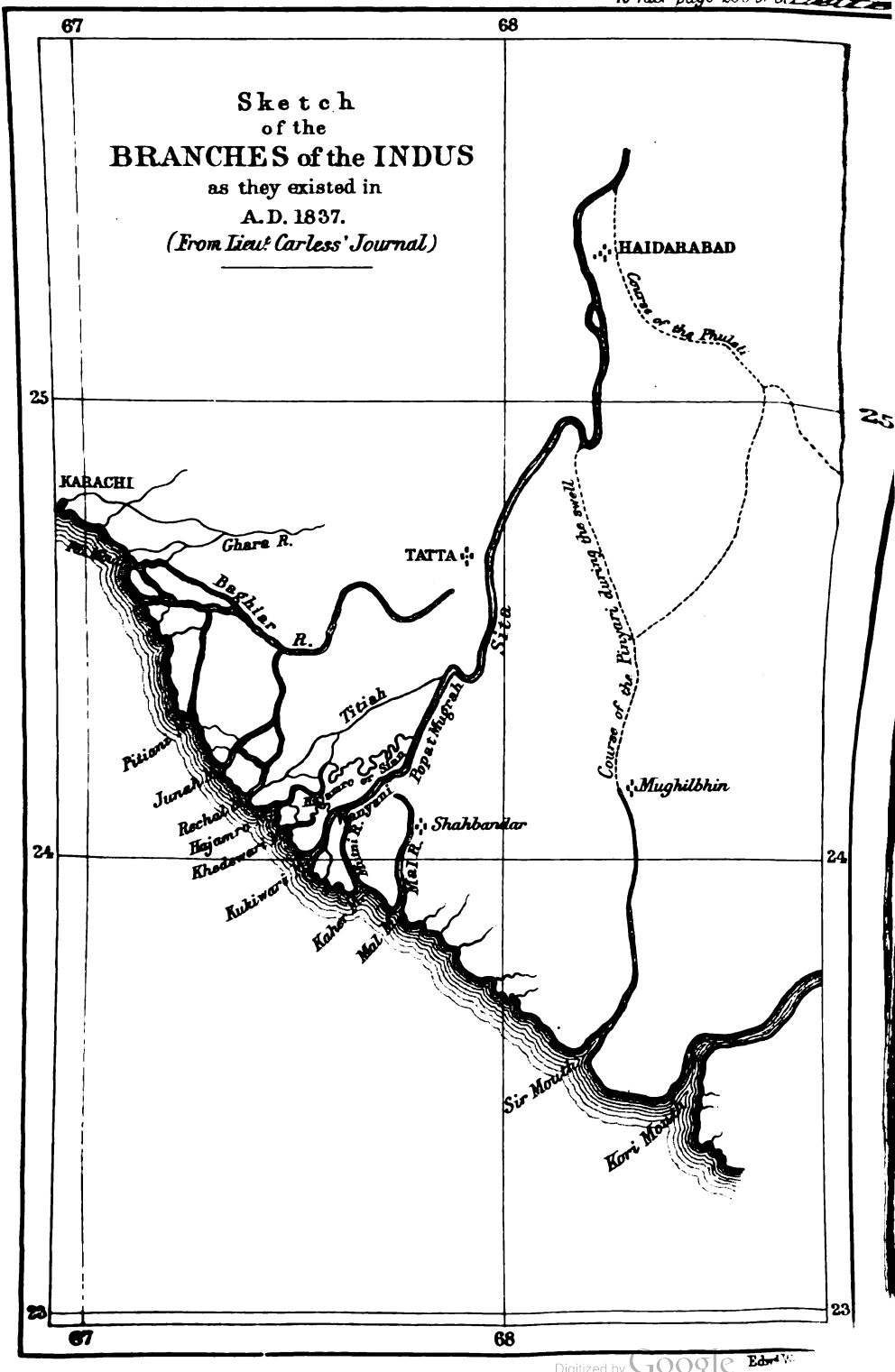
Before the great earthquake which occurred in Kachh in 1819, the town of Shāhbandar (King's port), seated on the Bagāna (or Mal), was an important naval station of the Kalhora princes, and fifteen ships of war were kept there. Vessels from seaward then entered the Rechal mouth, the only accessible entrance, and passed into the Hajāmro, through what was then the Khēdewāri creek, and thence into the Bagāna (or Mal) to Shāhbandar. This passage was closed by the earthquake, and a new mouth, the Kūkewāri, opened, which in 1837 was described as being about one mile wide at high water, but only 770 yards at low tide. It was *then* the grand embouchure for the waters of the Indus, though the navigation at the entrance was difficult and intricate, yet in 1867 this mouth was so completely blocked up with sand as to be quite unnavigable. The Khēdewāri mouth in 1837 had a depth at high tide of from 16 to 18 feet, and was then navigated for the first time by large boats, and subsequently by Government steamers. This branch left the main river 16 miles below the confluence of the Hajāmro, formerly called the Siān river. This latter (the Hajāmro) was in 1845 so small as to be only suited for the passage of small boats during the floods; since that year it has been gradually increasing in volume, has taken the place of the Khēdewāri, and is *now* the largest of the mouths by which the Indus finds its way to the sea. In shape the Hajāmro is not unlike a funnel, having its widest part near the sea. On the eastern side of the entrance is a large beacon, 95 feet high, and visible 25 miles, and two pilot-boats, well manned, are stationed inside the bar to point out its difficulties. Beacons have also been erected at the entrance of the Piti and Juna mouths, connecting the Indus with Gisri. Both these channels were at one time, before Karāchi

Digitized by Google

and Kotri were connected by railway, much used by Government steamers during the south-west monsoon. The Kori mouth of the Indus, separating Sindh from Kachh, once formed, it is supposed, the lower part of either the Phulēli river or the eastern Nārā. It is very shallow, and large boats are unable even to go up as far as Lakhpat, distant but 39 miles from the sea. The Sindh shore is low and swampy and overflowed by every tide, and this is believed to have been in a great measure brought about by the earthquake of 1819. The soil of the Indus delta is said to be far from possessing qualities which render soils in general fertile. It consists chiefly of clay, mixed more or less with sand; in the upper part of the delta clay predominates, with a stiff and plastic soil; in the lower part it is a very loose sand. It is in this latter portion of the delta that the river banks are so frequently being destroyed by the peculiar action of the stream, which, by undermining the basis, causes the upper part to slide into the river. Dr. Heddle, in his memoir on the Indus, thus describes this phenomenon :—" At a village where the steamer came to for the night, we had an opportunity of witnessing very closely the destructive effects of this action on the bank itself, on the houses of the village near it, and on the channel of the river. A large part of the bank gave way close to, but ahead of the boat about the distance of eighty yards. The extent of bank which thus suddenly tumbled into the bed of the river must have measured nearly a hundred feet in breadth from the margin of the bank, and about four times that extent in length. The noise attending its fall resembled that of a vast body of water rushing over a precipice, and the agitation of the river that followed caused the boat to roll as if in a heavy sea. Some huts nearest the bank were also precipitated, and it was with difficulty that some of the property in these was saved. On the following morning we found that the part of the river into which the bank had fallen was converted into a shoal, partly above the water, which prior to the accident had a depth of three fathoms, and the steamer in shoving off was obliged to make a considerable détour to clear the shoal. When we consider that thirteen reports, produced by similar causes, may be heard from one spot in the space of a minute, we may obtain some idea of the rapidity and extent of the destructive action in this part of the Indus."

The marshy tracts of the delta afford good pasturage for cattle, and a grass called panna (*Typha elephantina*) which grows there, by sinking to a depth of nine feet in the ground, is of great use in keeping the soil composing the river banks together: the leaves of this grass are manufactured into matting. The tamarisk and the

Digitized by Google



Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

mangrove are, it would seem, the only woods obtainable in the delta for fuel. That portion of the delta immediately above the swampy plains is the most fertile and productive, and is easily cultivated; and there are numerous canals which irrigate the grassy plains and rice grounds. The climate of the Indus delta in the winter season is cool, dry, and bracing, the thermometer ranging from 45° to 76°; the heat in the summer is excessive, and during the inundation the climate is decidedly unhealthy. The prevailing winds on the river Indus are mostly from the north and south; from April to September a southerly breeze prevails, and for the remainder of the year it is from the north: gales of wind are experienced throughout the whole line of the Indus, but they are more frequent close to the mountains than near the sea. The Sindh coast is navigated by native craft from the beginning of October to the end of March, but in February the weather is occasionally tempestuous, with strong westerly winds. The Indus begins to rise in March, attains its greatest size in August, and falls in September. The maximum height of water reached fluctuates in different seasons. At Gidū Bandar, three miles from Haidarābād, it is a little over 15 feet; at present there are gauges at both Kotri and Bakhar for noting the rise and fall of the Indus, and it is at these two places, as well as at Jhirk, that the river banks can alone be said to be permanent. The best portion of the river for navigational purposes is considered to be that from the delta to Sehwan, but from this latter place to Rohri the depth of water is irregular and uncertain. The capricious nature of the current in other parts is remarkable, and this shows itself in the frequent alterations of its navigable channels. A total change occurs at times in the direction of its entire body of water, as well as in its great partial velocity of current. Thus the town of Ghorēbāri in 1845 was seated on the Hajāmro, and was the only place of commerce at that time in the delta. In 1848—only three years afterwards—the river capriciously left it, and another spot, Kēti, had to be selected; this too was overflowed some time afterwards, rendering it necessary to build a second Kēti, a short distance from the first. *At present* the chief obstructions to navigation in the Indus, between Kashmor and the sea, are—1st, three detached rocks in the bed of the river between Tattā and Bhiman-jo-pūra, which in 1846 were eight miles inland on the left bank; 2nd, a reef of rocks stretching right across the present river channel, at a spot about four miles above the town of Jhirk, making the navigation there at the low season very difficult—it was here that the steamer "Meteor" was wrecked in January

Digitized by Google

1854; 3rd, some rocks in the river on the right bank at Pir Petāro, ten or twelve miles north of Kotri; 4th, a ledge of rocks nearly opposite Sehwan, which partially obstructed the channel in 1860, but this difficulty was removed by the river taking its course in the following year towards the left bank; 5th, the narrow channel between the island of Bakhar and the town of Rohri, where in flood the great rush of water through such a contracted pass (400 yards wide) is highly dangerous to both sailing-craft and steamers. This has to some extent been remedied by enlarging the channel between Bakhar and Sakhar, and thus lessening the velocity of the current on the Rohri side. Snags, or portions of trees washed away from the forests bordering on the river, and firmly imbedded in the sand, are serious impediments to navigation. Sometimes a large part of a forest is washed away, as was the case in 1862 with that of Kāro-bēlo, situate on the left bank, about twenty-four miles above Kotri, and with the forests of Dhārājā, Sūnda-bēlo, and Sāmtia in 1863–64–65. No less than one thousand acres of the Dhārājā forest were swept into the stream in the former year.

FISH.—On the sea-coast of the delta, sharks, saw-fish, rays and skate abound; the ringan and siri (varieties of the cod) are common, so also are the sir, cavalho, the red-snapper, gassir, begti, dangāra and būrū. Oil is obtained from several of these fish, and this is used in Karāchi by the poorer people for burning, as also for protecting the wood of their boats from the injurious effects of sea-water. A kind of sardine, the *clupea neohowii*, frequents the coast in great shoals about the month of February, and is largely consumed as an article of food. In the Indus there are numerous varieties of fish, but the finest-flavoured and the most plentiful is the "pala," one of the *Cyprinidæ*, according to Dr. Winchester, but of the *Clupeïdæ* according to Dr. F. Day. It is believed to be identical with the hilsa fish of the Ganges, and is much esteemed among the Sindhis as an article of diet. It begins to ascend the Indus from the sea about March, and continues to do so till September. The method adopted by the Mohānos, or fishermen of Sindh, in catching the "pala" is novel and peculiar. Provided with a large *chatti*, or earthen vessel having a wide aperture, together with a kind of dagger knife, and a forked pole, 15 feet or so in length, with a net attached to it, and a checkstring from the net to his girdle, the fisherman places his stomach on the aperture of the *chatti*, in such a way as to prevent any water getting inside, and paddles out into the stream. Here he thrusts his net into the water, and by means of the check-

Digitized by Google

string is at once made aware of the capture of a fish, which always swims against the current. The net is then drawn up, the "pala" killed with the knife and consigned to the chatti, and so he continues to float down the stream for a certain distance, when he lands and walks on the river bank, with all his fishing apparatus, to the spot where he first began, and again launching out into the water, proceeds with his fishing till he has secured sufficient for the day's sale or consumption.

Pala is not only largely eaten by the inhabitants living on the banks of the Indus, but is extensively dried for exportation elsewhere, thus forming an article in the trade of Sindh. Dambhro (*Labeo rohita*) and mullet of a large size are caught in the Indus; other fish are the morāko (*Cirrhina mrigala*), the gandan (*Notopterus kapirat*), khaggo, or catfish (*Rita Buchanani*), popri (*Barbus sarana*), shakūr, jerkho, and the singhāri (*Macrones aor*). Otter and turtle are numerous everywhere, and the porpoise, or "balhani," is frequently seen in different parts of the river. Alligators of the *gavial*, or long-snouted kind, abound, and water-snakes of different varieties and size are found in great numbers.

Boats.—Of the various descriptions of boats which ply on the river, the "dhūndhi," or cargo boat of Sindh, is that most commonly used on what may be termed the Lower Indus, and answers to the "zorak" as employed on the Upper Indus. The dhūndhi is a flat-bottomed boat, and is easily constructed; it is peculiar in form, and well suited, both as regards stowage of cargo and for the navigation of such a river as the Indus. Some of them are 80 feet long, and of 60 tons burthen. The bow is a broad inclined plane, at an angle of about 20° with the surface of the water; its shape is useful, as, when forced end-on against the river bank, it parries in a manner the violence of the shock. The stem is similar in form to the bow, but at double the angle with the water. The sail is large and of lateen shape, and is hoisted behind, not before, the mast. The dhūndhi is steered, though badly, with either a long curved oar, or a clumsily-arranged rudder and double tiller; when laden these vessels draw but four feet of water. The boats in Lower Sindh are generally constructed from spars obtained from the Malabar coast, and the coir and cordage come from the same quarter. The Mohāno, or Sindh boatman, builds his vessel with the wood of the country, such as ber, babūl, karil, &c.; these boats last, on an average, from seven to ten years. The "kautel," or ferry-boat of Sindh, is constructed for carrying horses, and is of great beam; it is a faster sailer than the dhūndhi.

Digitized by Google

The pala jar (or māti) and the masak (inflated hide) are frequently used by the natives in Lower and Upper Sindh when they have occasion to cross the river.

The "jamptis" were the state barges of the Mīrs of Sindh, and were large and commodious. Some of them were 120 feet in length, with a beam of 18½ feet; they had four masts, two large open cabins, and drew but two and a half feet of water; they pulled six oars, and had a crew of thirty men. These vessels were built of teak, mostly at Mughilbhīn and Karāchi. The dhūndo, though the smallest description of boat used on the Indus, is a very useful one of its class. Two men generally constitute the crew. These boats are used in the fisheries both on the Indus and its "dhandhs."

INDUS FLOTILLA.—The first steamer which appeared on the Sindh river was the "Indus," in 1835; it was an object of curiosity to the Haidarābād Mīrs, who took the opportunity of visiting it. Two steamers, the "Assyria" and "Conqueror," were employed on the Indus in 1839, the year in which Lord Keane's army landed in Sindh for the purpose of proceeding to Afghānisthān, *viâ* the Bolān pass, and two others, the "Planet" and "Satellite," took in 1843 an important part in the conquest of the province. In 1847 the Indus navy flotilla numbered ten steam-vessels (all constructed of iron), with a few flats, and these were chiefly engaged in the transport of troops, Government stores, and treasure between Karāchi and Mūltān, and at such intermediate places on the river as were found necessary. These vessels came to Gisri Bandar from up-river by one of the Delta channels; the passage they used was only discovered in 1846. The yearly expenses attendant on this navy of Sindh, from 1843 to 1847, ranged from 2¾ to 5 lakhs of rupees, but several of the steamers composing it were considered to be but imperfectly adapted for the navigation of so difficult a river as the Indus. The head-quarters of the Indus flotilla were at Kotri, where the head of the department, an officer of the Indian navy, resided with his staff. There was also a small factory at that station for effecting repairs, besides quarters and a hospital for the use of the officers and others belonging to the fleet. In 1852 a portion of the flotilla was made available for passenger and goods traffic between Karāchi and Mūltān, but down to 1860 the exigencies of the Government service interfered greatly with any regular maintenance of a bi-monthly communication between these two places. After that year two steamers were specially set apart for this work, but these being found insufficient, a third was soon after added. The time

Digitized by Google

had, however, now come when the Indian Government found it unnecessary to keep up a special naval flotilla on the Indus, and it was in consequence broken up, five of its steamers, with a number of flats or barges, being made over to another Indus flotilla, established in 1859, in conjunction with the Sindh railway then in process of construction between Karāchi and Kotri. The capital of this new company was fixed at 250,000*l.*, and the Indian Government took shares, as it were, in this scheme to the extent of the value of the vessels, and the stores and buildings it had transferred to the new flotilla. Another company, the "Oriental Inland Steam," had also commenced operations on the Indus, but the history of this company will be referred to farther on. The boats of the new Indus flotilla did not fairly begin to run in the river before the month of February 1862, at which time its fleet numbered about nine steamers and tugs, and twenty-three barges. The following table will show its strength, revenue, and other particulars connected with it, during the past 10 years—that is to say, from 1862 to 1871, inclusive:—

Year.	Number of		Aggregate Tonnage.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Length of Voyage.		Remarks.
	Steamers and Tugs.	Barges.				Up.	Down.	
				rupees.	rupees.	days.	days.	
1862	9	23	...	3,02,926	2,63,928	...	...	Two Tugs sold during the year.
1863	11	34	5,142	7,05,899	4,45,722	...	...	Four Tugs added to the fleet.
1864	12	34	5,420	10,06,536	6,31,698	22	9	
1865	11	34	5,342	8,25,726	6,60,474	22	9	
1866	11	34	5,342	7,21,725	6,22,167	18¾	10	
1867	13	42	8,528	8,59,446	6,57,566	21	10½	Three Steamers and six Barges added to the fleet. One Steamer condemned.
1868	15	46	10,150	13,17,074	7,83,058	19½	8¾	Two Steamers and four Barges added to the fleet.
1869	16	46	13,018	9,60,500	7,38,262	16	8	
1870	15	45	11,064	10,92,415	6,60,418	24	10	
1871	15	45	8,732	6,63,097	5,94,928	21½	10½	

Digitized by Google

Formerly the steamers of the Indus flotilla, when needing extensive repairs, had to proceed for that purpose to Karāchi. In 1868 the materials for a large floating dock were received from England, and these were so speedily put together in the river at Kotri, that the dock was ready for use by August 1869. Its dimensions are—length, 300 feet, width, 80 feet, and depth, 12½ feet, and it has two centrifugal pumps, worked by two high-pressure engines: its cost was 2,63,654 rupees.

The Indus flotilla establishment formerly comprised, in addition to the commanders and engineers of steamers, an agent and superintendent, with an assistant, an accountant, and foreman engineer, all of them located at Kotri, besides traffic agents at Mūltān and Sakhar, but since the amalgamation of the flotilla in 1870 with the Sindh railway, this separate establishment has been abolished, and the work of the flotilla and railway is now conducted by one staff, with its head-quarters at Lahor in the Panjāb.

Oriental Inland Steam Company.—In 1856 a company called "The Oriental Inland Steam Company," with a capital of 250,000*l.*, was formed in England for the purpose of navigating the principal rivers in India by means of powerful steamers and barges upon a peculiar plan. So far as its connection with the Indus is concerned, the company obtained from the Indian Government the concession of a yearly subsidy of 5000*l.*, provided it put on that river, for a period of ten years, two steam-trains which were to ply annually over a distance of 20,000 miles. In 1858 two steam-trains, with all the necessary apparatus and stores, were despatched from England to Karāchi, where, as also at Kotri, land was given to the company by the Indian Government for building workshops, offices, &c. During the years 1859 and 1860, one of the company's steamers was lost while proceeding over the Karāchi bar, and three others on their way out from England, and in consequence of a trial trip made on the Indus in May of the former year, it was found that the river current was too strong for the steam-train. In 1861 two other steamers belonging to the company arrived at Karāchi, and in the following year it had three steamers, with nine barges, on the river. From that time down to the year 1867, when the company hopelessly collapsed, its affairs assumed a very unfavourable appearance, and as it was unable to keep faith with the Indian Government, the yearly subsidy previously agreed to be paid to the company was in 1862 withdrawn. Much money was needlessly wasted, owing to the fruitless attempts made by the consulting engineer and managing director of the company to navigate the Satlēj river with steamers not adapted for such work. In consequence of the heavy pecu-

Digitized by Google

measures were taken to remove them; and it was proposed that, instead of leaving, as was the custom, the conservancy of the river and its banks to the Collectors of the districts through which it flowed, there should be an establishment specially organized to attend to this important duty, and that fees should be levied from all vessels plying on the river according to a certain fixed scale. The scheme ultimately resolved itself into a legislative enactment, (Bombay, Act I. of 1863), which provided for the registration of vessels and the levy of pilotage fees by an officer called the Conservator and Registrar of the River Indus, the sums so realized to be expended in removing obstructions from the river and in improving its navigation. Previously (December 1861) there had been a general pilotage establishment, consisting of two boats with six pilots and crew, stationed at the Khēdewāri and Hajāmro mouths of the Indus during the open season—that is to say, from the middle of September to the end of April. Of the pilots, two remained at Kēti, and two in each of the stationary boats, a pilotage fee of 9 pies *per ton* being levied on all vessels entering orleaving these two mouths of the Indus. During the monsoon months a similar fee was levied for the pilotage of all vessels proceeding to or from the Indus by the Gisri passage, where the services of these pilots were *then* made available. The annual registration fee on steamers and sailing craft, from 1863 up to 1867, was fixed at the rate of 4 pies per maund in burthen, but from the 1st of January, 1868, this was increased to 10 pies per maund on steamers, their barges alone being exempted. The Conservancy Department possesses two steamers and two weigh-boats on the Indus, besides a small pilotage establishment on the Hajāmro mouth of the river, and its *average* yearly cost, from 1862 down to 1870, has been about 55,000 rupees. The following table will show the receipts and disbursements of this department during the past five years, ending 1871:—

Year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
	rupees.	rupees.
1867.	56,086	61,654
1868.	60,824	60,346
1869.	49,211	70,847
1870.	56,175	56,764
1871.	52,671	64,892

One of the steamers is used as a daily ferry in conveying passengers and goods from Kotri to Gidū Bandar and back, from

Digitized by Google

DOWN-RIVER TRAFFIC.

Year.	Laden Boats, through Traffic.		Discharging Cargoes at Sakhar.		Laden Boats from Sakhar.	
	Number of Boats.	Burthen in tons.	Number of Boats.	Burthen in tons.	Number of Boats.	Burthen in Tons.
1855-56	1,188	18,786	2,210	33,125	2,288	29,214
1856-57	1,164	20,410	2,077	35,800	3,097	32,634
1857-58	60	1,307	2,440	41,583	2,189	28,404
1858-59	37	823	2,014	34,868	2,430	25,146
1859-60	348	9,282	918	16,127	978	15,546
1860-61	402	14,140	940	18,178	929	17,085
1861-62	181	10,096	479	7,694	646	11,456

The up-river and down-river traffic, including steamers, from 1862, together with other items of information in connection with it, is shown below: all returns of native craft traffic were discontinued from 1868 :—

Year.	Up-river Voyages.		Down-river Voyages.		Aggregate Tonnage.	Receipt of Fees (Act I. of 1863).
	Steamers.	Native Craft.	Steamers.	Native Craft.		
						rupees.
1862	28	1,232	28	660	65,794	19,399
1863	41	...	41	...	...	39,457
1864	77	...	77	...	...	49,996
1865	74	3,516	74	6,300	199,787	39,699
1866	68	4,846	68	6,313	218,500	44,187
1867	59	267	59	960	300,109	37,718
1868	68	no returns.	65	no returns.	20,696	41,610
1869	48	do.	49	do.	22,673	33,925
1870	54	do.	52	do.	30,222	35,902
1871	43	do.	46	do.	21,851	32,789

RIVER CONSERVANCY.—The navigation of the Indus, by both steam and sailing vessels, is attended with no small difficulty and risk, not only from the continual shifting of the navigable channels, and their occasional extreme shallowness at certain seasons of the year, but by the vessels themselves coming into contact at times with "snags," which are the trunks and arms of large trees once growing on the river banks, but which have been swept away by the stream and have become embedded more or less in the practicable channels, where they offer very serious obstacles to navigation. Owing to these combined obstructions, apprehensions began to be entertained, about the year 1860, that the communication would in some places be altogether stopped, unless prompt

Digitized by Google

measures were taken to remove them; and it was proposed that, instead of leaving, as was the custom, the conservancy of the river and its banks to the Collectors of the districts through which it flowed, there should be an establishment specially organized to attend to this important duty, and that fees should be levied from all vessels plying on the river according to a certain fixed scale. The scheme ultimately resolved itself into a legislative enactment, (Bombay, Act I. of 1863), which provided for the registration of vessels and the levy of pilotage fees by an officer called the Conservator and Registrar of the River Indus, the sums so realized to be expended in removing obstructions from the river and in improving its navigation. Previously (December 1861) there had been a general pilotage establishment, consisting of two boats with six pilots and crew, stationed at the Khēdewāri and Hajāmro mouths of the Indus during the open season—that is to say, from the middle of September to the end of April. Of the pilots, two remained at Kēti, and two in each of the stationary boats, a pilotage fee of 9 pies *per ton* being levied on all vessels entering orleaving these two mouths of the Indus. During the monsoon months a similar fee was levied for the pilotage of all vessels proceeding to or from the Indus by the Gisri passage, where the services of these pilots were *then* made available. The annual registration fee on steamers and sailing craft, from 1863 up to 1867, was fixed at the rate of 4 pies per maund in burthen, but from the 1st of January, 1868, this was increased to 10 pies per maund on steamers, their barges alone being exempted. The Conservancy Department possesses two steamers and two weigh-boats on the Indus, besides a small pilotage establishment on the Hajāmro mouth of the river, and its *average* yearly cost, from 1862 down to 1870, has been about 55,000 rupees. The following table will show the receipts and disbursements of this department during the past five years, ending 1871:—

Year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
	rupees.	rupees.
1867.	56,086	61,654
1868.	60,824	60,346
1869.	49,211	70,847
1870.	56,175	56,764
1871.	52,671	64,892

One of the steamers is used as a daily ferry in conveying passengers and goods from Kotri to Gidū Bandar and back, from

Digitized by Google

sunrise to sunset, at stated fares. The other vessels are employed in removing obstructions in the river bed; this work extends from the sea to Mūltān, a distance of 700 miles, and is attended with much trouble and difficulty, owing to the rapid changes which are continually taking place in the navigable channels. The obstructions at present to navigation on the Indus have already been stated, but it is by no means uncommon for the obstacle of one year to be altogether removed in the following one by a new caprice of the stream, though showing perhaps a fresh impediment somewhere else. The work of the Conservancy Department, which is of an arduous character, begins about the middle of October, and finishes by the end of the following April, or the beginning of May.

Jacobābād, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Frontier district of Upper Sindh, 475 square miles in area, and having 4 tappas and 24 villages, with a population of 44,041 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the past four years, ending 1870–71, is as follows:—

	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	76,981	83,554	86,761	1,40,271
Local	1,736	1,712	2,078	2,731
Total rupees	78,717	85,266	88,839	1,43,002

Jacobābād (formerly known as **Khāngarh**), the chief town and head-quarters of the large military force of the Upper Sindh Frontier district. It is situate in latitude 28° 16′ N., and longitude 68° 30′ E., and is about 180 feet above sea-level. This place owes its existence to the late General John Jacob, for many years commandant of the Sindh Horse, who in 1847, at a spot then called Khāngarh, containing a small mud fort, three Bania's shops and a well, planned the station which was subsequently called after him, Jacobābād. By his indomitable energy roads were made and trees planted, and soon the previous desolate aspect of the place became entirely changed. The town of Jacobābād is of an oblong shape, about two miles in length by one in breadth. Two irrigational canals, the Rājwāh and Būdhwāh, flow through and drain both the station and town; and another, the Makhimwāh, navigable for boats, which bring grain from the Indus, runs from the Nūrwāh into the heart of the cantonments, where it terminates in

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

a small dock. Among the principal buildings in the civil quarter of Jacobābād is the "Residency" house (General Jacob's), with its library and workshops, an immense pile, containing three very large public rooms and eight suites of apartments. In one of these are the two clocks wholly made by General Jacob himself. The other buildings in this quarter are the kacheri and the Assistant Political Superintendent's bangalow, as also a medical dispensary and a subordinate jail, of which the Mūkhtiārkar of the talūka is the *ex-officio* superintendent, and the second Mūnshi in his office the *ex-officio* jailor. The town and Sadar Bazār consist of five long parallel streets, crossed by smaller ones, and the houses are built of sun-dried brick and earth, a composition best suited to the climate. Here are to be found the civil and judicial court-houses, and the offices of the Mūkhtiārkar, Registrar, and Kotwāl. The Anglo-vernacular school—a very good one—is also in this quarter. For the accommodation of the officers attached to the large military force located at Jacobābād, there are twenty-two bangalows, surrounded by large gardens, as well as two mess-houses, and an English school which is supported chiefly by the military. The lines of the Sindh Horse and Rifle regiment extend along the edge of the parade-ground for about two miles, while on the plain beyond are the long and extensive ranges of rifle butts. Not far from these is the massive tomb of the founder of the place, who died here on the 5th December, 1858, after a residence of 18 years in the hot and trying climate of Sindh, and perhaps no juster record of his memory can be mentioned than the following:—Good roads have been made all over the country; means of irrigation have been multiplied fourfold, and everywhere on the border, life and activity, with perfect safety, exist. Where formerly all was desert solitude or murderous violence, not an armed man is now ever seen, except the soldiers and police, and person and property are everywhere perfectly protected. The population of Jacobābād, including the military camp, may be estimated at 15,000 souls, and is made up of numerous classes. There is a post-office here, subordinate to that at Shikārpur, as also an electric telegraph office and dispensary, this last is under the charge of the Civil Surgeon of Jacobābād. The following table will show the admissions into this dispensary during the years 1870 and 1871, and it may here also be mentioned that no outbreak of cholera has occurred here since 1867, when of 48 cases admitted, no less than 36 died (*see next page*).

Digitized by Google

TABLE OF THE TALUKAS, WITH THEIR TAPPAS, AREA, POPULATION, CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

Talûka.	Area in Square Miles.	Tappas.	Number of Villages.	Population.	Towns having 800 Inhabitants and upwards.
1. Tatta	1,696	1. Bijoro . . . . 2. Gārko . . . . 3. Gujo . . . . 4. Chiliā . . . . . 29 5. Sonda . . . . . 6. Shāl	...	...	1. Tatta. 2. Jhirk.
2. Mirpur Sakro . .	960	1. Mirpur . . . . . 2. Buhārā . . . . . 16 3. Bābro . . . . . 4. Ghulamulah	16	14,184	
3. Ghorēbāri . . .	1,078	1. Ghorēbāri . . . . 2. Mahr . . . . . 3. Daulatpur . . . . . 4. Kētibandar . . . . . 5. Munāro . . . . . 89 6. Bēli . . . . . 7. Bhiman . . . . . 8. Khatho . . . . . 9. Garha	...	...	1. Kēti.
	3,734		134	68,493	

Digitized by Google

GENERAL ASPECT.—The aspect of this division towards the north is hilly, with little or no cultivation, and this may also be said of a portion on its eastern side, bordering directly on the river Indus, where are the Makli hills, near which Tatta is situate, and also another range on which the town of Jhirk is built. The former are about eleven miles in direct length, with an average height of from 80 to 150 feet above the level of the surrounding country, their summits being invariably a table-land, having a breadth from half a mile to a mile and three-quarters. The Jhirk hills, which run nearly due north and south, are, on an average, about 150 feet above the level of the Indus, but there are loftier isolated spots which are not less than 400 feet in elevation. These hills, which possess numerous caverns, were known under the name of "Chappar," a word signifying a *thief*, for there was a tradition that a notorious band of robbers once used these caverns as a retreat. Close to this range are some fine lakes (or dhandhs), of which the largest are the Kinjar, near Helāia, and the Sonahri, not far distant from it; the former was once 18 miles and the latter 24 miles in circumference, taken at the highest point to which the water rises. Both these dhandhs are said at one time to have formed a single sheet of water. In the talūkas of Tatta and Sakro are numerous plains, which are used mostly as grazing grounds for cattle, though their value in this respect greatly depends on the rainfall. The right of grazing cattle on these plains is usually sold every year by auction to the highest bidder. In the southern portion of this division the country is one low, flat, alluvial plain, broken only by canals, branches of the Indus, and channel creeks. The late Dr. Heddle, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, many years ago thus described a portion of the Indus delta in this district, one that may be said to hold good at this present time:—"But the most striking peculiarity of this section is the occurrence of an annual inundation, which extends over a strip (probably along the whole coast of Sindh wherever the fresh and salt waters meet) to the breadth of five or six miles in direct distance from the line of coast. The water, which in the higher parts of the river merely elevates its level for a few feet, but never surmounts the bank or floods the country, is here elevated above the low banks of this limited strip, and produces a most important effect, not only on the vegetation of the country, but influences materially the whole economy of the inhabitants of the region, contrasted with those who occupy the more elevated parts. The phenomenon of general inundation, which is confined to this latitude, produces the extensive pasturage which clothes

Digitized by Google

the belt bordering on the sea, and feeds the large herds of cattle, principally buffaloes, which disappear as soon as you reach the country where the height of the banks prevents the occurrence of a general overflow. The only canals seen in this region are natural creek-channels, which keep up communication with the different branches near the sea, and preserve the same level as the ocean. It is deprived of the vegetable feature which characterises the rest of Sindh, for the tamarisk does not grow here, or is very scarce, and where the southern limit of this plant commences, the general inundation ceases to prevail."

HYDROGRAPHY.—Much of the southern or delta portion of this district is intersected by numerous creeks or branches of the Indus, six of the old mouths of this river, viz., the Piti, Juna, Rechal, Hajāmro, Kūkewāri, and Khēdewāri, besides the Ghāro creek, being in this division. This last, which is so called from the town of that name near which it flows, falls into a long creek opening into the sea about ten miles east of Karāchi. It is navigable for native boats of about 10 kharars (or between 7 and 8 tons) burthen, at high tides, but not beyond the town of Ghāro. These boats mostly come from Karāchi. The mouth of this creek is in latitude 24° 45′ N., and longitude 67° 10′ E. The number of canals in the Jhirk Deputy Collectorate, large and small, is 49, and of these 18 are main-feeders. The largest of these canals are the Baghār, or Bhaghiār, Kalri, Ūchto and Siān, but the first and the two latter may be considered rather as natural branches of the Indus than as canals.

The Baghār (meaning the *destroyer*) is the western branch of the Indus, diverging a little to the south of the town of Tatta, and having numerous branches or offshoots from it. It is said to have been in A.D. 1699 a very great stream, navigable as far as Lahori-bandar (then the principal port of Sindh, and at the close of the last century the seat of an English factory), 20 miles from the mouth, for vessels of 200 tons; afterwards it resolved itself into four branches, entering the sea by the Piti, Pitiāni, Juna and Rechal mouths. In 1840, owing to the existence of a sand-bank across the channel at the place of divergence, it had scarcely, except during the inundation season, any water in it.

The Ūchto (or Hajāmro), another branch of the Indus, had of late become greatly enlarged in volume, and it seemed not improbable that it would soon become the main stream, as the old bed was nearly dry, and fordable in many places; but in the inundation season of 1871 a breach occurred in the Ūchto, by which it became connected with the old river through a channel

Digitized by Google

now known as the Kalandri. The two rivers are, in fact, at present less than a quarter of a mile distant from each other, and the consequence of this breach has been an increased flow of water in the bed of the old stream. The Siān river, or branch of the Indus, is simply the upper half of the Hajāmro from its point of junction to Ghorēbāri, a distance of over twenty miles, and derives its name, which is merely a local one, from the district through which it flows. The Hajāmro branch of the river, the sea-mouth of which is in latitude 24° 10′ N., and longitude 67° 28′ E., is an offshoot of the Sitā, or great eastern channel of the Indus. In 1831 it was navigable for boats from the sea to its entrance into the Sitā, and it was up this branch that Captain (afterwards Sir Alexander) Burnes and his party in that year passed on their way to the Panjāb. In 1839 the British troops, marching from Bombay to Afghānisthān, ascended the Hajāmro branch and landed at Vikar (another name for Ghorēbāri), but in that same year it was closed by a change in its channel caused by the violence of the current. Again, in 1845, the Hajāmro was so small as to preclude even small boats from passing up, except during the season of inundation; but from that time it began to increase in volume, and at present it is perhaps the largest *embouchure* of the Indus. The entrance from seaward is very wide, but it narrows quickly as it recedes from the sea. There is a beacon, 95 feet high, at the eastern side of the entrance, which can be seen from a distance of 25 miles, and two Government pilot-boats, well manned, are also stationed there inside the bar. Other branches of the Indus, which formerly led its waters into the sea through the delta of this district, were the Piti, Juna, Kukewāri, and Khēdewāri, now all unnavigable for large boats, but a description of these will be found in a notice of the river. (*See* INDUS.) The following is a list of the canals of this division, with their length, cost of clearance, revenue, &c. (*see next page*).

Digitized by Google

LIST OF THE CANALS OF THE JHIRK DIVISION, WITH THEIR LENGTH, COST OF CLEARANCE, REVENUE, ETC.

Name of Canal.	Length in miles.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for five years, ending 1870–71.	Average Annual Revenue for five years, ending 1870–71.	Remarks.
		feet.	rupees.	rupees.	
1. Sāpāh	2	11	328	384	Is a main-feeder; taps the Indus in the Shāl tappa, through which it flows.
2. Khairwāh	1	6	57	182	A branch of the Sāpāh.
3. Chhandan	2	...	...	122	Main-feeder; taps the Indus in the Shāl tappa, through which it flows.
4. Jāmwāh	4	10	228	1,070	Main-feeder; taps the Indus in the Sonda tappa, through which it also flows.
5. Hājiwāh	6	11	384	1,447	Ditto.
6. Saltānwāh	2	7	150	110	Ditto.
7. Ali-bahar	6	13	415	1,590	Ditto.
8. Ghāri	3	6	67	197	A branch of the Ali-bahar.
9. Gidarwāh	4	12	262	1,326	Main-feeder; taps the Indus in the Sonda tappa, which it waters.
10. Khatiān	4	9	133	1,407	Main-feeder; taps the Indus in the Chiliā tappa, which it irrigates.
11. Kalri	50	40	2,280	10,069	Main-feeder; taps the Indus in the Chiliā tappa, flows through Gūjo and Chiliā tappas, tailing off in the former.
12. Nāri Chhachh . . .	2	30	190	302	Branch of the Kalri.
13. Sadā Bahār	3	7	108	523	Ditto.
14. Alahkhai (old) . . .	12	18	452	1,577	Ditto.
15. Jāmwāh	4	9	198	2,647	Ditto.
16. Ghār Kalān	3	25	169	443	Ditto.
17. Alahkhai (new) . .	3	...	...	593	Ditto.
18. Ghār Sonaki . . .	2	...	...	291	Ditto.
19. Ghār Masān . . .	5	10	124	1,415	Ditto.
20. Ghār Māchi . . .	5	10	115	1,905	Ditto.
21. Lundi	2	...	...	128	Ditto.
22. Khānāh	9	20	863	3,210	Ditto.
23. Jāmwāh	7	9	258	3,067	Ditto.

Digitized by Google

24. Bhaghiār (or Baghār) .	56	...	98	27,317	Main-feeder and branch of the Indus, which it taps in the Garko tappa, watering that and the Bijoro tappa, and tailing off in the Sākro talūka.
25. Sonaki	5	10	265	739	Branch of the Bhaghiār.
26. Jāmwāh	5	9	135	448	Ditto.
27. Nasir	9	13	380	1,259	Ditto.
28. Khatiwāh	7	8	291	846	Ditto.
29. Rājwāh (1)	5	...	...	7	Ditto.
30. Ghār Jhagi	3	10	205	721	Ditto.
31. Rājwāh (2)	2	15	290	230	Ditto.
32. Malka	4	9	256	1,698	Ditto.
33. Dorwāh } 34. Daro }	5	8	283	900	Ditto.
35. Ladia	5	8	372	1,363	Ditto.
36. Jhor	7	12	325	698	Ditto.
37. Ghār-bahārki . . .	3	12	275	1,083	Ditto.
38. Mirwāh Kalān . . .	9	14	856	3,688	Main-feeder ; taps the Indus in Garko tappa, which it irrigates.
39. Nāri Chhachh . . .	2	11	90	...	Main-feeder ; taps the Indus in Bhiman tappa, which it irrigates.
40. Ghār-marah . . .	6	16	325	1,597	Branch of the Nāri Chhachh.
41. Nāri Gulēl	1	10	85	950	Main-feeder ; taps Indus in Bhiman tappa, which it waters.
42. Siāthri (or Badalshāh)	2	9	173	579	Ditto.
43. Nasirwāh	8	18	686	2,289	Main-feeder ; taps the Indus in the Bhiman tappa, and waters that and the Mahr tappas.
44. Ūchto	34	...	...	47,065	A natural branch of the Indus, and another name for the Hajāmro. Floods from this canal occur in the Ghorēbāri talūka ; it waters the Daulatpur, Mahr, Garha, Khatho, Ghorēbāri, Munaro, and Kēti-bandar tappas.
45. Mākri	4	...	245	2,965	Branch of the Uchto.
46. Khanāni	3	...	...	1,559	Ditto.
47. Khatho	3	13	125	2,356	Ditto.
48. Siān	27	...	170	4,287	Natural branch of the Indus ; waters the Daulatpur tappa, and tails off there.
49. Ghoro	4	...	...	19	Main-feeder ; taps the Indus near the village of Pir Kanjrio in Ghorēbāri tappa, which it waters.

Digitized by Google

There are thus about 360 miles of canals in this division, natural and artificial, the average annual cost of clearance of which is 12,102 rupees, and the average revenue 135,462 rupees. These canals are cleared at the expense of the Government, the work being given out on contract in the cold season at so many hundred cubic feet the rupee. This work, though supervised by the Executive Engineer of the Karāchi Collectorate and his subordinate establishment, is carried out by the Deputy Collector of the division and his subordinates. The Zamindāri canals in the three talūkas are very numerous (1321), but at the same time very small. There are upwards of 600 alone in the Ghorēbāri talūka.

TORRENTS AND FLOODS.—Torrents (or *nais*, as they are locally called), from the hilly part of this division and of Kohisthān, are frequent after heavy showers of rain. They are at times very destructive, the water often rising suddenly and carrying away with it any sheep or cattle that may be feeding near the course it takes. The railway running from Karāchi to Kotri, which passes across the line of these torrents, has at times and in various places suffered very heavy damage from the effects of the great body of water brought down so suddenly from the hill country. The following is a list of the chief torrents (or *nais*) which visit this division :—

1. Dābēji.
2. Khārisir.
3. Jungshāi.
4. Dhāng
5. Udh
6. Roriāri

} all these fall into the Kinjhār dhandh.

7. Dhoro Lorio
8. Sūrji

} fall into the Sonahri dhandh.

9. Chhataji, falls into the Hālaji dhandh.
10. Bāran, falls into the Indus.
11. Māhēti.

The floods resulting in the low lands from these hill torrents are often productive of much damage. In the Tatta talūka, in 1869, the two large dhandhs—the Kinjhar and Sonahri—were filled to overflowing, by which the entire rice cultivation in the vicinity was destroyed. The Tankan tract in this talūka is also occasionally flooded by the Indus. Certain tracts of land in the Ghorēbāri talūka are in a similar manner affected by the sudden rising of this river and its branches. The localities most usually flooded from this cause are the following :—

1. Matā, flooded by the Nasirwāh canal.
2. Būkarāni, ,, Indus.
3. Babralo ,, Ūchto.
4. Maliri. ,, ,,
5. Nena, flooded by the Ūchto.
6. Juho, ,, ,,
7. Ūchto, ,, ,,
8. Siān, ,, Siān.

Digitized by Google

In the Mirpur Sākro talūka, a tract known as Dumāni is frequently flooded by the Kalri canal.

DHANDHS.—The largest dhandhs (or lakes) in this division are the Kinjhar and Sonahri, both in the Tatta talūka, situate among the Jhirk hills. The former is close to Helāia, and is fed, as previously mentioned, mostly from three *nais*—or hill torrents; the latter is not far distant from the Kinjhar, and is also fed by two other torrents. The Sonahri-ke-dhandh is spoken of as having a beautiful appearance, the water being clear and deep, with a hard and gravelly bed, and but few reeds or bushes seen in it. Both these dhandhs, which are said to have been formerly one large sheet of water, abound in fish and water-fowl of various kinds. The Hālaji dhandh, near the village of that name in the Tatta talūka, and between Jungshāi and Tatta, is another fine sheet of water, also fed by hill torrents, but its size is chiefly regulated by the amount of rainfall. There are numerous smaller dhandhs, as well as marshes, in the Ghorēbāri and Mirpur Sākro talūkas, the latter being numerous in the delta portion of these two districts, so much of it being included in them.

CLIMATE.—The climate of this division, owing to its great area and local peculiarities, varies to some extent in different places. Thus the climate of that part of the Jhirk district lying in the Indus delta is, in the winter season, said to be cool, dry and bracing, the temperature ranging from 45° to 76° F.; but during the summer, though within the influence of the south-west monsoon winds, which blow very strong for several months together, the heat is excessive, and less rain falls than might be expected. During the inundation season the climate is unhealthy, agues, fevers and dysentery being then very prevalent; and it has been noticed that those of the inhabitants who reside constantly in the delta have an appearance of premature old age, which may, without doubt, be attributed mainly to the effect of these diseases. Again, at Jhirk and in its vicinity the climate is considered to be more favourable to health than it is in other parts of the district near the river in Lower Sindh, and when fever does prevail, it does not appear to be attended with dropsy or spleen, which is so common in other parts of Sindh. Sir Charles Napier, when Governor of Sindh, was so pleased with the healthy situation of the town of Jhirk, that he is reported to have regretted not having chosen it as a site for barracks for European troops, instead of Haidarābād. But it is very different in the town of Tatta and its neighbourhood, which is notoriously unhealthy at the time when the inundation waters begin to subside. These, after swamping

Digitized by Google

the country all round Tatta and the Makli range of hills, and extending as far westward as Ghāro, produce those terrible aguish fevers from which but few of the inhabitants escape from the month of October to about the middle of December. It will be interesting here to note the observations taken of the climate of this part of the district in 1839 by Dr. Winchester, of the Bombay army, at a time when a British force was encamped, in the first instance on the alluvial plain, but afterwards on the table-land of the Makli range near the town of Tatta. These observations extend, unfortunately, over but three months—March, April and May, but they are nevertheless valuable as a careful record of the climate thirty-three years ago.

Months.	Mean Temp.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Remarks.
March .	81° 31′	96° 8′	67° 7′	Prevailing winds, south and west ; 4·50 inches of rain fell during the month ; nights always cool.
April .	85 9	91 11	79 6	Prevailing winds, west and south-west ; no hot wind experienced, and nights almost always cool. Only a few drops of rain fell this month.
May .	88 68	90 7	86 6	Wind westerly ; rain trifling in quantity : excepting four days, the nights were almost uniformly cool.

It is necessary to mention, that in these observations the thermometer was for the first two and a half months hung up in a single-poled tent; but during the last half of the month, in the open verandah of a house, and further, that the camp was pitched in the plain till about the 20th of March, when cholera breaking out after a heavy fall of rain, it was moved to the rocky ridge, when the disease almost instantaneously ceased. Later meteorological observations taken at the dispensary at Tatta for three years, ending 1870, are herewith appended :—

Digitized by Google

Months.	Mean Daily Minimum.	Mean Daily Maximum.	Remarks.
	°	°	
January . .	54	69	There are but two seasons, the cold and hot; the former extending from the middle of October to the end of February, and the latter from March to the end of September. The hot months can again be sub-divided into the hot and dry and hot and moist seasons; the former from March to the end of May, and the hot and moist from June to September. The prevailing winds are north and north-west from November to March, and south and west during the remainder of the year.
February. .	57	75	
March . .	67	85	
April . . .	77	96	
May . . .	82	99	
June . . .	82	96	
July . . .	81	89	
August . .	79	87	
September .	78	86	
October . .	74	85	
November .	68	83	
December .	58	73	

The following table will show the temperature of the station of Jhirk, as observed at the dispensary at that town for eight years, ending 1870:—

Month.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Remarks.
	°	°	
January . .	56	73	South-west winds prevail from April to the end of September; during the remainder of the year they blow mostly from north and north-west. Dust-storms are frequent in May and June.
February. .	63	78	
March . .	71	86	
April . . .	76	94	
May . . .	83	95	
June . . .	85	96	
July . . .	84	94	
August . .	82	92	
September .	81	89	
October . .	75	88	
November .	68	81	
December .	63	78	

The temperature of Kēti does not appear to have been recorded for any consecutive number of years, but the following table will give an approximate idea of the maximum and minimum range of the thermometer at that town during eleven months of the year:—

Months.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Months.	Minimum.	Maximum.
	°	°		°	°
January. . .	57	71	July	83	88
February . .	64	75	August . . .	83	90
March . . .	72	78	September . .	80	89
April . . .	79	99	October. . .	76	84
May. . . .	87	96	November . .	62	86
June. . . .	85	95	December . .	...	...

Digitized by Google

The prevailing winds at Kēti are westerly from March to October, and easterly during the remainder of the year.

RAINFALL.—The average yearly rainfall at Kēti cannot well be estimated, as the record only dates from 1867: in that year it was 5·7 inches, but in 1868 only 2·51 inches; in 1869 the fall was extraordinarily large, being 22·69 inches. At the town of Jhirk the average yearly rainfall may be set down at between five and six inches. August and September seem to be the months in which the largest quantity of rain is gauged. At Tatta no record of the yearly rainfall was taken till 1869, when the very large quantity of 26·67 inches fell; this was, however, in the same year exceeded at Jhirk, where 31·84 inches were gauged. The year 1869 was, as regards rainfall, exceptional throughout Sindh, and it is impossible, therefore, to include it in the calculation of any general average. It is necessary to mention that, with the exception of the country about Jhirk, and a portion of the Mirpur Sākro talūka, sea-fogs prevail to a great extent throughout this division during the months of December, January, and February; so much so as to make the cultivation of wheat, which might otherwise be carried on to a considerable extent, almost an impossibility. All cereal crops suffer from these fogs during the cold season. The fall of dew is also very heavy throughout this district in the months of January, February, November and December.

PREVAILING DISEASES.—Like other parts of Sindh, the prevailing diseases in this division are fevers, which are common after the inundation season, diarrhœa, rheumatisms, and venereal diseases generally. Cholera at times visits this district with great severity. Its last appearance was in 1869. Small pox, which was formerly a disease endemic to Sindh, is much dreaded by the natives, but its ravages have of late years been somewhat checked by vaccination. The fevers which prevail in and around Tatta are thus described by Dr. Winchester:—"Quotidian, tertian and quartan intermittents all occur; and though the last is dreaded as the most difficult to cure, yet the first is the most fatal type the fever assumes. It generally commences about the period of new or full moon, with a cold fit of some hours' duration, followed by heat of skin, which in many cases continues for several days, accompanied with thirst and headache. Recoveries from a first attack of fever commonly relapse at the following spring, and continue to do so for one, two, or three months, depending on the severity of the first attack and the general constitution of the individual. Invariably, when these relapses continue for some

Digitized by Google

months, enlargement of the spleen follows—an affection seldom fatal, but which causes both men and women to become thin and look prematurely old. Besides affections of the spleen and liver, these fevers have often a fatal termination by dysentery, which is otherwise a rare disorder, and by dropsy, for which the operation of tapping is sometimes successfully performed. Independently of the fevers arising from the effects of the inundation, a remittent form of this disease occasionally attacks those of the inhabitants who are much exposed to the sun in the hot weather, preparing the ground for the crops. From description this, however, is more like a *coup de soleil* than violent remittent fever; sometimes the person is struck instantly dead; if not, unless copious epistaxis ensues, the recovery is protracted for many days."

GEOLOGY.—In a geological point of view, this division may be considered as being for the most part an alluvial deposit, except in the north-western portion, which is hilly, and where the soil is in places necessarily hard and rocky. Exception must also be taken to the Jhirk and Makli ranges of hills in the eastern part of this division, which are both distinct, and rise up abruptly from the alluvial plain around them. It is on these hills that are found those nummulitic shells of a bead shape, which are pierced there and shaped in strings of 500 at Tatta, and then sent to Hinglāj in Balochisthān. The geological features of the Makli hills have been well described by Dr. Winchester, who had an excellent opportunity of examining them closely. An extract from his interesting report on this subject is herewith supplied:—"This ridge is upwards of ten miles in length, with an average height of from eighty to one hundred and fifty feet above the level of the surrounding country, having its summit invariably a table-land, varying in breadth from half a mile to a mile and three-quarters. The geological structure of this ridge is peculiar, and as such deserves to be described. Rising abruptly, and without any indication of the stone below, it forms a singular feature. It is composed of conglomerated and brecciated masses of limestone, resting on a calcareous base, forming a broad line or belt across the plain. Its ascent is easy and shelving, and is composed of a friable calcareous sandstone, much mixed with fossil shells. Nearing the summit, this stone disappears, and is lost in the general base or ground on which is superimposed the main structure of the rock—an aggregate of angular and rounded masses, varying in size from one or two inches to a foot or two, depending on the exposure of the situation. Nearer again to the top, the whole formation is of compact cream-coloured limestone, and

Digitized by Google

beneath it a softer and more recent limestone. In studying a large and compact body of this accumulation, we find all the different smaller masses are agglutinated to each other by a thin intermediate base, presenting the appearance of numerous stones closely and firmly piled together. The whole structure, the thickness of which varies from thirty to a hundred feet, in some parts appears as if at different periods one horizontal layer had been placed above another. Ravines seldom intersect the ridge, but when they do, the structure in them corresponds to what is exhibited on the sides of the ridge, except that the softer limestone becomes gradually lost in the harder, while both rest on a general base, almost uniformly of a yellow colour, with an occasional tinge of brick-red and green, an adventitious and variable feature arising from the presence of iron in different conditions. The base contains a very large proportion of lime, by which it is easily distinguished from the plastic clay of the neighbouring alluvial soil. The latter possesses nothing like a stratified structure, and though in many places it has some degree of hardness, yet it is most generally so very frangible as to crumble into coarse powder on being handled. The first or most recent limestone, superincumbent on this base, is composed entirely of rounded masses of a dull white cretaceous limestone, the newest formation of the whole of that series. Throughout it are no fossils, nor is it mixed with any foreign matters, being a very pure carbonate of lime, in thickness varying from ten to forty feet, and invariably underneath the harder and older limestone breccia, which is a compact cream-coloured limestone, mixed with occasional rounded and angular masses of a calcareo-silicious sandstone, which latter, when tested by acids, effervesces with difficulty and does not burn into friable lime. The above-named cream-coloured limestone breccia is very hard, yielding with difficulty to the knife. Its structure is crystalline, with a conchoidal fracture and flinty lustre. In some masses, in consequence of a common polarity of the crystals, it assumes an imperfect and schistose structure, and at first, on superficial inspection, appears to contain mica, which it does not. Sulphuric acid rapidly disengages its carbonic acid gas, and a considerable quantity of magnesia is one of its component parts. Every mass of this limestone has numerous rounded, and often concretionary, grains of quartz and limestone disseminated throughout its structure; spherical and spheroidal nodules, composed of concentric coats, harder than the rock that includes them, in many portions so numerous as to give a highly oolitic appearance to the stone, also exist.

Digitized by Google

"Seldom irregular, and by an easy descent in some parts, this ridge slopes down to the plain beneath. The surface of the ridge is very flat and even, having a loamy soil, in most places thin, but in others of considerable depth, so as to be capable of cultivation. It is covered with small pieces of stone, and grains of limestone and quartz, resembling a common pea-seed in colour and size, similar to those found imbedded in the formation as before stated; others, rolled up into rounded and oval shapes, unite with the loam, and give a firmness to the ground, rendering many portions of it like a hard gravel bed. This necessarily prevents all accumulation of water on its surface; heavy rain must rapidly run off into the plain below, or into small hollows which occasionally occur, deepened purposely to retain the rain-water. Milk-bush, a few stunted babūl-trees and thorny shrubs are the only vegetation the soil permits; and as these are being rapidly removed, will soon present a barren aspect in the immediate vicinity of the camp, which is so very desirable as regards the health of troops."

Dr. Heddle also, in his excellent memoir on the river Indus, describes the soil of the delta as consisting in the upper part of that tract mostly of clay, whereby a stability is given to the river bank greater than that observed in the lower part near the sea, where it is composed of a very loose soil; to which latter circumstance he mainly attributes the sudden deviations of the course of the Indus, which take place in this region to so great and wonderful an extent. The same authority thus writes of the Jhirk range of hills in this division:—"We then reach the point near Helāia where the subjacent formation outcrops, or appears on the surface, and not only forms the bed, and partly the bank of the river, but is elevated into a chain of low sandstone hills, which runs between Helāia and Rāja-jo-got, performing the useful office of putting a stop to the frequent changes in the direction of the channel which is observed in the district immediately below that in which this kind of formation is met with. The rock underlying the alluvial soil, which is first seen near the river at Helāia, consists of a clayey sandstone, being very deeply coloured with iron, and presenting those varied hues of red, yellow and white which mark the description called the variegated, or new red sandstone. In the inferior part of the mass, the rock is deficient in hardness, and almost assumes the consistence of clay, but towards the summit it passes into a hard sandstone, which takes a horizontal position, and gives the hills which it forms a tabular shape. This form is altered into the rounded by the action of weathering, by which, the inferior softer parts being first removed,

Digitized by Google

the tabular stratum forming the summit loses support and fractures, slipping down the sides of the hills in large flat masses or slabs, which are sometimes even pushed into the river. These hills, which by this action are deprived of the harder tabular summit, always present the rounded or conical top. The most elevated do not exceed two or three hundred feet. These hills are of great importance, for besides furnishing stones in a country where such materials are rare, the rock contains, imbedded or loose, an abundance of iron ore in the form of brown hematite, from which that useful metal is obtained." There are some valuable quarries of stone close to Jungshāi, which are worked by the Sindh Railway authorities, who have a station at that village. Excellent stone is also found on the Jhirk range of hills previously referred to, and stone rollers are manufactured at the town of that name for the Government. The local names of some of the soils in this district are:—1, Wariāsi, or a sandy soil; 2, Kalrāthi, or salt soil; and 3, Chhabrate, or a soil in which the *chhabara*, a kind of grass, is found.

ANIMALS.—The wild animals found in this district are the hyena, lynx, leopard and tiger-cat, but these are not numerous. The wolf, jackal, fox and wild-hog are more common, and the hog-deer (or pahra) and hares are abundant. The jackal is very ravenous, and, in company with others, has been known to attack man. In the hilly portion of this division are found ibex, gad (the wild sheep of Sindh), and the chinkara, or ravine antelope. Among birds, are water-fowl of various kinds, which frequent the rivers and swamps near the sea-coast, as well as the large *dhandhs*, or lakes, in immense flocks. They comprise many varieties of the wild-duck, geese (among these the *kulam*), pelicans, flamingoes, spoonbills, storks, cranes, royal and grey curlew, herons, snipes, &c., all of which are found in the delta. The Egyptian "ibis," too, is common. The kulam appears in the winter months, both in wet and dry places. In the more northern and drier portions of this district are to be seen the ubāra (or *tilūr*), a kind of bustard, partridge, quail and plover. Varieties of the *Saxicolæ*, or stone-chat warblers, are numerous, and of these the *Saxicola aurita* is perhaps the most beautiful bird, as regards plumage, to be seen in Sindh. The falcon, owl, crow, parrot and dove are also met with. Of reptiles, there is the alligator—the "gavial," or long-snouted species, frequenting the river Indus and the creeks generally in the delta. Snakes, scorpions and centipedes are numerous; of the former some are venomous, and most of the deaths from snake-bite in this division are attributed to the cobra, or nāg. Water-

Digitized by Google

snakes of a large size, as also otters, and turtle abound in the delta streams. It is, at the same time, satisfactory to know that the mungūs, the inveterate enemy of the snake, is to be found nearly all over this district. A field rat, in size much smaller than the house rat, and having a bushy tail, unfortunately abounds, and at times does incredible mischief to the crops. They construct regular granaries under ground, and the cultivator, when grain is scarce, often digs down to possess himself of the hidden store secreted by the field rat. Among insects, the mosquito and sand-fly (genus *Anthrax*) are numerous and very troublesome when the weather is moist. Ants of different kinds are met with, but are said to be less numerous in Sindh than in other parts of India. Of domestic animals, the camel (*Camelus dromedarius*, or one-humped variety) takes the first rank as a beast of burden. Close to the sea-coast they are scarce, but in the upper part of the delta droves of forty or fifty are frequently seen. The delta-bred camel is smaller and lighter in limb than his Arabian congener, and, being better fed, is a much finer-looking animal. The Karmati tribe breed a valuable description of camel in this division—one which in pace and hardiness is said to vie with that bred in the Thar and Pārkar district. Horses of a diminutive size, but hardy in constitution, are met with, but no attention seems to be given to their breeding. The ass, though smaller than that generally seen in India, carries a much greater load than the latter; the ox, buffalo, sheep (of which there is the thick-tailed variety called *dumba*) and goat are equal in size to those in the countries beyond the Indus. The dogs in the delta are large, and so ferocious that it is dangerous for a stranger to approach them. The domestic fowl is common all over this district, the variety having black bones and skin being that most frequently found in the delta. The Karāchi markets are largely supplied with beef and poultry from the Sākro and Ghorēbāri talūkas of the Jhirk division.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.—Of the vegetable productions of this district rice is the chief, and it may safely be said to form five-sixths of the entire produce of the Sākro and Ghorēbāri talūkas. In the Tatta talūka, besides rice, bājri, juār, nagli (or nachni, *Eleusine coracana*), mung (*Phaseolus mungo*), oil-seeds, tobacco, wheat, cotton, jambo (*Eruca sativa*), matar (*Lathyrus sativus*), grain, urad (*Phaseolus radiatus*), and other dry grains are grown, some of them extensively. Sugar-cane is cultivated mostly along the banks of the Indus, the Baghār and Siān, and also in the vicinity of those *dhandhs* which retain water during the greater part of the year. Wheat and barley are not largely raised in any

Digitized by Google

of the talūkas of this division, owing to the prevalence of sea-fogs, which exercise a very deleterious effect on these crops. The fruits are few, and their cultivation is confined mostly to the gardens in and around the large towns of the division, such as Jhirk and Tatta. They consist of the mango, ber, apple, date, fig, plantain, pomegranate, tamarind, and a few others. Among the different woods growing in the delta portion of this district is the tewar (*Sonneratia acida*), which Dr. Heddle found to answer very well as a fuel for steamers: it grows near salt creeks. Other maritime plants, such as the chawar (*Ogeceras majus*), and two species of kaudel (rhizophora), are also common to this locality, and it is said that enormous supplies have been drawn from the coasts of Sindh for perhaps centuries, without causing any sensible diminution. It is worthy of note that the honey, which is one of the natural productions of the neighbourhood of the Hajāmro river, is made by bees which feed upon and attach their combs to the maritime plants just mentioned, particularly to the *ogeceras*. This honey is superior to any procurable in the west of India, being solid, perfectly crystallized, white, and well-flavoured. No particular care is taken in rearing the bees. Among the grasses is the pana, or pan (*Typha elephantina*), a most important production of the delta. Dr. Heddle thus speaks of it in his interesting memoir on the Indus:—"After passing the northern limit of this river section (Bana and Siāṇ), scarcely a single individual of this interesting species is to be found; the same remark may be made of the southern, or lower limit, for till you enter the most southerly of the above sections the plant is also scarce. On the banks of the Bana and Siān it overgrows the whole surface for a considerable distance from the margin, until its extension inland from the river is purposely checked by the cultivator, over whose fields it would otherwise spread and become a weed. Confined, however, to a belt of a certain breadth along the bank, the pana, by means of its long, tortuous and strong roots, sinking to the depth of nine feet from the surface into the soil, which it thus holds together, endows the bank with a degree of firmness that prevents that perpetual falling in which forms so inconvenient a feature of the banks on the northern sections of the Indus immediately adjoining these. In appearance the pana, with its long sword-like leaf, has some resemblance to the flag. The roots—or rather the underground stems—in penetrating into the soil, take a very crooked course, and at short intervals throw off lateral branches, which extend to a great distance horizontally, and push up fresh shoots which appear on the surface springing up like inde-

Digitized by Google

pendent plants. In this way one individual may occupy an area of several roods. The natives of the district where this plant grows are well aware of the services rendered by it, for, in collecting the leaves, which they manufacture into matting, they cut the plant close to the soil, but do not attempt to disturb the roots, the uses of which they know how to appreciate. The dried leaves, from their cellular structure, contain much air, and this property is taken advantage of by the native, who ties them into bundles which serve as bladders, to support him when swimming across the river. The leaves are likewise used as floats by the fishermen for their nets." It may also be noticed that from the pollen of the pana is made the Būr (or Būri, or Būrātu), which is much eaten by the natives. The Government forests in this division are six in number, one of them, the Virān, being of great size. The principal tree in them is the babūl (*Acacia Arabica*). The following is a list of these forests, with their area and the revenue for the year 1870–71 :—

Forest.	Area.	Revenue for 1870–71.	Remarks.
	E. acres.	rupees.	
1. Virān . .	8,750	1,659	Planted about A.D. 1800, by H.H. Muhammad Khān Talpur.
2. Sonda . .	2,823	979	Planted about A.D. 1795, by H.H. Muhammad Khān Talpur.
3. Helāia . .	4,940	708	Planted about A.D. 1828, by H.H. Nūr Muhammad Khān.
4. Lalang . .	1,953	1,347	Planted about A.D. 1802, by H.H. Karam Ali Khān.
5. Shahlanka .	4,962	524	Planted about A.D. 1805, by H.H. Murād Ali Khān.
6. Garko . .	3,844	535	Planted about A.D. 1802, by H.H. Murād Ali Khān.
Totals .	27,272	5,752	

The revenue from these forests is made up mostly from grazing fees, sale of firewood, babūl pods, charcoal, and cultivation of land within forest limits. These forests comprise the tappa of Virān, which is in charge of a Tappēdār of the Forest Department, who, with a subordinate establishment of rakhas, or foresters, at an aggregate annual cost of 1080 rupees to the Government, looks after these forests, and is himself controlled by an Inspector, whose duty it is to supervise a certain number of such tappas.

FISHERIES.—The fisheries in this division extend not only to the Indus, but to the *dhandhs* as well. The fish principally caught

Digitized by Google

are pala (the hilsa of the Ganges), dhambro, khaggo, gandan, jērkho, gangat (prawns), goj (eels), saugan, popri, and singari. The *balhani*, a kind of porpoise, is also caught in the Indus. The right of fishing is sold yearly by auction to the highest bidder, the revenue so derived by the Government being considerable, and ranging at times from 5000 to 6000 rupees annually. This amount is included in the local revenue. The following is a list of the fisheries in this district, with the annual revenue paid on them to Government :—

Talūka.	Name of Fishery.	Revenue derived by Government.	Total Revenue.
		rupees.	rupees.
1. Tatta . . .	Dhandh Kinjhar	460	
	,, Sonahri	400	
	,, Chhachh Daria. . .	300	
	,, Kalāl Kot	250	
	,, Hadēri	250	
	Kohiri Daria, Dūba and Dabiya	162	
	Jhol	150	
	Miscellaneous.	100	
			2,072
2. Mirpur Sākro .	Khān Molēno Shāh	350	
	Daria Bhaghiār	250	
	Dhandh Ghāro	150	
	Chhachh Saherko and Lākho .	50	
	Daria Naro	75	
	Miscellaneous.	67	
			942
3. Ghorēbāri . .	Dhandh Sūmra and Ghagh . .	200	
	,, Pāchak	50	
	Kūn Daria Baghiār	50	
	Dhandh Mahiun	50	
	Daria Ūchto	45	
	Kohiri Gahēwāri	40	
	Kūn Titiaro	40	
	Dhandh Makān Takro . . .	30	
	Daria Khēdewāri.	25	
	Several Dhoras	25	
	Miscellaneous.	244	
			799
		Total .	3,813

POPULATION.—The total population of the Jhirk division, which consists entirely of Masalmans and Hindūs, is estimated at but 68,493 souls, of whom 55,352 are of the former, and 13,141 of the latter class. There are thus but 19 souls to the square mile, but this paucity of population is partly accounted for owing to the large and, in a great measure, uninhabitable area of that portion of the Indus delta included in this division, and also to the fact

Digitized by Google

that but *one-fortieth* part of the entire area of the Jhirk Deputy Collectorate is under cultivation. It is also stated that, in the absence of any late census to prove the contrary, the population is believed to have actually diminished of late years, owing, in the first place, to a greater mortality, and secondly, to a number of the inhabitants having been driven away from those parts of the division which have been encroached upon by the branch river Ūchto; but it is not shown, however, that these people have actually left the division. The Muhammadan inhabitants, who are partly of the Suni and Shia sects, may be classed as follows :—

MUHAMMADANS.

Tribes.	Number.	Principal Sub-divisions.	Remarks.
1. Balochis .	8,686	Karmāti, Laghāri, Lashari, Rind, Choung, Khoso, Chandia, Nizamāni, Gūrgāni, Sholāni, Jalbāni, Jatoi, Biramāni, Magsi, Sehur, Khaskh, Jamāli, &c.	There are numerous subdivisions of the Karmatis, nearly 40 in all.
2. Brahūis .	40		
3. Jats . .	3,500	... ...	Are a branch of the Jats, a Hindū tribe which formerly occupied the country about the upper part of the Indus, and were converted to Islamism on the subversion of the Hindū dynasty in Sindh.
4. Maghals .	110		
5. Pathāns .	110		
6. Sindhis .	25,338	Otha, Jokia, Shoro, Mahar, Nūmria, Sūmra, Rājpoto, Koraja, Amra, Rahawa, Buti, Katiar, Larik, Lukha, Junāja, Hālā, Guba, Hingoja, Samma, Lakba, Abra, Nara, Unar, Babria, Udhar, Shekari, Koria, Gaboi, Turio, Notiar, Rathore, Khāskēli, Sutia, Samaja.	These are mostly Sammas and Sūmras; the former descendants of Sam, the son of Noh, and the latter descendants of Samra, Kamirpota, Mitopota, Budipota, and Norangpota. Sūmra is a corruption of Samra.
7. Saiyads .	1,460	Shirāzi, Shakrūr-alahi, Bokhāri, Mashēdi, Amirkhāni.	These tribes came to Sindh from various places in Asia.
8. Korēshi .	1,100	Abasi, Sidiki, Pharūki.	
9. Mohāna .	9,900	Māchi, Mirbhar.	Are fishermen.
10. Khwāja .	1,900		
11. Shēkh .	2,328		
12. Shidi and other miscellaneous tribes.	880		
Total .	55,352		

Digitized by Google

HINDŪS.

Tribes.	Number.	Principal Sub-divisions.	Remarks.
1. Brahmins .	960	Sarsūdh, Pokarna.	
2. Khetrias. .	1,710	Sahto, Panjābi.	
3. Waishia. .	8,060	Lohāno, Bhatia.	The Amils are a sub-division of the Lohāno.
4. Sudras . .	1,480	Khati, Sonaro, Sochi.	
5. Sikhs . .	565		
6. Fakirs and miscellaneous tribes.	366	Saniāsi, Thakur, Bhat, Bairāgi, Suthrio and Kachi.	
Total . .	13,141		

The chief Masalman tribes inhabiting this division are the Karmātis, Jokias, and Nūmrias. The Karmāti tribe of Balochis came originally, it is said, from Halab, on the frontiers of Persia. On their march towards Sindh they took possession of Karmat, in Mekrān, where they remained for a considerable time, and from which place they derive their name. From Karmat they gradually extended themselves towards Sindh, until finding themselves strong enough to cope with the Burē tribe, which then occupied the districts lying between Kārāchi and the Habb river, they crossed that stream and dispossessed the Burēs of their lands. After this conquest the Karmātis settled on the banks of the Malir river, whence they extended themselves into Sakro, where their chief resided in 1847, and where he obtained a Jāgir on condition that when his services might be required he should muster his tribe for the defence of Tatta. In 1847 the Karmat tribe could muster about 400 men. The Jokia tribe is of Rājpūt origin, and formerly occupied a mountainous district named Kangara, north of Shāh Bilāwal, in Balochisthān, whence, about one hundred and fifty years ago, they descended into the valley of the Habb river, and, as their numbers increased, gradually spread themselves over the lands lying between the Habb and the Malir rivers. Their first chiefs were of no celebrity; but in the reign of Ghulām Shāh Kalhora, Bijār Jokia, who was a Sepoy in the service of that prince, obtained the chieftainship and title of Jām for the following services:—The district of Sakro, including Dhārājā and Sauri Bandi, was at that time governed by a Hindū Rānā, or chief, named Arjūn, a man of great bodily strength, and possessing great influence in the delta. Ghūlam Shāh was anxious to dispossess him of his territories, but having no just pretence for attacking him, he sought to have him

Digitized by Google

assassinated. This, however, was no easy matter to accomplish, as the Rānā was noted as a brave and powerful man, and, being on his guard, he had constructed a temporary building on an island, to which he repaired every night with a few followers to sleep. Bijār Jokia, however, undertook to accomplish his destruction, and having collected about twenty resolute men of his own tribe, he and they swam over at night to the island where the Rānā reposed, and before he could recover from his surprise, made a sudden onslaught, sword in hand, and killed him and all his followers. Ghulām Shāh, hearing of this success, seized upon the Rānā's lands, appointing Bijār as Jām of the Jokia tribe, and the latter, having gained great renown by this exploit, easily obtained an acknowledgment of his supremacy from the whole tribe. Being of a restless and intriguing disposition, Jām Bijār soon contrived to involve himself in quarrels with his neighbours. The Karmātis he dispossessed of the valley of the Malir river, and, gaining a victory over the Nūmrias near the Habb river, he compelled them to move farther north, while he and his followers occupied the whole of the lands lying between the Habb and the Ghāro creek. Jām Bijār was succeeded by his son, Murād Ali, whose son, Mīr Ali, was Jām in 1847. In 1843, the Haidarābād Mīrs directed the Jām to muster his tribe, and, in conjunction with the Karmātis and Nūmrias, to occupy the town of Karāchi, and, if possible, drive the British out of their camp. The chiefs assembled their men, but the news of the victory at Miāni so damped their ardour that they did not dare to approach within forty miles of Karāchi. After the victory at Haidarābād, the Jām came in and made his *salaam*, upon which the Jāgirs he had held under the Mīrs were restored to him. The tribe of Nūmrias appeàr to have been of Rājpūt origin, as the first of the family, whose name is recorded as Esub Khān, together with his eight brothers, set forth from Rājpūtāna, and after many adventures, arrived at Kedje, in Mekrān, where they were well received by the chief of that place. After sojourning for some time at Kedje, the Nūmria (or *Nūmardi*, literally nine men) brothers assassinated the chief of the place, on account of a gross insult offered to the elder brother by the latter. In consequence of this they were compelled to leave Mekrān, proceeding to the western frontier of Sindh, where they settled and intermarried with the inhabitants of the country. In a few years they became a very numerous and powerful tribe, and gradually obtained possession of the whole of the hill country lying between the Pabb mountains and the Indus on the east and west, and between the Malir and Bāran rivers

Digitized by Google

on the north and south. For many years fierce contests were maintained between them and the Khoso tribe, but the latter were eventually driven beyond the Bāran river. This happened nearly ninety-five years ago, since which time the Nūmrias have held undisturbed possession. At the conquest of the province in 1843, Ahmad Khān was the chief of this tribe, and, in consideration of his relinquishing his claim to all the hill lands occupied by the Nūmrias, Sir Charles Napier granted him in jāgir the whole of the land which he and his people had cultivated on the hills, amounting to 2500 *bigās*. He formerly enjoyed the privilege of collecting customs and tolls on the river at Kotri, and when these were abolished he received as compensation 600 bigās of land near the village of Budhāpur. When the village of Kotri and the gardens near it were required for Government purposes, this chief readily relinquished them, receiving in exchange other gardens both above and below that town. Formerly four chiefs of the Nūmria tribe used to levy a kind of black-mail called "*mith*," on all merchandize passing between Sehwan and Karāchi, and between Karāchi and Kotri by the hill routes. The rates paid to these chiefs were three annas per camel-load between Sehwan and Karāchi, and one and a half anna between Karāchi and Kotri. In consideration of this payment, the Nūmria chiefs guaranteed the safety of the whole of the merchandize, camels and attendants, and should anything be lost, they were bound to make it good. They used to detach two or more of their followers as guides with each Kafila, who received each two rupees for the trip between Karāchi and Kotri, and four rupees each between Karāchi and Sehwan. These guides were expected to supply the travellers with all the wood and water they needed on the march.

While treating of the inhabitants of this division, it will be necessary also here to refer to the Saiyads and other people of the town of Tatta, who in 1857, at the instigation of Mr. Gibbs, Bo. C.S., formerly Judicial Assistant Commissioner in Sindh, took certain measures among themselves towards reducing the very heavy expenses which long-established usage had compelled them to incur on the ceremonies observed at births, marriages and deaths. The great falling off in the population of Tatta, during the past fifty or one hundred years, had, with much truth, been attributed to the frequent intermarriage of first and second cousins, the object being to avoid the heavy expense which, under other circumstances, would fall upon the parties interested, whereas immediate relations, by exchanging a son for a daughter, could

Digitized by Google

celebrate these unions at a comparatively small cost. In 1857 the Saiyads, at several meetings held in Tatta, agreed to conform to certain rules put forward by influential members of their body for reducing these expenses; by these rules the community was divided into three classes, and to each was appointed the expenses to be henceforth incurred at every birth, marriage, or death. Some idea may be formed of the great benefit derived by the Masalman population from this step, when it is mentioned that the cost *formerly* incurred by a member of the first class at every birth, marriage and death amounted to not less than 4,900 rupees, 6,950 rupees, and 3,550 rupees respectively. The result of this very heavy outlay was to place the great majority of the Muhammadan population of the town in inextricable debt, and reduce them, in fact, to a state of hopeless destitution. By the rules, a member of the first class has *now* to pay but 550 rupees at a birth, 1,185 at a marriage, and 320 at a funeral, the reduction for the two other classes being in a proportionate ratio. In carrying out this very beneficial measure, two Muhammadan gentlemen—one Saiyad Amīrūdin, a Mūnsif of Karāchi, and the other, Saiyad Sabar Ali Shāh, of Tatta,—exerted themselves in so praiseworthy a manner as to obtain from the Bombay Government the following rewards—to the former, a present of law-books to the value of 200 rupees; and to the latter, Persian and Arabic works to the value of 150 rupees.

CRIME:—Unlike other Sindh districts, cattle-stealing does not seem to be the most prevalent crime in that of Jhirk. Murders appear to be rare; but the comparatively small amount of crime shown in the following statistical table, extending over four years ending with 1871, may be attributed in a great measure to the sparse population in this large district, there being, as has already been stated, but 18 souls to the square mile:—

CRIMINAL.

Year.	Murders.	Hurts, Assaults, and use of Criminal Force.	Thefts.		Receiving Stolen Property.	House-breaking.	Highway Robbery.	Other Offences.
			Cattle.	Others.				
1868	...	271	30	104	14	22	...	144
1869	...	170	40	93	9	19	2	126
1870	...	160	56	106	17	18	2	107
1871	...	135	44	138	24	45	1	166

Digitized by Google

CIVIL.

Year.	Suits for Land.		Suits for Money.		Other Suits.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		rupees.		rupees.		rupees.		rupees.
1868	7	281	132	17,704	66	5,587	205	23,572
1869	2	400	103	16,408	40	1,626	145	18,434
1870	1	50	203	17,269	77	9,789	281	27,108
1871	2	522	206	14,764	96	3,732	304	19,018

ADMINISTRATION.—The chief revenue and magisterial authority in the Jhirk division is the Deputy Collector, who is also a full-power magistrate and vice-president of the various municipalities in his district; he ordinarily resides at the town of Jhirk. Under him are three Mūkhtiārkars and two Kotwals; the former, in addition to being revenue officers, have the powers of a first-class subordinate magistrate, and their head Mūnshis those of a second-class subordinate magistrate. The duties of the Kotwals—one of whom is stationed at Jhirk, and the other at Kēti—are almost entirely of a magisterial nature; they also superintend the subordinate jails at their respective stations. Under the Mūkhtiārkars, as in other Sindh districts, are a number of Tappēdārs who assist in the collection of the revenue; among their other duties is that of counting the wheels used for irrigation in their respective tappas.

CIVIL COURTS.—In civil matters, the original jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court at Kotri extends over the Tatta and Mirpur Sakro talūkas, while that of the Subordinate Court at Mirpur Bathoro, in the Shahbandar division, extends over the Ghorēbāri talūka in the Jhirk division.

CATTLE POUNDS.—There are ten cattle pounds in the Jhirk district, under the charge of Mūnshis with peons to assist them, and the proceeds are included in municipal revenue, where the town having a cattle pound has also a municipality, otherwise it is credited to local revenue: the sums annually realised from this source average about 1400 rupees.

POLICE.—The total number of police of all descriptions employed in the Jhirk division is 148, or one policeman to every 463 of the population. Forty-two of these are mounted, and the rest are foot police. The number of police posts is 27; and the force—which is a portion of that under the direct control of the

Digitized by Google

District Superintendent of Police for the Karāchi Collectorate—is distributed as follows:—

Talūka.	Mounted Police.	Foot Police.	Remarks.
1. Tatta . .	24	48	The mounted police comprise both horse and camel levies.
2. Mirpur . .	11	21	
3. Ghorēbāri .	7	37	
Total . .	42	106	

REVENUE.—The revenue of the Jhirk district, which is divided into imperial and local, is shown in the accompanying tables, under its separate heads, for the past five years, ending with 1870–71:—

I. IMPERIAL REVENUE.

Items.	Realizations in				
	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Land Tax . . .	1,51,071	1,59,606	1,68,391	1,70,630	1,64,967
Abkāri	9,117	10,570	13,347	12,570	7,150
Drugs and Opium .	3,006	3,313	3,949	3,865	7,467
Stamps	4,107	5,929	5,672	7,174	7,418
Salt	876	710	1,039	6,325	500
Postal Department .	1,288	1,570	1,948	2,291	2,509
Income (Certificate and Licence) Tax	2,266	2,113	3,988	6,495	12,702
Law and Justice .	4,852	3,406	6,568	5,307	4,357
Miscellaneous . .	2,279	4,510	3,590	4,360	3,505
Total rupees .	1,78,862	1,91,727	2,08,492	2,19,017	2,10,575

II. LOCAL REVENUE.

Items.	Realizations in				
	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Cesses on Land and Sayer Revenue	7,078	11,540	11,586	11,269	10,411
Percentage on alienated Lands	58	111	122	185	59
Cattle Pound	1,372	1,366	1,375	1,748	2,331
Ferry Fund	3,302	3,197	3,651	3,756	3,119
Fisheries	3,793	5,263	5,774	6,120	7,188
Total rupees .	15,603	21,477	22,508	23,078	23,108

Digitized by Google

As regards Abkāri revenue, the contract for the manufacture of country liquor is sold by auction yearly at the head-quarter station of each talūka. Manufactured country liquor is sold at the rate of from 12 annas to 2 rupees *per sir*.

SURVEY SETTLEMENT.—In common with the rest of Sindh, the topographical survey of this division has been completed—a portion in 1863–64, and the remainder in 1869–70. As yet no settlement has been introduced, but it is expected to be so shortly. At present lands are given out on provisional or temporary leases, under a kind of "kachha" settlement, introduced in 1865 by Mr. S. Mansfield, the then Commissioner of Sindh. These leases are intended to lapse on the introduction of the new survey settlement. Four rupees per acre may be considered as the maximum rate paid under the present system now obtaining in this district, but on small cultivation not on lease, the maximum rate may be estimated at 2 rupees *per jirēb*, or 3 rupees 3 annas 11 pies per acre; and the minimum, 8 annas *per jirēb*, or 15 annas and 6 pies per acre. The following may be taken as the rates ordinarily in force in this Deputy Collectorate on different kinds of cultivation :—

Mahkuli	4	rupees	per acre.
Charkhi	2	,,	,,
Sailābi (or Mok Rabbi) .	1·8	,,	,,
Ditto (Kharif) . . .	3	,,	,,
Barāni	1	,,	,,

The hakāba (or water-rate) is 6 pies per acre.

The tenures of this district, which are Zamindāri in principle, do not appear to differ in any marked respect from those prevailing in other parts of the province.

JĀGIRDĀRS.—The following is a list of the Jāgirdārs in this division, with the areas of their several holdings. The entire area held in Jāgir is about 96,279 acres; of this the cultivated land is barely 21,000 acres in extent, the largest portion being in the Tatta talūka. The area of culturable and un-arable land is 75,317 acres :—

Digitized by Google

Jāgirdārs.	Class.	Talūka and Village where situate.	Cultivated Land.	Cultivable and Un-arable.	Yearly Amount of Government Revenue Represented.
			acres. güntas.	acres. güntas.	r. a.
		TAL. TAṬTA.			
1. Malk Sirdar Khān	1	Jhirk and Sūf Shoro	4,300 3	3,700 15	1,275 0
2. Ditto	1	Rajo Nizamāni	29 39	240 7	100 0
3. Malk Jiand Khān	1	Khūdāi and Jhirk	...	622 17	19 0
4. Jām Bakodar Jokio	1	Dumāni	253 24	1,812 20	932 0
5. Sher Muhammad Nizamāni	1	Gūja	35 26	1,471 23	260 2
6. Ghulām Muhammad Khatiān	1	Chhato Chand	175 25	974 7	134 0
7. Mīr Ali Bakhsh	1	Jhirk	513 17	3,989 5	365 0
8. Mīr Būdho Khān	1	Manda Hālā	108 19	3,646 27	414 0
9. Ditto	1	Tanka	8 26	443 33	65 0
10. Mīr Sher Muhammad Khān	1	Sūf Shoro	10,184 37	10,819 26	2,880 0
11. Saleh Muhammad Jokio	2	Chhato Chand	126 35	766 29	125 0
12. Bahādūr Khān Laghāri	2	Tanka	51 34	579 22	156 0
13. Gūl Muhammad Khān Laghāri	2	Ditto	57 24	576 38	78 0
14. Ahmad Khān Nizamāni	2	Gūjo	77 34	1,001 22	186 6
15. Ghulām Muhammad Khān Nizamāni	2	Ditto	21 31	266 0	51 7
16. Muhammad Khān Nizamāni	3 (for life)	Rājo Nizamāni	43 35	86 31	50 0
17. Alahdād Khān Nizamāni	3	Ditto	230 0	292 14	273 0
18. Daria Khān	3	Ditto	95 10	153 16	55 0

Digitized by Google

Jāgirdārs.	Class.	Talūka and Village where situate.	Cultivated Land.	Cultivable and Unarable.	Yearly Amount of Government Revenue Represented.
			acres. gūntas.	acres. gūntas.	r. a.
		TAL. GHOREBARI.			
1. Malk Sirdar Khān	1	Bakhraro	925 0	1,766 25	2,464 0
2. Kaisar Khān Nūmria	1	Khirdoi	125 0	38 9	379 0
3. Jām Bakodar	1	Larik, Marhi, and Sunaki	363 22	1,823 37	1,933 0
4. Mīr Jān Muhammad	2	Kotri	188 10	1,953 33	405 0
5. Mahmūd Khān Nizamāni	2	Marho Argor	272 20	231 26	224 0
6. Alahdād Khān Nizamāni	2	Ditto	116 0	386 29	256 0
7. Ali Muhammad Nizamāni	2	Ditto	178 20	323 32	430 0
8. Gūl Muhammad Nizamāni	2	Ditto	139 0	363 29	65 0
9. Mīr Ali Murād Khān Talpur	3	Kotri	304 0	1,378 36	216 0
10. Gazi Khān Choung	3	Marhi	...	839 39	35 0
11. Ahmad Khān Nizamāni	3	Marhi Argor	274 20	228 9	149 0
12. Sher Muhammad Laghāri 13. Gūl Muhammad Laghāri 14. Alahdād Khān Laghāri	3	Khān	5 0	417 39	76 0
15. Chapar Khān Marhi	3	Ardh and Haiyāt Gāho	294 0	1,237 6	586 0
16. Walio Chāudio	3	Karolo	115 0	...	190 0
17. Lukman Khān Talpur	3	Hamir Lakho	202 0	444 3	76 0
18. Alabakhsh Laghāri	3	Bhiman	41 0	435 29	65 0
19. Fazūl Khān 20. Sahēb Khān 21. Muzar Khān Choung 22. **Ghulām Husain Choung**	4	Pir Amir	30 0	158 3	484 0
	4	Marhi	123 0	1,069 27	78 0

Digitized by Google

23. Sūltān Khān Laghāri	4	Khān	13 20	29 13	5 0
24. Muhammad Husain Talpur	4	Gamboli	46 6	116 20	24 0
25. Hamzo Khān Talpur			59 13		
26. Mirzo Khān Laghāri	4	Ardh	24 16	170 9	109 0
27. Ahmad Khān Khūshik	4	Gulēl	58 6	419 1	84 0
28. Shāh Bēg Marhi	4	Ditto	38 10	290 32	132 0

TAL. MIRPUR.

1. Jamāl Khān	1	Sūkhpur	129 0	12,404 19	258 0
2. Malk Murid Khān					
3. Khūdabakhsh					
4. Alibakhsh	1	Sūkhpur, Rāj Malk, Bahra, and Sonaki	284 2	4,375 33	411 10
5. Ali Muhammad					
6. Ghulām Shāh					
7. Ditto	1	Rāj Malk	202 25	4,203 34	360 0
8. Ghanwar Khān	1	Bahra and Sonaki	210 25	5,096 27	554 0
9. Rahimdād Khān					
10. Ghulām Shāh	3 (for life only)	Bahra	175 8	634 28	414 0
11. Wali Muhammad					
12. Dalel					
13. Ghulām Ali					
14. Aladino	4	Dharoj	7 34	36 13	27 0

INDIAN INSTITUTE OXFORD

Digitized by Google

The Sēri grants in this division are few, and are confined to thirteen individuals only, viz.: three in the Tatta talūka, and six and four in the Mirpur Sakro and Ghorēbāri talūkas respectively. The aggregate acreage included in these grants is only 250 acres and 21 gūntas.

MUNICIPALITIES.—There are municipal institutions in three of the towns in this division, viz.: Tatta, Jhirk, and Kēti. The receipts and disbursements of these several municipalities for three years, ending with 1870–71, are shown in the following table :—

Where situate.	Date of Establishment.	Receipts in			Disbursements in		
		1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
		rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
1. Tatta	17th Jan., 1854	7,997	7,204	8,247	6,779	10,405	8,477
2. Jhirk	13th Sept., 1855	1,503	1,637	1,730	1,149	1,924	1,425
3. Kēti .	1st Feb., 1854 .	5,913	4,949	9,199	4,637	7,072	5,203

The income of these municipalities is made up principally from town duties, market fees, proceeds under the Cattle Pound Act, house tax, produce of municipal gardens, &c. The disbursements are more particularly on account of police, conservancy, municipal establishments, lighting, money grants to dispensaries, and repairs to roads, buildings, &c.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—There are no hospitals in this division, but three medical dispensaries, situate at Jhirk, Tatta, and Kēti. The Jhirk dispensary was established in 1855, and is under the charge of a hospital assistant with a small subordinate establishment. The Jhirk municipality applies a portion of its funds towards the support of this institution, which is attended, on an average, by about 1200 out-door patients yearly. The following table will give further information on this head :—

	Total Admissions.		Casualties in		Average Daily Attendance.		Remarks.
	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	
In-door patients .	...	11	...	1	...	0·9	In 1869, fifty-one persons died from cholera.
Out-door patients .	1,173	1,117	53	3	15·2	16·1	
Total . .	1,173	1,128	53	4	15·2	17·0	

Digitized by Google

The charitable dispensary at Tatta was established in November 1866, and is under the charge of a sub-assistant surgeon, with a native medical pupil and other subordinate establishments. It is supported entirely by the Tatta municipality, its expenses during 1869–70 amounting to 1802 rupees, including the part salary of the sub-assistant to the extent of 720 rupees. The following table will give additional information respecting this dispensary. Cholera was rife in the town of Tatta during the latter end of the year 1869, which will in some degree account for the greater number of out-door patients admitted :—

	Total Admissions.		Casualties in		Average Daily Attendance.	
	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
In-door patients	26	11	2	3	2·1	1·1
Out-door patients	4,283	3,164	16	12	67·7	43·8
Total . .	4,309	3,175	18	15	69·8	44·9

The dispensary at Kēti, which was erected about 1867, consists of two rooms, one large and the other small: there is no ward for in-patients. It is under the charge of a hospital assistant, with a small subordinate establishment under him. The Kēti municipality contributes about 400 rupees annually towards the support of this dispensary.

PRISONS.—There are no large jails in the Jhirk division, but the subordinate jails, five in number, are situate at the towns of Jhirk, Tatta, Kēti, Sakro, and Kotri Alarakhia. The jails at Jhirk and Kēti are superintended respectively by the Kotwals of those towns.

EDUCATION.—Education in this division would appear to be at a very low ebb, as there are in all, both Governmental and private, but seven schools, with an attendance of 442 pupils: of these, four are Government institutions, and the remainder private. There is a Government Anglo-vernacular school at Tatta. The number of schools, &c., in each talūka is as follows (*see next page*).

Digitized by Google

Talūka.	Government Schools.		Private Schools.	
	No.	Pupils.	No.	Pupils.
1. Tatta . .	3	243	3	170
2. Ghorēbāri .	1	29	...	...
3. Mirpur Sakro	...	...	...	...
Total .	4	272	3	170

AGRICULTURE.—There would seem, as elsewhere in Sindh, to be two principal seasons for carrying on agricultural operations in this division, viz., Kharif and Rabbi; these, with the chief crops produced in each, will be found given in the following tabulated statement:—

Season.	Time when		Principal Crops produced.
	Sown.	Reaped.	
1. Kharif	April, May, and June	Oct., Nov., and Dec.	Rice, juār, bājri, sugar-cane, cotton, oil-seeds, mung, melons, &c.
2. Rabbi	Oct., Nov., and Dec.	March, April, and May	Tobacco, wheat (very little), grain, matar, urad, small quantity of barley, onions, and garden vegetables generally.

The area of land in this division covered with the various Kharif and Rabbi crops, during 1869–70, will afford some idea of the extent to which each is cultivated:—

Season.	Crop.	English Acres.
Kharif . .	Juār	997
	Bājri	7,559
	Rice	39,915
	Sugar-cane	888
	Cotton	50
Rabbi . .	Tobacco	49
	Wheat	41
	Grain	7
	Other produce . . .	9,553
	Total . . .	59,059

From this it will at once be seen that rice is the staple grain of

Digitized by Google

this division; in the delta portion of this district it may be considered as forming quite five-sixths of the entire produce of the Ghorēbāri and Mirpur talūkas. Bājri and juār are grown mostly in the Tatta talūka: garden cultivation is successfully carried on in the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Tatta, where this kind of produce meets with a ready sale. Rabbi crops to some extent are raised in the various *dhandhs* of this division as they dry up, and during the Kharif season rice seedlings are also prepared in them. Taken as a whole, the Rabbi crops throughout the district may be considered as very poor, owing, as previously mentioned, to the prevalence of sea-fogs during the cold season, more especially in the Mirpur and Ghorēbāri talūkas. From this cause all cereals but barley suffer, and, except in the vicinity of Jhirk, they cannot be cultivated at all. In the Ghorēbāri talūka, a small quantity of sunni (*Crotularia juncea*), a cordage plant, is cultivated, and from the fibre ropes and fishing gear are made. The implements of husbandry in use in this district are those generally found in other districts of this province.

COMMERCE.—The trade carried on in the Jhirk district is mostly in grain, especially rice, and in agricultural products generally, all of which are exported in large quantities to Karāchi, Haidarābād, and to other places out of Sindh. The town of Kēti may at present be considered as the only important place of trade in this division. Formerly Ghorēbāri (also called Vikar, though the latter was quite a distinct village), a town seated on the old Ghorah river, a branch of the Hajāmro, was once the most flourishing seat of commerce in the delta. Heddle, in 1837, mentions it as being visited yearly by 180 vessels of different sizes, from Karāchi, Gwādar, Sonmiāni, Anjar, Kachh Māndri, Jāmnagar, Porbandar, and other ports. It then exported large quantities of rice, ghi, and red sugar, and imported woods of different kinds, cocoa-nuts, dates, dried figs, cotton, pepper, wheat, iron, manufactured articles, &c. Carless, writing also in 1837, states that 400 boats, on an average, annually sailed from this port to Bombay, Maskat, Kachh, and Gujrāt. The *value* of the exports, which were chiefly rice, ghi and gūr (molasses), he estimated at 2,65,500 rupees; and the imports, which comprised cloths, sugar, iron, copper and lead from Bombay, pepper, coir and timber from the Malabar coast, dates, dried fruit, and slaves from Maskat, and cotton and coarse cloths from Kachh, at about 1,00,500 rupees. These imports were, it was believed, consumed mostly by the inhabitants of the Sindh delta. In 1848 the river capriciously left Ghorēbāri, and the trade of the place was speedily transplanted to Kēti, a

Digitized by Google

town which was itself afterwards overflowed by the river, and another town of the same name, and now only eighteen years old, was built not far from it. Here the trade is large and brisk, but not during the monsoon period of the year, which, coupled with the then unhealthy state of the place, stops for a time all commercial transactions. The value of the imports into Kēti from all ports within and beyond the province of Sindh, in 1870–71, was 7,84,853 rupees, and the exports from Kēti in that same year were computed at 23,35,178 rupees. The imports from seaward comprised principally cocoa-nuts, cotton goods and wrought metals, and in a lesser degree, spices, dyes, drugs and medicines, fruit and vegetables. The exports seaward to foreign and Indian ports consisted mostly of grain and pulse, oil-seeds, raw cotton, wool, drugs and medicines, firewood and dyes. The *value* of the import and export trade of Kēti, both sea and river-borne, together with other information on this head, will be found entered into in the description of that town. (*See* KETI.) The following tables will show, *approximately*, the quantity and value of the imports and exports of the two talūkas of Tatta and Mirpur Sakro in this division, those for the Ghorēbāri talūka being almost entirely centered at the town of Kēti, will be given in the account of that port.

Articles imported.	Tatta Talūka.		Mirpur Sakro Talūka.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
	maunds.	rupees.	maunds.	rupees.
Ghi	600	18,000	50	1,600
Grain of sorts	96,000	1,20,000	200	600
	pieces.		pieces.	
Cloths	3,000	12,000	2,000	8,000
	maunds.		maunds.	
Cotton twist	40	1,200	5	150
Sugar and sugar-candy	360	5,700	100	1,700
Copper	6	240	6	240
Iron, brass and steel	125	750	100	600
Spices	100	1,000	40	400
Copra (dried cocoa-nut)	25	250	10	100
Molasses (or jāgri)	1,500	6,000	...	...
Oil	150	2,250	150	2,250
Drugs and dyes	165	9,300	52	3,500
Betel-nuts	30	360	25	300
Cotton	40	800	20	400
Dates	300	1,200	150	600
Silk	60	30,000	1	500
Tobacco	520	2,700	500	2,500
Other articles	500	500	250	250

Digitized by Google

Articles exported.	Tatta Talūka.		Mirpur Sakro Talūka.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
	maunds.	rupees.	maunds.	rupees.
Grain of sorts	35,200	55,000	25,600	40,000
Molasses	1,000	5,000	6,000	42,000
Wool	1,200	4,800	300	1,500
Cloth	4,000 thāns.	24,000	...	...
Skins	2,000	1,000	1,500	3,000
Plaintains	...	...	3 lakhs.	900

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures carried on in the Jhirk district are at the present time few, and but of little consequence. Salt is made to some extent in the Mirpur and Tatta talūkas. At the town of Tatta, once renowned for its manufacturing skill in many articles, there is now but little made, in comparison with former times. Lūngis, sūsis, and cottons of different kinds are still manufactured, the first-named to some extent. The lūngi, which is a kind of shawl or scarf, is a thick, rich, and variegated fabric, having a warp of silk and a woof of cotton, and in the more costly descriptions has much gold thread interwoven with it. Dr. Winchester, in 1839, speaks of these articles being then made of exquisite beauty and workmanship; that they were greatly prized by the Talpur Mīrs, and were included by them in all presents made to foreign powers. At that time the Tatta chintzes were considered to be far superior to those of India, both in texture and pattern, and the fine cloths almost equal to those of Surat, but the "*dangari*" cloth was of an inferior quality. In addition to these, glazed tiles, brickwork and pottery are still made, but the first have not the excellence of those manufactured between three and four centuries ago. The art by which the exquisite glaze of former days was produced would seem, indeed, to have been lost. Excellent sūsis (or striped cloths) and camel saddles are made in the town of Jhirk.

FAIRS.—There would appear to be a great number of fairs held in this division; but out of more than forty, only nineteen are of any consequence, the others being each attended by but from 50 to 300 people. The following is a list of the principal fairs, with other information connected with them (*see next page*).

Digitized by Google

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL FAIRS, ETC.

Where held.	Talūka.	When held, and for what period.	Average Attendance.	Remarks.
1 Makli (near Tatta) . . .	Tatta . . .	In July, and for 1 day . .	600	In honour of one Shēkh Jio.
2. Khudāi	Tatta . . .	November, for 15 days. .	600	,, Amir Pir.
3. Tatta	Tatta . . .	November, for 10 days. .	500	,, Khūdi Udēralāl.
4. Makli (near Tatta) . . .	Tatta . . .	May, for 1 day	400	,, Imām.
5. Tatta	Tatta . . .	November, for 5 days . .	400	,, Shāh Kamāl.
6. Dubiar	Tatta . . .	October, for 1 day . . .	400	,, Lakho Latifula.
7. Chiliā	Tatta . . .	April, for 1 day. . . .	400	,, Shēkh Radam.
8. Got Bāwā Purando-jo . .	Tatta . . .	March, for 2 days . . .	400	
9. Mia Patoi.	Mirpur Sakro .	December, for 2 days . .	2,000	,, Miā Patoi.
10. Kazi Ismāil	Mirpur Sakro .	August, for 1 day . . .	800	,, Kazi Ismāil.
11. Saiyad Muhammad Shirāzi .	Mirpur Sakro .	November, for 1 day . .	800	,, Saiyad Muhammad Shirāzi.
12. Pir Lāl Mūsa.	Mirpur Sakro .	August, for 1 day . . .	500	,, Pir Lāl Mūsa.
13. Saiyad Mahmūd Shirāzi .	Mirpur Sakro .	February, for 1 day. . .	400	,, Saiyad Mahmūd Shirāzi.
14. Pir Pato	Ghorēbāri . .	January, for 1 day . . .	2,000	,, Pir Husain Shāh.
15. Pir Pato	Ghorēbāri . .	April, for 1 day. . . .	2,000	,, Pir Husain Shāh.
16. Pir Pato	Ghorēbāri . .	July, for 1 day	4,000	,, Pir Husain Shāh.
17. Kambir Ali Shāh . . .	Ghorēbāri . .	April, for 1 day. . . .	1,000	,, Kambir Ali Shāh Bhodāi.
18. Udēro Lāl	Ghorēbāri . .	March, for 2 days . . .	1,000	,, Udēro Lāl.
19. Saiyad Mahmūd	Ghorēbāri . .	November, for 1 day . .	500	,, Saiyad Mahmūd.

Digitized by Google

There is also a shrine of very considerable sanctity at the village of Jhimapir, in the Tatta talūka, close to the Sindh railway; here a spring of fresh water gushes out of a hill on which the tomb of the Masalman saint, Shēkh Amin, is built; he is venerated alike by Masalmans and Hindūs, who come in crowds to visit the tomb.

COMMUNICATIONS.—There are in the Jhirk division about 360 miles of roads, of which 190 are trunk lines, and 80 postal. The subjoined tabular statement will contain all information relative to these communications; it may here be mentioned that one only of these roads, connecting the town of Tatta with the Sindh railway at Jungshāi, is metalled.

From	To	Length in Miles.	Description of Road.	Remarks.
1. Nai Bāran . .	Ghāro . . .	70	Trunk	This is the great military road running from Karāchi to Kotri, and passing through Gūjo, Tatta, Helāia, Sonda, Jhirk, and Aungar; it is bridged almost throughout its entire distance, and has milestones. There is a fine bridge over the creek at Ghāro, and a staging bangalow and dharamsāla at that village; also dharamsālas at Sonda, Helāia, and Aungar.
2. Tatta. . . .	Kēti. . . .	60	do.	There is a travellers' bangalow on the Makli hills, close to Tatta, and a dharamsāla in Tatta itself.
3. Tatta. . . .	Bijoro . . .	5	Branch	This road passes through Kotri Alahrakhio, and Ghorēbāri.
4. Tatta. . . .	Bhiman. . .	24	do.	
5. Makli . . .	Mirpur Sakro .	25	Trunk	There is a dharamsāla at Mirpur Sakro.
6. Mūchara. . .	Pir Pato . .	7	Branch	A dharamsāla at Pir Pato.
7. Jhirk . . .	Mayting . .	13	Postal	There are three dharamsālas at Jhirk; one in the town, and the other two on the banks of the Indus.
8. Jhirk. . . .	Khameio . .	7	Branch	
9. Tatta. . . .	Bāwā Purando-jo-got.	3	do.	
10. Mirpur Sakro .	Dābēji . . .	21	do.	
11. Mirpur Sakro .	Mahr . . .	16	do.	
12. Kotri Alahrakhio	Khuto . . .	24	do.	A dharamsāla at Kotri Alahrakhio.
13. Mirpur Sakro .	Ghāro . . .	20	Main	
14. Ghulām-ulah .	Ghāro . . .	17	Branch	
15. Bābro . . .	Ghulām Nabi Shāh-jo-got.	5	do.	

Digitized by Google

From	To	Length in Miles.	Description of Road.	Remarks.
16. Ghulām-ulah .	Pir Pato . .	5	Branch.	
17. Bābro . . .	Gūjo . . .	3	do.	
18. Makli . . .	Jungshāi . .	13	Trunk and postal.	Is metalled, and has milestones.
19. Pir Pato . . .	Ferry at Haiyāt Gāho.	10	Branch.	
20. Lakho Latifula .	Tatta . . .	2	do.	
21. Mirpur Sakro .	Kiri	8	do.	

FERRIES.—There are in all thirty-four ferries in this division; of these sixteen are on the Indus, eight on the Ūchto, and ten on the Bhaghiār branches of the Indus. These are as follows :—

Name of Ferry.	Where situate.	Number of Boats.
1. Saiyadpur . . .	On Indus, near Saiyadpur . . .	2
2. Raj Ghāt . . .	,, Bijoro	4
3. Lalang	,, Lalang	2
4. Helāia	,, Helāia	1
5. Sonda	,, Sonda	1
6. Khado	,, Khado	1
7. Lakho Latifula .	,, Lakho Latifula . .	1
8. Soung	,, Soung	1
9. Juna	,, Juna	1
10. Jhirk	,, Jhirk	1
11. Haiyāt Gāho . .	,, Haiyāt Gāho. . .	1
12. Bhiman Puro . .	,, Bhiman Puro . .	1
13. Kotri	,, Kotri Alahrakhio .	1
14. Khalifa. . . .	,, Khalifa	1
15. Daulatpur . . .	,, Daulatpur . . .	1
16. Lakhi	,, Lakhi.	1
17. Parlo Khati . .	On Ūchto, near Babrāla-jo-got . .	1
18. Wathion . . .	,, Wathion. . . .	1
19. Nibōi	,, Nibōi	1
20. Mahmūda . . .	,, Mahmūda . . .	1
21. Bauta	,, Bauta	1
22. Munāro . . .	,, Munāro	1
23. Ani Bandi . . .	,, Ani Bandi . . .	1
24. Rechal	,, Bēla Bāi Sahēb. .	1
25. Sikhanjo . . .	On Bhaghiār, near Sikhanjo-got .	2
26. Purochāni . . .	,, Purochāni . .	1
27. Mirpur Sakro . .	,, Mirpur Sakro .	1
28. Sūkhpur . . .	,, Sūkhpur . .	1
29. Nahiyon . . .	,, Nahiyon . . .	1
30. Buhāra. . . .	,, Buhāra . . .	1
31. Kiri	,, Kiri	1
32. Ghulām-ulah . .	,, Ghulām-ulah .	1
33. Timūkho . . .	,, Timūkho. . .	1
34. Anaji	,, Anaji. . . .	1

Digitized by Google

The proceeds of these ferries are included under the head of local revenue, and realize annually, on an average, from 3,000 to 4,000 rupees.

RAILWAY.—The Sindh railway passes through the Mirpur and Tatta talūkas of this division for about 50 miles, and has stations at the following places—Dābēji, Jungshāi, Jhimapir and Mayting. The telegraph lines, both Governmental and that belonging to the railway company, follow this route.

POSTAL LINES.—The postal lines of communication in this division are three in number, one running from Dābēji, on the Sindh railway, to Ghāro and Kēti, 54 miles in distance; another from Jungshāi to Tatta, 13 miles long; and the third from Mayting to Jhirk, also 13 miles in length. These are all foot lines. The subordinate post-offices are situate at Jhirk, Tatta, and Kēti, and the branch post-offices at Mayting and Dābēji.

ANTIQUITIES.—There are in this district many ruinous forts, temples, mazjids, tombs, &c., which on the score of age are deserving of careful notice. Near the town of Ghāro, in the Mirpur Sakro talūka, are the ruins of a very ancient city called Bambura, which would seem to have been in existence before the first Muhammadan invasion of Sindh, in A.D. 711–12. It is supposed that Bambura may very possibly have been the ancient Dewal (or Debal), the first city captured by the Masalman forces under Muhammad Kāsim Sakifi, and that it was so called from a temple renowned for its sanctity situate in the fort. Others, again, have presumed that Tatta was the ancient Debal, or that even Manora was the place stormed by the Masalman invader; but be this as it may, Bambura is unquestionably a place of great antiquity, displaying as it does the remains of ramparts, bastions, towers, &c., and bearing evidence of former population and trade in the number of coins which have at different times been found there. Bambura is in latitude 24° 40′ N., and longitude 67° 41′ E. Another ancient building in ruins is the *Māri*, or house of Jām Tumāchi, the fourth sovereign of the Samma dynasty in Sindh, who flourished about A.D. 1380. These ruins are situate on a hill at the northern end of the Sonahri dhandh (or lake) near Helāia, in the Tatta talūka, and command a fine view. The Kalan Kot (or great fort) is another interesting ruin, situate near the right bank of the Bhaghiār, or western branch of the Indus, and three miles south of the town of Tatta. It is seated on a limestone hill, which abounds in marine shells and is everywhere honeycombed with natural cavities. The fort is about a mile and a quarter in circumference, and the outer wall of it is still perfect. In 1840 it

Digitized by Google

was described as having numerous massy round towers, connected by curtains, and that it appeared to have been constructed with much care and skill. In a large building was found a great quantity of grain burned to charcoal, and this, together with the vitrified state of the brickwork in many places, seemed to show that the place must have been destroyed by fire. This fort, which is said to have been built about A.D. 1421, during the Samma dynasty, is supposed to stand upon the site of a still more ancient stronghold —one that was very possibly in existence before the Muhammadan invasion of Sindh. But by far the most interesting remains of old buildings in this division, though in no way so ancient as those just described, are the many tombs, now fast hastening to decay, which are still to be seen on the plateau of the Makli range of hills near the town of Tatta. These extensive ruins reach from Pir Pato, the southernmost limit of the Makli range, to Sammanāgar (or Samui), the site of the ancient capital of the Samma rulers of Sindh, about three miles north-west of Tatta. Kennedy, who wrote of these ruins, calls them a vast cemetery of six square miles, which contained, at a rude guess, not less than a million of tombs; and when speaking of the bricks of which many of the large tombs are built, he says, the finest chiselled stone could not surpass the sharpness of their edge and angle, or their accuracy of form. The table-land of these hills is, indeed, covered with sepulchres of all kinds and sizes, and this area is believed to have been a sacred burial-ground for nearly twelve centuries. The tombs which are most worthy of mention are seven in number, and are as follows: —1, the tomb of Jām Nindo (or Nizam-u-din), the fourteenth prince of the Samma dynasty; it is supposed to have been erected about A.D. 1498. 2, the tomb of Sāla Bēg, built about A.D. 1557. 3 and 4, the tombs of Mirza Jāni Bēg, and Ghāzi Bēg Tūrkhān, two princes, father and son, of that dynasty, which succeeded the Arghūns, but did not last longer than A.D. 1591–92, the country being afterwards conquered by the Maghal emperor Akbar, and incorporated by him into the Sūbah of Multān. 5, the tomb of Mīr Khalib Khān, built during his lifetime, between A.D. 1572 and 1585. Though called his tomb, he was, at his own request, never laid in it, from a peculiar notion that some injustice might possibly have been done to some one in connection with it during its erection. He was therefore interred in the enclosure, seven devotees occupying the tomb itself. 6, the tomb of Mirza Isa Khān, erected between the years 1620 and 1637. There is another tomb of a person of the same name (a former ruler of Lower Sindh) in the town of Tatta. The 7th is the tomb of Dewan Sharifa Khān,

Digitized by Google

built about A.D. 1639. He was the grandson of Mīr Ulik Arghūn, and was *Dewan* (or minister) under the Government of Nawāb Mīr Khān, holding this office up to A.D. 1644. These are the principal edifices of interest in that vast space which is so thickly overspread with tombs; they are now falling hopelessly to decay, not alone from the effects of time, but from a ruthless spoliation as well at the hands of individuals who, eager to possess encaustic tiles or bricks, greatly deface these beautiful monuments of a past age. So well have these bricks been laid, and so firm have they since become, that it is exceedingly difficult to remove them whole with the chisel and hammer. The bricks, with their encaustic covering, still in places shine out brilliantly from many of these old tombs, and afford some idea of their former splendid appearance, before time had marked them with decay. On several of the encaustic tiles are still to be seen inscriptions in the Arabic character of extracts from the Kurān, which neither age nor the hand of the spoiler has yet been able to destroy. At a spot a short distance eastward of the large buildings just described, stands the modest tomb of an Englishman, by name Edward Cooke, who died at Tatta in the year 1733. It is not known for a certainty with what business he was connected there, but from the circumstance of the East India Company's factory not having been established at Tatta till 1758, during the reign of Ghulām Shāh Kalhora, Mr. Cooke is supposed to have been a private individual, and most probably engaged in the silk trade, for which Tatta was at that time specially noted. The following is the inscription on his tomb, which, it is as well to remark, is in a very creditable state of preservation :—

> "Here lyes the manes of Edward Cooke, who was taken out of the world in the Flower of his Age, a person of great merit, and much lamented by all his friends, learned in many languages, of great humanity, a sound judgment and a generous disposition, who departed this life on the 8th of May, 1733. Ætatis Sud 21.
>
> As blooming lilies grace the field,
> So for a day they shine,
> Like him to God, so they yield
> Theirselves, but not their name resign.
>
> To whose memory his servants erected this tomb."

The fort and Jama mazjid of Tatta, which are both ancient buildings, will be found described in the account of that town.

Jhirk, or **Jhirak,** a town in the Tatta talūka of the Jhirk Deputy Collectorate, in latitude 25° 3′ N., and longitude 68° 15′ E. The town is situate close to the Indus, on an eminence of slight

Digitized by Google

elevation, about 150 feet above the river-level, and may be said to command the navigation of the river in both a military and commercial point of view. Its advantageous position and salubrious climate caused it to be recommended by Burnes, as the best location for a British settlement in this part of Sindh, and Sir Charles Napier is said to have regretted not having chosen it for the European barracks, instead of Haidarābād. Jhirk has road communication with Kotri, from which it is distant south 24 miles; with Tatta, distant north-east 32 miles, and with Mayting, a station on the Sindh railway, from which it is distant 13 miles.

Jhirk is the residence of a Deputy Collector whose bangalow stands upon the summit of a hill nearly 350 feet above the level of the Indus. It quite overlooks the town, and commands as well a fine view of the river and of the surrounding country. The gardens at Jhirk are very good, one especially, known as the Deputy Collector's, which is fairly filled with fruit-trees of different kinds. In the plains around the town, rice, bājri, hemp, tobacco and sugarcane are extensively cultivated. A Kōtwal, whose duties are principally magisterial, resides here, and it is the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār. Jhirk is also a sub-thāna, having a police force of twenty men, four of whom are mounted, the whole being in charge of two chief-constables. There are three dharamsālas, one in the town, and two on the bank of the river; a Government school, subordinate jail (in charge of the Kōtwal), a market and a dispensary, the two latter supported by the municipality. This last institution was established in September 1855, and has an annual income ranging from 1,500 rupees to 1,700 rupees. The trade of the town is trifling in value and amount, and is mostly in grain and other agricultural produce. It has greatly fallen off since the opening of the Sindh railway, which has had the effect of diverting a good deal of the traffic from this part of the river. Excellent camel saddles, as also strong and durable *sūsis* (or striped cloths) are made here; but beyond this, there is nothing worthy of mention in the way of manufactures.

The population of Jhirk is believed at present to be not more than 1200 in number, of whom 660 are Muhammadans, and 520 Hindūs. The Masalman portion of the inhabitants are chiefly Saiyads, Balochis, Khwājas and Mohānas. The Hindūs are mostly of the Lohāno caste. The principal employment of the inhabitants is agriculture and trade.

The town of Jhirk, before the conquest of Sindh by the British, belonged to Mīr Muhammad Khān Talpur, who derived from it

Digitized by Google

an annual revenue of 1,500 rupees. The population of the town was then estimated at 1,300 souls, the houses numbering about 250. There was then commercial intercourse between it and Karāchi by two routes—one direct, and the other passing through Tatta. There existed also an active trade between the tribes inhabiting the mountains to the westward, who brought sheep from their pastures to exchange for the grain, especially rice, grown in the plains bordering on the river. On a hill to the north of the Kotri road, and close to the town, is the grave of an assistant-surgeon, Robert Hussey, who died here in 1850, and in another spot lie the remains of the Rev. C. Huntingdon, chaplain of Haidarābād, who also died here on his way to Karāchi, on the 27th May, 1856.

Johi, a town in the Dādū talūka of the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate, distant 12 miles west of Dādū, with which and the villages of Bhān, Phulji, Chini, Hairo Khān, and Hāji Khān. It was formerly the head-quarter station of a Mūkhtiārkar, but at present there is a Tappēdār and a Kotwāl, the latter of whom is also a subordinate magistrate, deciding all cases within his jurisdiction, and assisting the Mūkhtiārkar in his revenue duties. This place possesses a subordinate jail, stage bangalow, dharamsāla, and a cattle pound. It is also a sub-thāna, with 16 policemen, of whom three are mounted. The inhabitants, numbering 936, consist of 363 Muhammadans of the Saiyad, Kori, Khāskēli, and Sūmra tribes, and 573 Hindūs of the Lohāno, Sonāro, and Sikh castes. Their principal employment is agriculture and trade. This town does not possess any trade or manufactures of importance.

Kaisar-jo-Tando, a Government village in the Haidarābād talūka of the Haidarābād Collectorate, 9 miles south-west from Haidarābād, with which town and the villages of Khokhar, Hūsri, Tando Haidar, and Jām-jo-Tando, it has road communication. It is the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār, and has a cattle pound. The population, numbering in all 1979, consists of 831 Muhammadans, principally of the Talpur, Nizamāni, Saiyad, and Khāskēli tribes, the remaining 1148 being Hindūs, mostly Lohānos. Their employment is chiefly agricultural. The head of the Nizamāni tribe in this village is one Ahmad Khān, who holds a jāgir. There appears to be no trade or manufacture of any importance here. The town is said to have been founded by one Kaisar Khān Nizamāni during the rule of Mīr Fateh Ali Talpur.

Kakar, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Mehar Deputy Collectorate, containing an area of 602 square miles, with 11 tappas, 124 villages, and a population of 34,180 souls. The revenue,

Digitized by Google

	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	1,07,697	1,04,403	1,07,827	1,11,913
Local	9,111	9,397	9,164	8,761
Total rupees.	1,16,808	1,13,800	1,16,991	1,20,674

Kandiāro, a large Government village in the Kandiāro talūka of the Naushahro division, situate on the Nasrat canal. It is distant 10 miles north-east from Tarūsha, from Kamal Dēro 6 miles, Darbēlo 6 miles, Bhiria 10 miles, Muhbat Dēro Jatoi 7 miles, Muhbat Dēro Siāl 10 miles, Lakha 6 miles, and Jamāli ferry, with all which places it has road communication. The line of telegraph passes close to this town. Kandiāro is the head-quarter station of a Mūkhtiārkar and Tappēdār, with their establishments, and has police lines for 11 men. There is, besides, a subordinate judge's court, post-office, market, school-house, district bangalow, and dharamsāla. It also possesses a municipality, established in February 1861, the income of which in 1870-71 amounted to 2,215 rupees, and the disbursements to 2,939 rupees. The population, numbering in all 2558 souls, consists of 1808 Muhammadans, the Mēmons being the most numerous, and 750 Hindūs, chiefly Lohānos. Lieutenant Jameson mentions that this town had in 1852 a population of 2624, of whom 1607 were Hindūs and 1017 Masalmans; the number of houses were 571, and the shops 231. It then ranked in size and importance next to Naushahro and Bhiria. The principal occupation of the people is agriculture, but the Hindū portion of the inhabitants are engaged in trade, which is mainly in grain and cloth, but to what extent in quantity and value there does not appear to be any record. There are manufactures of coarse paper and country cloth in this town, but neither the quantity or value seems to be known.

The town of Kandiāro is said to have been built during the reign of the Delhi Emperor, Jehāngir Shāh, which would make the place about 250 years old. Before it was built there was another in existence close to it, called Patoipur, which was abandoned owing to an unusual rise of the inundation waters. The site of the present town of Kandiāro was then chosen as being somewhat more elevated, and having at the time a large number of kandi trees growing upon it, the place took, it is supposed, from this circumstance, the name of Kandiāro.

Digitized by Google

distant about 12 miles west by north from Lārkāno. It has road communication with Lārkāno,[1] Ghaibi Dēro, Sujāwal, Rato Dēro, Nasirābād, Dost Ali, and Shāhdādpur. It is the head-quarter station of a Mūkhtiārkar and a Tappēdār, and, in addition to their "dēras," possesses a Government school, municipal hall, district bangalow, musāfirkhāna, branch post-office, and police lines for 29 men. The population numbers in all 2320, of whom 1071 are Muhammadans and 1249 Hindūs. The former comprise the Saiyad, Gopang, Gadra, Junēja, and Chandia tribes; the latter are principally Brahmins and Lohānos.

The Kambar municipality, established 1st May, 1862, had an income in 1870-71 of 3,768 rupees, derived mostly from town dues, cattle-pound fees, and fisheries. The expenditure in the same year was 4,503 rupees. The manufactures of the town are not of any importance, and consist only of those articles ordinarily in use among the inhabitants; of the local trade, all that is known is that it consists in grain of different kinds, but no record appears to be kept of either its quantity or value. This town has no transit trade.

The best known facts in connection with the history of Kambar, are its being plundered by the Balochis in 1844, and the occurrence of a great fire in the town in the following year.

Kandhkot, a town in the Kashmor talūka of the frontier district of Upper Sindh, 47 miles east of Jacobābād and 28 south-west from Kashmor. It has road communication with Jacobābād, Mirpur, Ghouspur, Haibat, and Badāni. The telegraph line to Multān passes through Kandhkot, but there is no office. A Tappēdār resides here, and there is a police chauki. Kandhkot was formerly an out-post station of the Sindh Horse; its population is about 800, consisting of Banias and Sohrāni Balochis. The chief manufactures of the place are in leather and coarse cloth. Water and supplies are obtainable in this village, and in addition to the accommodation offered by a small bangalow, travellers can put up in the old lines of the Sindh Horse. The jāgir lands in this village are very extensive.

Kandiāro, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Naushahro Deputy Collectorate, having an area of 315 square miles, with 7 tappas, 71 villages, and a population of 47,768 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the past four years, ending 1870-71, is as follows.

Digitized by Google

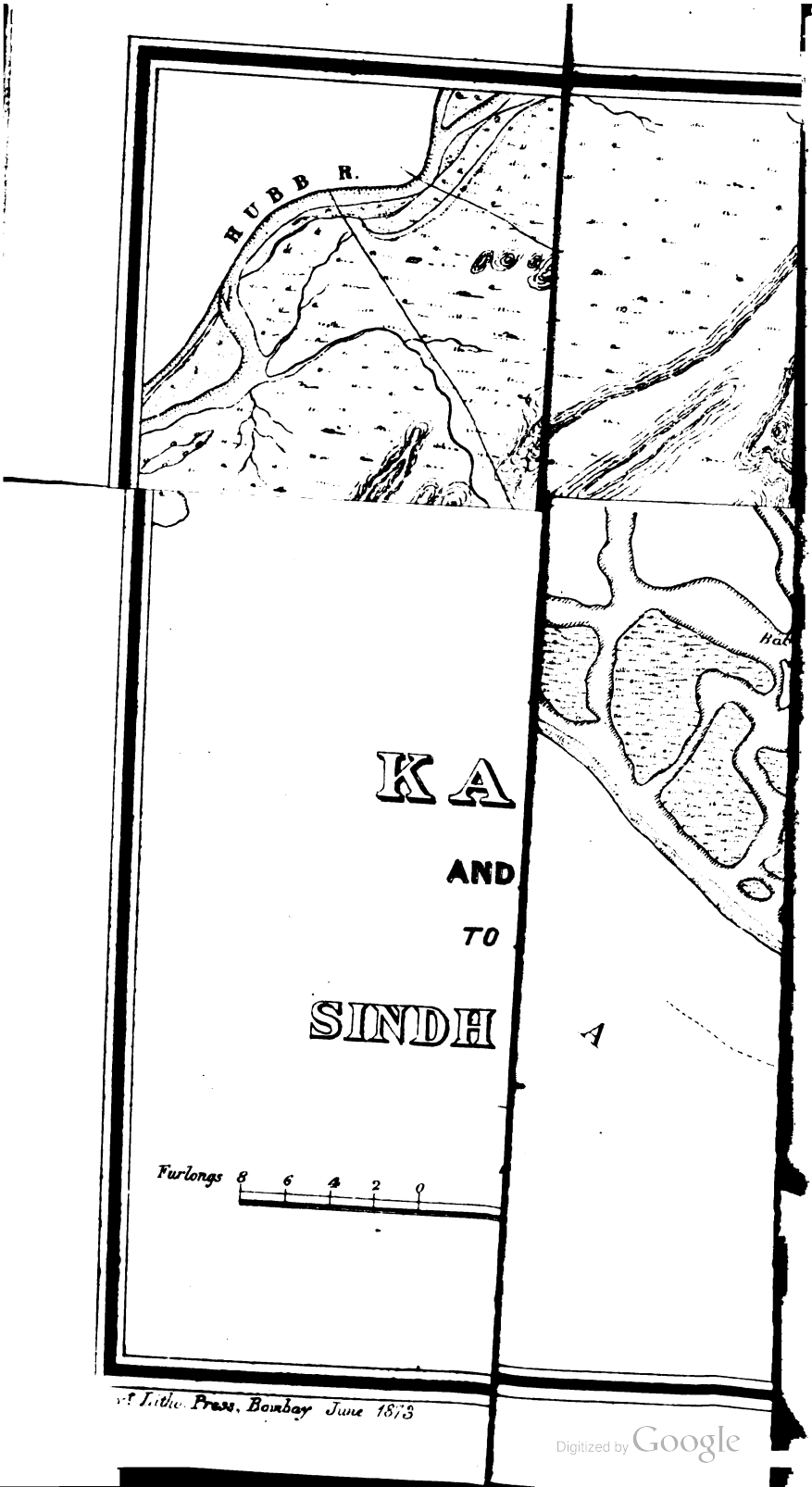
	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	1,07,697	1,04,403	1,07,827	1,11,913
Local	9,111	9,397	9,164	8,761
Total rupees.	1,16,808	1,13,800	1,16,991	1,20,674

Kandiāro, a large Government village in the Kandiāro talūka of the Naushahro division, situate on the Nasrat canal. It is distant 10 miles north-east from Tarūsha, from Kamal Dēro 6 miles, Darbēlo 6 miles, Bhiria 10 miles, Muhbat Dēro Jatoi 7 miles, Muhbat Dēro Siāl 10 miles, Lakha 6 miles, and Jamāli ferry, with all which places it has road communication. The line of telegraph passes close to this town. Kandiāro is the head-quarter station of a Mūkhtiārkar and Tappēdār, with their establishments, and has police lines for 11 men. There is, besides, a subordinate judge's court, post-office, market, school-house, district bangalow, and dharamsāla. It also possesses a municipality, established in February 1861, the income of which in 1870-71 amounted to 2,215 rupees, and the disbursements to 2,939 rupees. The population, numbering in all 2558 souls, consists of 1808 Muhammadans, the Mēmons being the most numerous, and 750 Hindūs, chiefly Lohānos. Lieutenant Jameson mentions that this town had in 1852 a population of 2624, of whom 1607 were Hindūs and 1017 Masalmans; the number of houses were 571, and the shops 231. It then ranked in size and importance next to Naushahro and Bhiria. The principal occupation of the people is agriculture, but the Hindū portion of the inhabitants are engaged in trade, which is mainly in grain and cloth, but to what extent in quantity and value there does not appear to be any record. There are manufactures of coarse paper and country cloth in this town, but neither the quantity or value seems to be known.

The town of Kandiāro is said to have been built during the reign of the Delhi Emperor, Jehāngir Shāh, which would make the place about 250 years old. Before it was built there was another in existence close to it, called Patoipur, which was abandoned owing to an unusual rise of the inundation waters. The site of the present town of Kandiāro was then chosen as being somewhat more elevated, and having at the time a large number of kandi trees growing upon it, the place took, it is supposed, from this circumstance, the name of Kandiāro.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google



Lithe Press, Bombay June 1873

Digitized by Google

Karāchi Collectorate, a large district of the province of Sindh, lying between the 23rd and 27th parallels of north latitude, and the 67th and 69th meridians of east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Mehar division of the Shikārpur Collectorate, on the east by the river Indus and a portion of the Haidarābād Collectorate, on the south by the sea and the Kori river, and on the west by the sea and the territory of H. H. the Khān of Kelāt, the river Habb forming, for a considerable distance, a good line of demarcation. The greatest length of this district from north to south may be computed at 200 miles, and its greatest breadth at 110 miles, its entire area, according to the Revenue Survey Department, being 16,109 square miles. It is divided into three deputy collectorates, one district, that of Kohisthān, and one district talūka (that of Karāchi), as shown in the following table :—

Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Villages.	Population.
1. Sehwan	3,646	203	about 147,000
2. Jhirk (or Jhirak) . .	3,010	134	68,493
3. Shāhbandar . . .	4,142	1,147	70,168
4. Kohisthān	4,058	6	16,400
5. Karāchi talūka . .	1,253	3	about 47,000
Total . .	16,109	1,493	349,061

GENERAL ASPECT.—The general appearance of this immense tract differs in a great measure from other collectorates in Sindh, by its possessing a hilly country to the westward, situate in the Kohisthān district and in the Karāchi talūka. This portion of the collectorate is crossed by numerous ranges of hills of no inconsiderable altitude, and they may, in fact, to a great extent, be regarded as spurs or offshoots of the great Khirthar mountains. Some of these hills, as for instance the Lakki range, run for some distance into the Sehwan division, where also is found the only lake of any size in Sindh, that of the Manchhur. The Jhirk Deputy Collectorate is also, on its northern and western sides, diversified to some extent by elevated land; but the southernmost division of the Karāchi Collectorate, that of Shāhbandar, forming a large portion of the Indus delta, is altogether low, flat, and unpicturesque to a degree, and appears an endless plain intersected by numerous creeks and channels. That portion of the collectorate

Digitized by Google

adjoining the Indus is in places fairly fringed with large forests, mostly of bābul, and these tend to give a fresh and pleasant aspect to what would otherwise be a dull and dreary landscape. Taken as a whole, however, the Karāchi district, owing to its possessing the hilly country in the west, affords a greater variety of scenery than can be found in any other collectorate in Sindh. Excepting that portion of the Indus which forms its eastern boundary for so many miles, and the Habb river, which, for a considerable distance, is a well-defined western boundary between Sindh and Balochisthān, there are no other streams of any consequence. The Bāran, Malir, and a few other so-called rivers in the western part of this district, are simply mountain torrents, having flowing water to a greater or less extent in them but once or twice in the year, when heavy rain falls in the hills whence they have their source.

The principal revenue and magisterial authority over this extensive district, is vested in a collector and magistrate, who, as in other collectorates, is assisted in his duties by the several deputy collectors and magistrates of divisions of this district, as also by the Huzūr Deputy Collector, who is permanently stationed at the head-quarter station, Karāchi. There is also a district and sessions judge, with his head-quarters at Karāchi, who holds sessions at the towns of Kotri and Tatta several times during the year. The canals of this collectorate form a distinct division or charge, and are attended to by specially appointed officers of the Public Works Department. The police force employed in this district, numbering in all about 1137 men, is under the immediate charge of a district superintendent with an assistant, this latter officer being stationed at Karāchi, where he supervises the municipal and city police. The following table will show the composition of this force :—

	Inspectors.	Chief Constables.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Horse Police.	Camel Police.	Total.
District Police .	3	23	89	550	129	49	843
Town Police .	1	10	33	250	...	...	294
Total .	4	33	122	800	129	49	1,137

Of the town police about 280 are employed in the town and suburbs of Karāchi, and among the chief constables in this branch, eight are Europeans, seven doing duty in Karāchi, and one at Kotri. The proportion of policemen to area and population may

Digitized by Google

be set down at one policeman to every 14 square miles, and to every 300 of the inhabitants.

REVENUE.—The revenue, imperial and local, of the Karāchi Collectorate, is mostly made up from the cess on land, but this is small in amount when compared with the more favoured districts of Shikārpur and Haidarābād. This will be evident from the subjoined statement, which shows the average *net land* revenue for three successive periods, of six years each, ending 1870-71.

For Six Years, from 1853–54 to 1858–59.	For Six Years, from 1859–60 to 1864–65.	For Six Years, from 1865–66 to 1870–71.
rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
5,42,910	5,93,192	6,56,082

The imperial and local revenues of the Karāchi Collectorate for the past ten years, ending with 1870-71, are given below. Customs' receipts are included in the imperial revenue.

	1861–62.	1862–63.	1863–64.	1864–65.	1865–66.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . .	17,10,725	16,78,197	17,84,590	17,71,945	15,34,174
Local . . .	...	...	...	...	...
	1866–67.	**1867–68.**	**1868–69.**	**1869–70.**	**1870–71.**
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . .	16,68,620	17,89,650	18,06,993	17,49,830	16,69,514
Local . . .	82,976	1,07,980	1,10,522	1,04,587	1,08,225

As regards Abkāri revenue, it may be mentioned that the present system in the Karāchi district is to farm the monopoly of the manufacture and retail of liquor. Formerly there were Government distilleries at Karāchi, Tatta, Mirpur Bathoro, and Kotri, but these were suppressed in 1862. The subjoined table will show the extent of the Abkāri revenue in its various details from 1856-57 down to 1870-71, a period of 15 years.

Digitized by Google

Year.	Net Land Revenue.	Liquor-shops farmed.			European Liquor Licenses.		Drug Revenue.	
		Farmers' Stills.	Farmers' Licenses.	Receipts from Farms.	Number of Licenses.	Receipts.	Licenses.	Receipts.
	rupees.			rupees.		rupees.		rupees.
1856-57	3,01,759	10	30	10,426	...	...	101	2,720
1857-58	3,38,159	9	30	8,682	...	...	110	2,320
1858-59	3,14,480	8	30	9,062	...	...	103	2,130
1859-60	2,91,958	8	43	14,105	...	...	122	2,098
1860-61	2,91,774	10	73	23,090	3	58	153	7,616
1861-62	2,06,250	8	78	30,290	11	248	144	10,648
1862-63	3,54,234	8	90	23,418	35	875	146	11,939
1863-64	4,60,600	10	69	23,985	78	1,950	164	13,336
1864-65	6,72,064	11	90	1,04,156	50	1,250	254	39,813
1865-66	6,44,614	10	90	98,734	57	1,405	248	36,643
1866-67	6,97,654	11	86	97,772	44	5,835	248	43,797
1867-68	6,70,824	5	86	1,00,115	39	7,946	248	47,650
1868-69	6,73,418	8	86	1,06,105	33	6,662	154	29,586
1869-70	6,92,454	7	87	1,10,746	30	7,050	154	27,580
1870-71	6,96,234	11	87	97,955	25	5,408	154	24,490

The revenue derived from the canals in the Karāchi Collectorate (which will be found fully treated upon in the description of the several deputy collectorates through which they flow), as also their cost of clearance, are shown in the subjoined statement, for a period of 10 years, ending 1870-71 :—

	1861–62.	1862–63.	1863–64.	1864–65.	1865–66.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Revenue . .	3,62,043	4,37,166	3,65,951	5,12,155	5,56,660
Cost of clearance . . .	78,301	70,925	63,720	63,327	73,770
	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Revenue . .	5,64,013	5,73,559	5,75,461	5,77,207	5,66,825
Cost of clearance . . .	79,887	87,911	1,18,730	1,02,529	96,919

FORESTS.—The forests in this collectorate are twenty-four in number, and have an aggregate area of about 156 square miles. They are situate on the banks of the Indus, and, like other forests in Sindh, owe their existence to the Talpur Mīrs, who planted them for purposes of *shikar*, between the years 1783 and 1836. Several of these forests have an area of between eight thousand

Digitized by Google

and nine thousand acres; the greatest number are found in the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate. The tabulated statement given below will show the names of these forests with their area and revenue in each deputy collectorate:—

Division.	Name of Forest.	Area.	Revenue in 1870-71.
		acres.	rupees.
Sehwan.	1. Unarpur	27,921	25,702
	2. Mānjhand		
	3. Buto		
	4. Ghag		
	5. Kāro-Khahu		
	6. Lāikpur		
Shāhbandar.	7. Khadi	42,368	8,219
	8. Mūlchand		
	9. Būd-jo-Takar		
	10. Fatah		
	11. Penah		
	12. Susāti		
	13. Khirsar		
	14. Hūderāni		
	15. Sūrjāni		
	16. Ganj		
	17. Hazāri		
	18. Makbolo		
Jhirk.	19. Virān	27,272	5,752
	20. Sonda		
	21. Hēlāia		
	22. Lalang		
	23. Shāhlanka		
	24. Garko		

EDUCATION.—Education has made considerable advances in the Karāchi Collectorate, but this is more observable in the town of Karāchi itself than in the towns and villages in the interior. As in other parts of the province, the Hindū-Sindhi character has been introduced into those schools where the "bania" population is large, but the success that has attended this scheme has been by no means so great in this district as in those of Haidarābād and Shikārpur. The number of private educational institutions in Karāchi is, however, large compared with those in other populous towns in Sindh; but this may, to some extent, be accounted for by the superiority of climate which induces European and Indo-European parents of a certain class, located in the interior, to send, where possible, their children to be educated at one or other of the private English schools at Karāchi. The subjoined statement, extending over a period of five years, will show, to some extent, the progress education has made in the Karāchi Collectorate.

Digitized by Google

Description of School.	1866–67.		1867–68.		1868–69.		1869–70.		1870–71.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Normal Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular Schools—1st Grade . .	1	91	1	83	1	77	1	102	1	142
Ditto ditto 2nd Grade. .	2	150	2	186	3	250	3	291	4	373
Vernacular Schools	10	466	9	476	13	735	20	1,098	21	1,227
Indigenous Schools receiving grants-in-aid	...	...	1	39	3	253	3	216	5	362
Ditto not so receiving	...	...	...	...	not	known.	13	673	11	570
Total Boys' Schools . .	13	607	13	784	17	1,315	40	2,380	42	2,674
Girls' Schools (Government)	...	...	...	...	1	20	5	177	5	189
Indigenous	...	...	...	...	not	known.	not	known.	4	210
Total Girls' Schools . .	...	...	...	...	1	20	5	177	9	399
Grand Total . .	13	607	13	784	18	1,335	45	2,557	51	3,073

Digitized by Google

The information connected with the indigenous schools of this collectorate must be regarded as approximative only. Among the indigenous girls' schools are included the female branches of the European and Indo-European, St. Patrick's and the Virbāiji Parsi schools at Karāchi.

The Karāchi Collectorate, though unable to stand out so prominently in a historical point of view as the Haidarābād district, has still much that is interesting within its immense area. It possesses the ancient town of Sehwan, where are the remains of a fort said to be of great antiquity, and to have had an existence at the time when Alexander the Great invaded India. Again, close under the Makli hills stood Samui, the capital city of the Samma dynasty of princes, and in after years not far from it sprang up the populous town of Tatta, long famous for its wealth and manufactures. The town of Karāchi appears to have been of comparative insignificance under the different native dynasties which ruled Sindh, but its importance as a harbour was seemingly recognized by the Talpūr Mirs, who did something towards encouraging and increasing the trade of the place. It was one of the first acquisitions secured to the British by the capture of Manora fort in 1839, and its conquerors saw at once the importance of its position. Before 1861 the area of the Karāchi Collectorate was much smaller than at present; but in that year a part of the Indus delta, now forming the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate, was taken from Haidarābād and incorporated in the Karāchi district.

Karāchi Talūka, a district of considerable extent occupying the south-western portion of the Collectorate of the same name. It is bounded on the north by the Kohisthān district and the Habb river, on the west by the same river and the sea, on the south by the sea, and on the east by the Mirpur Sakro talūka of the Jhirk Deputy Collectorate. The area of this talūka, according to the Survey Department, is 1253 square miles, and it has two tappas with three "dehs," as shown in the subjoined statement:—

Talūka.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Tappas.	Dehs.	Population.	Chief Towns.
Karāchi	1,253	1. Malir.	2	about 47,000	Karāchi is the only town having 800 inhabitants and upwards.
		2. Habb.	1		

The total area in English acres of this talūka is 618,522, of which 23,118 are cultivated, 5040 are culturable, and 590,634 are unarable.

Digitized by Google

ASPECT.—The aspect of this district, excepting that portion directly bordering on the sea, is hilly, especially towards the north and west, where ranges of hills, lofty and barren, are found running from north to south with proportionately deep and wide valleys between them. A small chain of hills in the extreme western part of this talūka runs for some miles parallel to the Habb river, and terminates in the headland known as Ras Muāri, or Cape Monze, an excellent landmark for mariners when making the port of Karāchi. After heavy falls of rain these hills afford abundant pasturage for vast herds of cattle, which are annually sent there from the plains for that purpose.

HYDROGRAPHY.—There are no canals in this district, owing to its hilly nature, but it is drained by several rivers, or rather mountain-torrents, such as the Malir, Liyāri, and a few others. The Malir takes its rise in the Kohisthān district, and is known under different names in its course towards the sea. It is dry during the greater part of the year, and contains no considerable body of water, except after heavy rain in the hills, but water can at all times be obtained by digging in the bed of the stream. It falls into the sea by way of Gisri creek, a short distance west of the town of Karāchi. The Liyāri is another hill-torrent, having its rise among some hills a few miles north of Karāchi. It divides into two branches not far from its mouth, one of which falls into the harbour close to the town. During the greater part of the year the Liyāri is merely a bed of sand, but after a heavy rainfall it holds for a day or two a considerable body of water, which is dangerous to ford, the current being then very rapid. The Habb river, which forms the western boundary of this district, will be found described in full in another part of this work (*see* HABB). There are in this talūka no floods of the same destructive nature as are met with in North Sindh, but a plain known as the Latowāri, between Rāna Pitiāni and Ghaghar, is occasionally flooded to a considerable extent after a continued rainfall. The water is, however, soon drained off by numerous intersecting channels. Salt marshes are met with to a slight extent along the sea-coast of this district, owing to the flow of the tides over low and sandy flats; these generally abound with mangrove bushes and other saline wood growths. Of springs there are several in this district, those of Magar Pir, or, as they ought more properly to be called, Pir Mangah, being the most important; others are to be found in the Gadap valley, and between that place and Wagodar Bandar, this latter distant about 16 miles from Karāchi, and situate on the Ghāro creek. The hot springs

Digitized by Google

of Pir Mangah are situate at a spot about 6 or 7 miles north of Karāchi, among some very barren and rocky hills. Carless thus describes an interesting visit he made many years ago to these springs, and his account, with but few exceptions, may be said to apply to their appearance at the present time: "The only part of the country in the neighbourhood of Karāchi worth visiting is the valley of Pir Mangah, situate among the hills, about 8 miles from the town, where there are several hot springs. My curiosity being excited by the strange tales related by the inhabitants concerning a temple that stood there, which was said to be very ancient, I determined to examine it, and on expressing a wish to that effect to the Governor, one of the chiefs was ordered to accompany me to the spot. After we had got clear of the groves and gardens outside the town, and crossed the dry bed of the Liyāri, our road led to the northward towards a range of low broken hills about 5 miles distant. Beyond the bed of the Liyāri the country is a level plain completely overrun with large prickly-pear bushes or mimosa trees, and the soil is composed of a light loose clay, with here and there a mixture of fine sand. An hour's ride brought us to the foot of the hills, which are about 800 feet high, and of coarse sandstone formation; we crossed them through an irregular rocky ravine, having every appearance of being the bed of a large torrent during the rains, and then pursued our way along several small valleys, bounded by long narrow ridges or detached hills. The valley of Pir Mangah is surrounded by hills 700 or 800 feet high, between which glimpses are occasionally obtained of the level plains beyond, but at the upper extremity it stretches away in high undulating ground far to the northward. An extensive grove of date and other trees occupies the centre of the plain, and on the western side there is another, above which is seen the cupola of a small white mosque, erected on a rocky eminence. Passing through several patches of cultivation, irrigated by the waters of the different springs, we dismounted in the largest grove, where we found carpets spread under the shade of the trees and a repast prepared. The spring gushes out in a small stream from among the roots of a picturesque clump of date trees, covering the extremity of a rocky knoll of limestone about 30 feet high, and falls into a small natural basin, from whence it escapes in numerous rills to the adjacent gardens. The name of this spring is Kisti, but it was formerly called Kirkūnd, or the milk-tank, from the water being milk-white, which was no doubt owing to its flowing at that time over a bed of chalk. It is now colourless and perfectly pure to the taste, having no perceptible

Digitized by Google

flavour of any kind, but, from the stones in some of the rivulets being encrusted with a soft substance of a dark reddish-brown colour, probably contains a small portion of iron. The water is so warm that at first you can scarcely bear your hand in it, and its temperature was afterwards found to be 133°. The natives say it cures every disease, and they not only bathe in it whenever they have an opportunity, but drink it in large quantities. They believe that all the springs in the valley owe their existence to Lal Shāhbāz, the celebrated saint of Sehwan, who, in order to make the spot holy, commanded them to burst forth from the rocks. In the centre of a small piece of grass land near the spring, I observed what at first I took for a shapeless mass of mud, but on walking towards it was warned by the Balochis not to go near it, as it was an alligator. The monster, which was about 12 feet long, was lying asleep on the grass, and when one of the Baloch soldiers roused him by heaving a piece of rock at his head, sprang up in a rage, opened wide his huge jaws, and then sank down again to sleep. I could not but be surprised at seeing women and children passing and repassing within a few yards of this disgusting-looking brute, and that, too, without appearing to think they had the slightest danger to apprehend. The grove in which we had taken up our temporary quarters is nearly a mile long, and composed chiefly of date trees; there are also tamarind, mango, and nebecky trees in abundance, and altogether it is a pretty spot. From a small hill near it my companions pointed out a high, long mountain, about 20 miles to the northward, called Jibal Pabb, which is celebrated all over the country on account of the many wonderful stories related of it. After everything worthy of notice about the Kisti spring had been examined, we mounted our horses and proceeded to the temple on the western side of the valley. It is surrounded by a thick grove, and on emerging from the narrow path that leads through it, we came suddenly upon one of the most singular scenes I ever witnessed. The accounts of my companions had prepared me for something extraordinary, but the reality far surpassed their description. Before us lay a small swamp inclosed in a belt of lofty trees, which had evidently been formed by the superfluous waters of the spring close by flowing into a low hollow in the ground. It was not a single sheet of water, but was full of small islets, so much so that it appeared as if an immense number of narrow channels had been cut, so as to cross each other in every direction. These channels were literally swarming with large alligators, and the islets and banks were thickly covered with them also. The swamp is not more than

Digitized by Google

150 yards long, by about 80 yards broad, and in this confined space I counted above 200 large ones from 8 to 15 feet long, while those of a smaller size were innumerable; our horses were standing within 4 or 5 yards of several reclining on the bank, but they took no notice of them, and would not move until roused by a stick. In a small pool, apart from the swamp, there was a very large one, which the people designate the "chief," because he lives by himself in a kind of alligatoric state, and will not allow any of the common herd to intrude upon his favourite haunt. It is worthy of remark that there were several buffaloes standing in the water in the centre of the swamp, and that though the large alligators frequently came in contact with them in swimming past, they never offered them the least molestation. The natives say they never touch a buffalo, but will instantly attack any other animal, however large. The appearance of the place altogether, with its green, slimy, stagnant waters, and so many of these huge, uncouth monsters moving sluggishly about, is disgusting in the extreme, and it will long be remembered by me as the most loathsome spot I ever beheld. After gazing upon the scene some time, we proceeded round the swamp to the temple, where the priests had spread carpets for the party under the shade of some trees. They told me it was a curious sight to see the alligators fed, and that people of rank always gave them a goat for that purpose. Taking the hint, I immediately ordered one to be killed for their entertainment. The animal was slaughtered on the edge of the swamp, and the instant the blood began to flow, the water became perfectly alive with the brutes, all hastening from different parts towards the spot. In the course of a few minutes, and long before the goat was cut up, upwards of 150 had collected in a mass on the dry bank, waiting with distended jaws until their anticipated feast was ready. We stood within 3 yards of them, and if one more daring than the rest showed any desire to approach nearer, he was beat back by the children with sticks. Indeed they were so sluggish, and, if I may use the expression, tame, that I laid hold of one, about 12 feet long, by his tail, which I took care, however, protruded to a safe distance beyond the mass. When the meat was thrown among them it proved the signal for a general battle; several seized hold of a piece at the same time, and bit and struggled and rolled over each other until almost exhausted with the desperate efforts they made to carry it off. At last all was devoured, and they retired slowly to the water. It was curious to stand by and see such a mass of these unwieldy monsters almost at your feet, fighting and tearing each other for their food, and there are

Digitized by Google

few things I shall remember so long as this alligators' feast. The mosque is a neat white building, of a square form, surrounded by a broad terrace, with a cupola and slender minarets at the corners, erected on the summit of a rocky crag of limestone, and said to be 2000 years old. It is dedicated to Pir Haji Mangah, who is esteemed a saint by both Hindūs and Muhammadans, and is held in such high veneration throughout Sindh, that numbers of bodies are yearly brought from a great distance to be interred near his shrine. The valley is, in consequence, covered with burying-grounds, which are full of tombs, elaborately carved and ornamented. The interior of the mosque contains a tomb surmounted by a canopy of carved woodwork supported on slender pillars, the whole prettily and neatly ornamented, and kept in excellent order, as are the building and terrace, which are built of stone. On the side of the rock looking towards the alligators' pool, the perpendicular face of the cliff is covered with a coating of smooth chunam, and from the lower part the principal spring gushes forth through a small fissure. The water is received into two stone reservoirs, and then escapes through several outlets to the swamp below. In one of them was a large alligator, with about a dozen young ones, which the inhabitants have named the "Peacock" (or Mōr), and they consider him to be the progenitor of the whole race. The water of this spring is perfectly fresh and slightly warm, but at another a few yards from it, it is quite cold. On leaving the temple we crossed the valley towards the salt spring, which is situate on the eastern side at the base of a narrow ridge of sandstone about 600 feet high. The water is extremely salt, and, after forming two or three small pools, escapes in several streams, swarming with small alligators, through an opening in the ridge, and is absorbed in the sandy plain on the other side. The natives say the water in the pools sometimes rises and falls, and they attribute this to the influence of the ocean tides upon it; but this cannot be the true cause, as the rise only takes place at long intervals, and the plains, besides, ascend gradually from the sea up to the spot, which I estimated to be about 150 feet above its level. That there is a considerable rise in the water at times is evident from the extent of ground about the spring that has been overflowed, and which is covered with a saline incrustation to the depth of 2 or 3 inches, and it is probably produced merely by a sudden increase in the body of water issuing from it, caused by a heavy fall of rain among the mountains in the vicinity."

At the present time a fairly-constructed road runs from Karāchi to Mangah Pir, and thence a rough track leads westerly to the

Digitized by Google

Habb river, and another north to Shāh Bilāwal in the province of Las. There is a Government dharamsāla at Mangah Pir, as also a small bangalow erected by a Parsi, where visitors can put up during their stay here. It is worthy of remark, that the alligators at this place, which are now confined within a small inclosure fed by the thermal springs, are altogether different from the "gariyāl" or long-snouted kind which abound in the Indus.

CLIMATE.—The climate of this talūka, which is in every direction open to the sea-breeze, is, as a whole, superior to that of other parts of Sindh. Tables of temperature and rainfall at Karāchi, the only large town in this district, will be found given in the description of that town.

The wild animals found in the hilly portion of this talūka are the "chitah" or leopard, the hyena, wolf, jackal, fox, a kind of bear, but smaller in size than that met with in India, antelope, and "gad" or wild sheep. Alligators abound, as has been already mentioned, at Mangah Pir, and they are numerous also in the pools of the Habb river and of mountain torrents. The wild birds are the same as those usually met with in other parts of Sindh. There are no forests in this talūka, a small one once existed in the Gadap valley, but has long since been used up in providing fuel for the town of Karāchi.

SEA-FISHERIES.—The sea-fishery of Sindh is carried on mostly by the Mohāna tribe of Masalmans, who reside principally at Karāchi. The fish caught on the sea-coast of Sindh are sharks, saw-fish, rays, skates, and many others. The species must be numerous, as Dr. F. Day computes their number at upwards of 160, sea-perches and soles abounding. Not only are the fins of sharks and saw-fish exported to China, *viâ* Bombay, but a large quantity of oil is also obtained from them. From other fish, known as the gassir, begti, dangara, and būrū, are obtained fish-maws, the rough isinglass of commerce, which is simply the air-vessel of the fish dried. The sardines frequenting Karāchi are of the kind known as the *clupea neohowii*, and these are used as an article of food. Gobies, or mud-fish, abound in the muddy estuaries within tidal influence.

During the rule of the Talpur Mīrs, the sea-fisheries were farmed out, the contracts yielding annually between 4,000 and 7,000 rupees. The cesses on the fishermen were heavy and complicated, a distinction being made in the percentages levied on fish caught inside Manora Point and those caught outside. Thus one-sixth was generally levied on the catch in the former case, and one-fourth in the latter, besides a selection made by the farmer of

Digitized by Google

five fish from each boat-load under the head of *Amlāna*. On fish exported from Karāchi to other places, either in Sindh or elsewhere, a duty varying from 6½ to 7½ pice in the rupee was levied. This system remained in force till the close of 1845, when it was abolished, and in lieu fishing-vessels were classed and licensed on payment of a fee proportionate to their size. This plan lasted till 1851, the fees annually collected ranging from 673 rupees to 3,473 rupees, when a suggestion made by Mr. McLeod, their Deputy Collector of Customs, to sell the fisheries yearly to a contractor, was approved of, the sum realised for 1852 being 5,250 rupees. This system was carried out till 1857, when the plan of licensing each fishing-boat was adopted according to a scale (shown below), and this has continued in force down to the present time.

Canoe (or Tonio)	3	rupees	per annum.
Batēlo of 1¼ tons and under .	5	,,	,,
,, 1½ ,, to 1¾ tons .	7½	,,	,,
,, 2 ,, to 2¼ ,, .	10	,,	,,
,, 2½ ,, to 2¾ ,, .	12½	,,	,,
,, 3 ,, to 4 ,, .	15	,,	,,
,, 4¼ ,, to 5 ,, .	20	,,	,,
,, 5¼ ,, and upwards.	5	,,	per ton.

The number of tonios employed in fishing is 55, and of batēlos 160.

During the Talpur dynasty the existence of the pearl oyster in Sindh was known, and several places, but more especially the Kēnjar bank, near the entrance of the Ghāro creek, were fished in 1836 with some success. The Mīrs afterwards conducted the fishery on their own account, but soon found the undertaking was an unprofitable one. On Sindh becoming a British possession the fishery was let out by the Government during the years 1843 and 1844, and brought in yearly something under 2,000 rupees, after which it ceased, as the fishermen refused to work. Dr. F. Day remarks that, in 1849, 6,265 rupees, and in 1850, 5,275 rupees, were realised from the fishery. In 1855 it sold for 4,900 rupees, but in 1856 for only 1,500 rupees. No further fishing was carried on till 1862, when it sold for 5,000 rupees, and afterwards for 10,000 rupees during a period of four years. The oyster found in Sindh is said to belong to the genus *Placuna* and not to the true pearl oyster. Dr. Day observes, that the weight of the pearls from 200 shells was less than *four annas*. They are, in fact, very inferior seed pearls, none being larger than a No. 4 shot, and they are, in consequence, of but little value. The same authority

Digitized by Google

also believes that sharks, rays, and skate assist in destroying the oysters off the banks, and that changes of currents in the harbour have, doubtless, injured the beds already existing.

AGRICULTURE.—Agricultural operations in the fertile parts of this talūka, which are but few in comparison with its large area, are mostly dependent upon wells and springs and the yearly rainfall. The chief vegetable productions are jūar, bājri, barley, and sugar-cane, grown, for the most part, at the Malir, where, as also in the extensive garden lands bordering on the Liyāri, near Karāchi, excellent potatoes and a variety of European and native vegetables and fruit are raised to supply the Karāchi markets. The fruits are principally plaintains, custard apples, mangoes, guavas, grapes, oranges, limes, figs, roselle, melons, and a few others. Some parts of the Malir plain, distant about 12 miles from Karāchi, and readily accessible by railway from that town, are very fertile, and have produced, besides excellent vegetables of various kinds, cotton of such exceptionally good quality as to equal, in this respect, any grown in other portions of the Bombay Presidency. In 1861 a Mr. Jacob Bethcome, who owned a small farm of 22 acres at the Malir, raised a fine description of cotton there, which competed successfully with the best qualities of both the American and Egyptian varieties, and for this he received a prize of 500 rupees from the Government of Bombay. Again, in 1868, some good qualities of cotton were also produced in the same locality, and these obtained several prizes at the Karāchi Industrial Exhibition of 1869. The soil at the Malir is, on the whole, good, and, what is of inestimable advantage in Sindh, water is readily obtainable by means of wells at a comparatively small depth below the surface, in some places not exceeding 13 feet. Before the year 1866 some enterprise was shown by several mercantile firms in Karāchi in taking up land at the Malir principally for the culture of cotton, but in that year there occurred several disastrous floods from the Malir river, which destroyed the greater part of the crops, and this tended to discourage any further efforts in that direction. Since that year the Malir has been comparatively neglected as a field for agricultural speculation, and at present, with the exception of a few banias, who grow vegetables and fruit expressly for the Karāchi markets, two Parsi gentlemen, Messrs. Dinshāh Perōzshāh and Manakji Framji, are the only cultivators on a large scale. The former has given his attention mainly to the growth of market produce, and has been successful in raising some very good varieties of the mango. In addition to growing other fruit and vegetables of excellent quality, he has

Digitized by Google

sought to introduce other growths not indigenous to the province. The seasons during which agricultural operations are carried on in this district are three in number, Kharif, Rabbi, and Adhāwa; the crops produced in these several seasons, and the time for sowing and reaping them, are shown in the following table:—

Season.	Time when		Principal Crops produced.
	Sown.	Reaped.	
1. Kharif .	In May and June.	In September, October, and November.	Bājri, juār, Indian corn, nāngli, kiring, tobacco, mūng, and a number of vegetables.
2. Rabbi .	November and December.	March and April.	Wheat, barley, jambo, mūng, potatoes, and other vegetables.
3. Adhāwa,	January . .	March . .	Juār, onions, and vegetables.

POPULATION.—The population of this talūka (including the town of Karāchi) was believed to number 87,199 souls, but, from what can be gleaned at present from the census taken in 1871, the returns of which are still incomplete, it is not supposed to exceed 47,000. This number is inclusive of the troops quartered at Karāchi, which, with their families and camp-followers, are estimated at 3254. Of the two great classes of the native population, Muhammadans and Hindūs, the number of each does not appear to be known. The chief Muhammadan tribes are the Saiyads, Balochis, Karmātis, Sammas, Maghals, Pathāns, Brahūis, with miscellaneous tribes, such as Mēmons, Mohānas, Shidis, Gados, Māchis, and Mekrānis. The Hindū castes comprise Brahmins (such as the Pokarno, Sarsūdh, and Nāgar), Kshatrias, Waishiās (among whom is the great family of the Lohāno), and a large number of Panjābis, Marathas, Gujrathis, Kachhis, and others.

ESTABLISHMENTS.—The Karāchi talūka is under the immediate charge of the Collector of the Karāchi district, the collection of the revenue being entrusted to a Mūkhtiārkar, with an establishment, and two Tappēdārs under him. The Mūkhtiārkar and his two head Mūnshis have also magisterial power vested in them to a certain extent, enabling them to try petty criminal cases, and in this way to assist the city magistrate of Karāchi, who takes cognizance of offences committed in the city, and those also occurring in the talūka, which the Mūkhtiārkar and his Mūnshis are unable to take up. For the trial of offences taking place in the cantonments and places adjacent a special military officer is appointed,

Digitized by Google

who is known as the cantonment magistrate. The Huzūr Deputy Collector and Magistrate, who is permanently located at Karāchi, takes up magisterial cases when his other duties permit of his doing so. For the adjudication of civil suits there is the court of the district judge, and the small cause court, both situate at Karāchi.

REVENUE.—The revenue, imperial and local, of this talūka, inclusive of the town of Karāchi, for the four years ending 1870-71, is given below:—

IMPERIAL.

Items.	Realizations in			
	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Land Tax	30,756	29,679	33,608	29,509
Abkāri	72,410	73,782	75,120	66,379
Drugs and Opium	30,815	31,009	27,147	23,436
Stamps	92,304	78,643	86,484	84,142
Salt	9,050	9,635	19,706	158
Registration Department	3,565	3,242	4,863	2,894
Postal do.	50,865	46,547	45,165	39,493
Telegraph do.	51,602	35,369	29,880	23,067
Income (and Certificate) Tax	30,746	23,654	43,190	73,636
Total rupees	3,72,113	3,31,560	3,65,163	3,42,714

LOCAL.

Items.	Realizations in			
	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Cesses on Land and Sayer Revenue	8,331	9,129	9,198	7,662
Cattle Pound and Ferry Funds	826	312	352	309
Fisheries	2,702	2,472	3,719	5,084
Fees and Licences	605	1,200	1,020	1,020
Total rupees	12,464	13,113	14,289	14,075

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.—The topographical survey of this talūka, as included under the term Hill Districts, seems to have been carried out between the years 1858–59 and 1863–64, but up to the present time no settlement has been introduced. According to the system now in force, and in the absence of all canal irrigation, there are but two rates of land tax levied in this district, that is to say, garden and dry crop rates, the former at 1 rupee, and the latter at 8 annas per acre.

Digitized by Google

JĀGIR AND OTHER LANDS.—The land held in Jāgir in the Karāchi talūka amounts in the aggregate to 33,719 acres, of which 28,038 acres are either uncultivated or uncultivable. The whole of this is held by Khān Bahādūr Murād Khān, at the Habb, near which river this land lies adjacent (*see* HABB). There are no Seri grantees in this district. The following table will show the number of Mūāfidars, with other information in connection with the lands held by them :—

Name of Mūāfidars.	Town or Village.	Cultivable.	Unarable.	Yearly amount of Government Revenue represented.
		acres. g.	acres.	rup. a. p.
1. Thawardass Khēmchand	Karāchi .	12 18	...	22 4 0
2. Behāridass	Ditto . .	4 18	...	9 4 0
3. Tūlsidass Phūlūmal .	Ditto . .	1 18	...	2 12 0
4. Khusaldass Chabaldass.	Ditto . .	11 31	...	24 6 0
5. H.H. Aga Khān Shah walad Kalal Shah .	Ditto . .	3 33	...	8 7 0
6. Matanamal Atmaram .	Ditto . .	5 5	...	10 4 0
7. Jetanand Dūrganamal .	Ditto . .	13 3	...	24 6 0
8. Reverend James Sheldon	Ditto . .	3 24	...	6 15 0
9. Basrio Ramū . . .	Wataji . .	2 23	...	2 11 0
10. Mia Sabio Muhammad walad Ghulam Ali Khān Jokia . . .	Malir . .	0 4	...	0 6 0
11. Nāla Chungo walad Sidik Muhammad .	Ditto . .	0 24	...	46 0 0
12. Jam Bakadar walad Mehar Ali . . .	Ditto . .	30 13	...	21 7 8
13. Sett Atmaram Pritamdass	Ditto . .	20 0	...	8 13 4
14. Bhawaldin Umēdali .	Mangah Pir	23 14	...	50 4 0
15. Kambar Ali Fakir . .	Ditto . .	5 7	...	2 8 0
16. Chotir Asiram . . .	Ditto . .	1 34	...	4 3 0
17. Saman Ramū . . .				
18. Halima, wife of Morial.	Ditto . .	2 9	...	4 0 0
19. Bacha, wife of Rahimana	Ditto . .	1 34	...	3 12 0
20. Murād Ismāil . . .				
21. Fateh Muhammad walad Gul Muhammad . .	Pakka Kas.	46 20	...	45 0 0
22. Hasham walad Gul Muhammad				
23. Murād walad Ismāil .	Mangah Pir	2 15	...	4 13 0
24. Kambar Ali walad Bukari				
25. Kambar Ali walad Bukari	Ditto . .	3 2	...	6 2 0
26. Murād walad Ismāil .				
27. Muhammad walad Murād				
28. Ismāil walad Murād .				
29. Ahmad walad Mūrad .				
30. Isaak walad Ismāil . .				
Total . .	...	195 29	...	308 10 0

Digitized by Google

The only municipality in this talūka is that at Karāchi, which will be found fully treated of in the account of that town, and the same remark will apply to medical and educational institutions, as also to jails.

FAIRS.—The fairs of any importance held in the Karāchi talūka are nine in number, two of them Muhammadan and the remainder Hindū. The subjoined table (*see page* 336) will show all that is necessary on this head.

ROADS.—Independently of the railway connecting Karāchi with Kotri, which runs through this talūka for several miles, there are a few roads, main and branch, which lead from the town of Karāchi as a centre to other parts of Sindh. The chief of these is the road to Tatta, now hardly used, owing to the more expeditious route by railway *viâ* Jungshāi. This road is only partially bridged; the others are mere branch lines, and not bridged at all. The following table will show the few district roads in this talūka, their length, &c. :—

From	To	Length in Miles.	Description of Road.	Remarks.
1. Karāchi	Habb river . .	14	Branch	Unbridged. Dharamsālas at Moach and Sevlāni.
2. Karāchi	Ditto *viâ* Pir Mangho . .	22	Ditto .	Unbridged. Dharamsāla at Pir Mangho.
3. Karāchi	Landi Kadēji (on road to Sehwan) . .	30	Ditto .	Unbridged. Dharamsālas at Saphura and Dumb.
4. Karāchi	Kokri (or high road to Tatta)	32	Main .	Small "dhoras" bridged, large ones unbridged. Dharamsālas at Drig, Landi, and Wataji; and staging bangalow at Landi.

The manufactures of this talūka, which exist only at Karāchi, are not of much account, and consist, 1, of cotton fabrics of the coarse kind, such as sāris, lungis, sūsis, khēsis, and other articles of native clothing; and 2, of various utensils in metal, such as are in common use among the inhabitants. Gold and silversmiths' work is carried on to a small extent, but by Kachhis. Household furniture, as chairs, tables, &c., are made up in Karāchi, but these can in no way compare with similar articles manufactured at Bombay. Masonry and carpentry work is mainly in the hands of the Kachhi portion of the population, many of whom are skilful workmen.

Digitized by Google

LIST OF FAIRS HELD IN THE KARĀCHI TALŪKA.

Where held.	When held.	For what Time.	In whose honour.	Average Attendance, and by what Class.	Remarks.
1. Mangah Pir .	On the 21st of the Muhammadan month Rabiulsāni.	1 day.	Pir Mangah . .	1,000 Muhammadans	The original name of this saint was Kamaldin, but after death he was called Mangah Pir, from the range of low hills on which his tomb is situate.
2. Miran Pir . .	On the 11th and 12th of the Muhammadan month of Rabiulsāni.	2 days.	Miran Pir . . .	1,000 Muhammadans	Miran Pir is on the bank of the Liyāri river, near Karāchi.
3. Manora. . .	On the 1st of Chaitra Shūdh paksh.	2 days.	Of a Hindū saint.	About 16,000, both Muhammadans and Hindūs.	This fair is a mixed one, and is resorted to by all classes of the native community.
4. Kalān Kot . .	13th of Jait Shūdh .	1 day.	The Hindū goddess Kāli.	4,000 Hindūs . .	Kalān Kot is on the banks of the Liyāri, near Karāchi.
5. Rāmbāgh . .	5th and 6th of Bhadra, 27th of Magh, and 10th of Ashvin Shūdh.	4 days.	Of Māhādev, and on account of the Dasira.	2,000 Hindūs . .	Rāmbāgh is a municipal quarter of Karāchi.
6. Clifton, near Karāchi.	27th of Magh, and 5th and 6th of Bhadra.	3 days.	Of Mahadev . .	5,500 Hindūs . .	The name of this fair is Jūdo.
7. Nāngo-bagh, in town of Karāchi.	27th of Magh . .	1 day.	Ditto	1,000 Hindūs . .	This place is close to the Liyāri, and is the great resort of pilgrims going to and returning from Hinglāj in Balochisthān.
8. Khudi, in the Machi Miāni quarter of Karāchi.	10th of Nāri . . .	1 day.	In honour of the sea.	1,500 Hindūs.	
9. Kiamāri . .	15th of Shrāwan. .	1 day.	Is known as Cocoa-nut day.	5,000 Hindūs . .	This fair is known in other parts of India as Naral Pūrnima.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Numerous useful articles of different kinds are also manufactured by prisoners in the gaol at Karāchi. The trade, both local and transit, being centred in Karāchi, will be found treated of in the description of that town.

Karāchi.—A seaport and the chief town of the province of Sindh, situate in latitude 24° 51′ north and longitude 67° 2′ east, and lying at the extreme northern end of the delta of the Indus and near the southern base of the Pabb mountains of Balochisthān. The bay of Karāchi is formed by Manora point, in latitude 24° 47′ north, and longitude 66° 58′ east, a hill not more than 40 feet in elevation at its western end, but 100 feet at its eastern extremity, and consisting of soft sandstone capped with conglomerate. This hill, which protects the harbour from the sea and bad weather, is in fact the southern termination of a reef about 10 miles in length, by which it is united to the mainland. The opening of the bay between Manora and Clifton (a sanitarium to the east of the mainland) is about 3½ miles wide, but the entrance is blocked in the centre by several rocky islets known as the Oyster rocks, as well as by the island of Kiamāri, which lies some distance in the rear. The harbour may be considered as possessing a large water area, extending five miles northward from Manora head to that part where the Liyāri river enters it by two mouths, and about the same distance from the old town of Karāchi on the eastern shore to the extreme western point, but a small portion only of this wide expanse is capable of admitting large vessels.

Manora.

The first object which arrests the attention of the traveller approaching Karāchi from the sea is Manora head with its lighthouse (having a fixed light 119 feet above sea-level), visible on a clear day upwards of 17 miles, but only from 7 to 9 miles in the thick and hazy weather of the south-west monsoon. Manora, which is one of the quarters of the Karāchi municipality, is the residence of the port officer, who lives in the fort (said to have been erected in 1797). The pilot establishment, the Superintendent of the Harbour Improvement Works, and his large establishment, as also a portion of the Indo-European Electric Telegraph Department, reside here. It possesses, in addition to a European and Eurasian school, a small church (Protestant) intended for the crews of vessels frequenting the harbour as well as for the residents at Manora. An annual fair, lasting several days, is held at Manora, in the month of March, in honour of a

Digitized by Google

venerable "Pir" (saint) said to be buried here under very miraculous circumstances. It is largely attended by people from different parts of the province. The place, owing to its healthy situation, is an occasional resort for invalids from Karāchi, but the limited area available, coupled with the scarcity of fresh water, there being but two wells in the station, prevent persons from visiting it frequently for change of air.

KIAMĀRI.

On the opposite side of the harbour is the island of Kiamāri, another municipal quarter, and connected with the town of Karāchi by a road called the "Napier Mole" road, three miles long, and constructed in 1854. Kiamāri is the landing-place for all passengers and goods intended for Karāchi, and with this object there have been provided three piers, the commissariat, passenger, and customs; hack carriages and carts are here at all times procurable. The Sindh railway extends to Kiamāri; the line does not, however, follow the Napier mole as formerly, but takes a circuitous route by the Chini creek to the Frere-street station in the Karāchi cantonments. Kiamāri has a naval building-yard—at present in the occupation of a private firm—large Government commissariat store-yards, a post-office, customs and railway offices, a tavern, and a building erected in 1861 intended for a Roman Catholic chapel, but not used as such. The bazar at Kiamāri is small and the supplies limited, the shipping in the harbour being generally provided by Dubashes, who forward all articles of consumption by coolies direct from the cantonment market and the Sadar bazar. The mole leading from Kiamāri to the Custom House and old town of Karāchi consisted the whole way of a long, raised embankment, but to allow of the waters of the Chini creek flowing uninterruptedly into the head of the harbour and acting as a kind of scour, a fine screw-pile bridge, about 1200 feet long, was in 1865, at a cost of 4,75,000 rupees, constructed at a point near the old Bandar cotton presses belonging to the Karāchi Press Company, but not now used, and the Napier obelisk (erected in 1853 to the memory of the late Sir Charles Napier, Governor of Sindh). At the northern extremity of this bridge, and running in a westerly direction into the harbour, is the native jetty, built of stone at an expense of 4,33,000 rupees, for the use of cargo and other boats; this was formally made over in charge to the Collector of Customs on 1st July, 1866. At the end of the Mole road stands the Custom House,

Digitized by Google

extending across the road on five arches, through which the traffic passes. The eastern wing of this building was added as late as 1869.* The principal thoroughfares leading from the Custom House to the Karāchi cantonments are two in number; 1st, the Bandar road, nearly 2½ miles in length, and ending in the depot lines, and 2nd, the McLeod road, with its branches, the Ingle and Kacheri roads, both leading to what is generally termed the "Camp." As the greater number of the municipal quarters into which the town and suburbs of Karāchi are divided lie on either side of these main lines of communication, a description of them in consecutive order will greatly facilitate a description of Karāchi itself. Thus, on leaving the Custom House and proceeding on the Bandar road towards the Camp, we find, on the left hand, the old Machi Miāni, Old town, Bandar, Market and Napier quarters, comprising the oldest part of Karāchi. This portion, which has the Liyāri river on its western side, is situate in part on a gentle eminence, has narrow streets and lanes, and is thickly studded with houses. In the Bandar quarter, and lying along that part of the Bandar road opposite to the Agra Bank, is the old Muhammadan burying-ground, now disused. It was walled round in 1860. The municipality has, however, effected great improvements in these quarters, wide streets being made wherever practicable. An excellent system of stone street paving has recently been introduced which must greatly conduce to both the health and convenience of the residents, who are mostly Hindū and Muhammadan merchants of the Lohāna, Bhātia, Kachi, Mēmon, Khwāja, and Borah classes. These quarters are by far the most densely populated of any in Karāchi, but, according to the recent census taken in 1871, contain at the present time not more than 4500 houses with about 18,000 inhabitants.

In these quarters are the fish-market, erected in 1855-56, at a cost of 1,464 rupees, and the new market near the Bandar road, built in 1853-54 at an expense of 3,860 rupees. Opposite to these quarters, on the other side of the Liyāri (a river only in name, having water in it but once or twice during the year) is the "Liyāri quarter," comprising the Bāgdādi lines, New Machi Miāni, oil mills and tanneries, the Mirānka village, Ingle-Wārā, Khumba-Wārā and the Dhobi Ghāt. The population of the Liyāri quarter is fluctuating, and was some time since estimated in round numbers at quite 12,000, but the recent census shows but 1749 houses and about 5000 inhabitants.

* A short distance to the westward is the Sindh and Panjāb cotton press-house, capable of turning out daily about 300 pressed bales.

Digitized by Google

The new Machi Miāni is intended for the residence of the inhabitants (mostly fishermen) of the old Machi Miāni quarter, who in 1870 were bought out by the municipality, the intention being to improve the latter locality, which had been long noted for its low and unhealthy situation. Returning to the Bandar road, we have on the right the Serai and Railway quarters, through which runs the second important thoroughfare—the McLeod road —branching off to the right from the Bandar road at about 600 yards from the Custom House.

In these quarters are situate the Court House (the old Bombay bank, built in 1866 at a cost of about 1,20,000 rupees), containing the Judicial Commissioner's, District Judge's, and Town Magistrate's offices; this building was purchased by Government in 1868; the new bank of Bombay, built in 1865; and the Agra bank, in 1866, the latter at a cost of 78,000 rupees; the Chamber of Commerce (built in 1864, cost 13,000 rupees); the extensive buildings of the Indo-European and Government Telegraph Departments, Messrs. McKenzie and Cosser's ironworks—the new post-office; the three cotton press-houses, that is to say, 1st, the McLeod road presses, erected in 1860, and owned by the Sindh Press Company; they are provided with two of Brunton's patent presses, and can turn out daily 350 pressed bales; 2, the Tyabji presses, erected in 1865, at a cost of 2,20,000 rupees; they have two of Bellhouse and Dorning's patent presses, and can turn out daily 250 pressed bales; 3, the Albert presses with three of Hodgart's presses, at present leased to the Sindh Press Company; they were erected in 1866 at a cost of about 2,25,000 rupees, and can turn out daily 390 pressed bales. There are also the charitable dispensary, the Kardar's (Mūkhtiārkar's) and Phaujdār's offices; the Arabic-Sindhi school; the Sindh railway station; the old Panjāb and Delhi bank building; a newly-erected Hindū temple near the Bandar road, and the greater number of the offices of the European merchants. The old Afghān serai intended for the use of the Kāfilas from Kandahar is situate in this quarter, but it has long been in a state of great dilapidation. Proceeding still farther up the Bandar road, we have on the left, adjoining the Napier road, the Jail and Garden quarters intersected by the Lawrence, Napier, and Frere roads. The principal buildings in these quarters are the gaol, the Government Marathi school, the mission church (Christ's), at present in an unfinished state, and the mission house and school. Here also is the Nanakwādi tank (walled round and deepened in 1856-57 at a cost of 5,500 rupees), and the city police lines. To the northward

Digitized by Google

and eastward of these quarters, and on the same side of the Bandar road, are the Ranchor lines—at one time thickly populated, and with a tank of the same name, excavated in 1858, and otherwise improved, at a cost of 1,668 rupees; the Ramswāmi Ghāri Khāta, and the Bēgāri Khāta quarters. The chief buildings of note in this part of Karāchi are the civil hospital, the Government high and Anglo-vernacular schools, the native general library (established in June 1856), the small cause court, and the travellers' bangalow. The Preedy tank, walled in and improved in 1858-59, at a cost of 3,000 rupees, and an old European burial-ground on the Bandar road, also walled in at the same time by the municipality, are situate in this quarter. Proceeding still farther towards Camp, the Preedy quarter, lying on either side of the Bandar road, is reached; it adjoins cantonment limits, is intersected by the Preedy and Government Garden roads, and contains, in addition to a few bangalows, the Government powder magazine and a new Scotch church (St. Andrew's). Two municipal quarters, the soldiers' bazar and the Bhisti-Wārā, lying to the north of the depot lines, and near the gardens on the banks of the Liyāri, here require to be mentioned; but, with the exception of a market, erected in the former in 1868, at a cost of 2,831 rupees, and a good road leading to it from the cantonments, there is nothing worthy of note.

Returning to that part of the Bandar road near the gaol, we have on the right hand the Rāmbāgh quarter, intersected by the Kacheri, Elphinstone, and Frere roads. It has a large tank, walled in during 1858-59 at a cost of 5,000 rupees, known as the Rāmbāgh, near which on the Bandar road is a dharamsāla, conspicuous by its two domes, erected in 1859-60, at a cost of 4,000 rupees, of which 1,006 rupees were raised by voluntary subscription. There is a considerable extent of ground between the Kacheri and Elphinstone roads originally intended to be laid out as a public garden, to be called either the Victoria or Burns' garden, but a small portion only of this scheme has as yet been carried out, both water and soil being too poor to admit of much successful gardening. To the south-east of the Rāmbāgh quarter, and skirting the military cantonments on the eastward, is the Civil Lines quarter, in which are situate the Collector's kacheri, Government house (the residence of the Commissioner in Sindh), the ice-house, as also the private houses of Government officials, and of the leading mercantile men of Karāchi and others. In a portion of the grounds of Government house is a small monument erected by Sir Charles Napier in 1849 to the memory of the

Digitized by Google

officers and men of Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment who fell in the Sindh campaign. The Kacheri road and Victoria-street intersect this quarter, meeting at its southern extremity near the Clifton crossing of the Sindh railway, after passing which they branch off, one road leading to the military sanitarium of Gisri (distant $2\frac{1}{3}$ miles), and the other to the civil one of Clifton (distant 2 miles). To the left of Gisri road, near the railway, is the Frere Town quarter, containing several private residences, as well as the workshops of the Sindh Railway Company. Here, too, is the new race-course. Gisri and Clifton are also municipal quarters, and being both situate on rising ground near the sea, and more readily accessible to residents in Camp than Manora, are in consequence much frequented by invalids, and some persons have even become permanent residents at the latter place. One other municipal quarter, the Sadar bazar, still remains to be mentioned; it adjoins the Preedy quarter, and is situate between the depot and European infantry lines, and, like the latter, is regularly laid out, having fine broad streets with good houses and shops on either side. It has a well-stocked and commodious market, called the "Cunynghame Market," built in 1861, at a cost of 17,500 rupees. The two wings were added in 1868, at an expense of 2,074 rupees. Here supplies are readily obtainable from an early hour in the morning up to nine or ten o'clock. Great improvements have been carried out in this part of Karāchi during the past few years. In this quarter is situate the Parsi infant school, the gift, in 1870, of a resident, Mr. Sapurji Hormazji Sopariwālā. To the east of the Sadar bazar is the general hospital, and near the road running from Karāchi to Tatta stand the Roman Catholic church and St. Patrick's school.

Military Cantonments.

The Karāchi military cantonments, which lie to the northward and eastward of the greater number of the municipal quarters already described, cover an extensive area, and may be divided into three large and distinct portions. 1st, the depot lines, having the Preedy municipal quarter on its western, and the Sadar bazar on its southern side. 2nd, the artillery lines, which, with an extensive open space of ground to the westward reserved for fortifications, has the Sadar bazar, from which it is separated by Victoria-street, on its eastern side, and the Karāchi military arsenal, immediately adjoining it, to the north; and, 3, the European infantry lines, which are exactly due east of the civil lines municipal quarter. The depot lines, the oldest military

Digitized by Google

portion of Karāchi, possess extensive accommodation for such English troops as are either going to up-country stations from seaward, or are coming down to Karāchi for embarkation, and include as well the native infantry and commissariat lines, a new Government steam bakery, and numerous bangalows for officers. In March 1871 the depot was abolished, all invalid soldiers from the Panjāb being now sent to Bombay by railway *viâ* Jabalpur. The depot lines have since furnished accommodation to the native regiment stationed at Karāchi. Here also is the Karāchi European and Indo-European school and branch post-office. A good road runs through the depot lines to what is called the "Government Garden," distant about half a mile, and not far from the Liyāri river. This garden is about 40 acres in extent, neatly laid out with trees and shrubs, and cultivated, so far as the poor soil and water of the place will allow. Beyond this, and lining the river bank for some distance, are other gardens, some with houses in them; one of these residences, with a nicely laid-out garden, is the property of Government, and is used by such natives of rank as may visit Karāchi on political or other purposes. Most of the gardens here are owned by the native community, and supply, conjointly with the Malir, all the fruits and vegetables needed by the residents of Karāchi. The artillery lines possess three fine upper-storied barracks as well as a suite of newly-erected family quarters; these are built of stone and have every necessary accommodation. There is a hospital, gunsheds, stables, workshops, racket-court, bowl-alley and plunge-bath. The Ratan tank, greatly improved by the Government and by the municipality in 1858-59, is also within the limits of these lines. In the immediate vicinity of these lines to the eastward is a small mess-house and bangalows for the officers, and to the northward the military arsenal of Karāchi, small in area and of no considerable importance, its establishment consisting of about 50 natives, the latter mostly store and tent lascars. This arsenal, which is subordinate to that at Haidarābād, was, in October 1858, partly blown up by the explosion of a quantity of fireworks which were being prepared there to celebrate the transfer of India to the British crown. The European infantry lines consist of rows of barracks with family quarters, fully able to house with comfort an entire European regiment. Of the ten separate barracks which these include, five have been converted at great cost into large and solid upper-storied buildings, affording greatly-increased accommodation to the troops. To the westward of these barracks are the officers' lines, well and regularly laid out, with broad roads

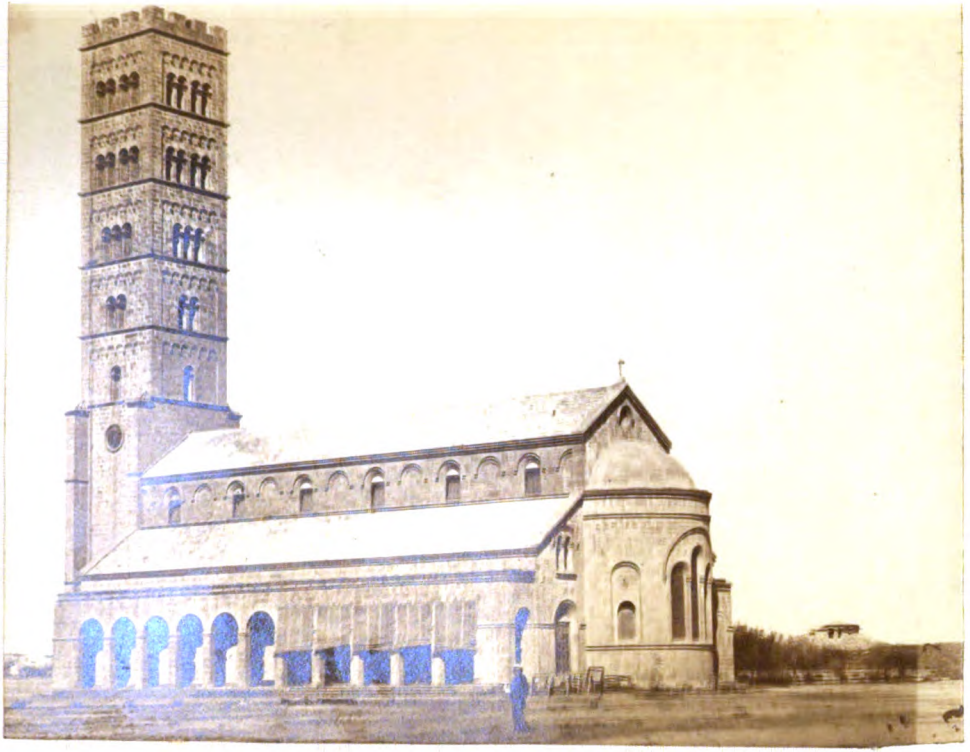
Digitized by Google

intersecting each other at right angles. The bangalows are very numerous, the front line, facing the west, being almost exclusively occupied by the officer commanding the troops and his staff. In this part of the cantonments stand the Protestant church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the "Frere Hall," and the Masonic Lodge. The regimental (or Napier) hospital is situate on a slight eminence to the eastward of the lines, and farther on in the same direction is the burial-ground (or cemetery) for both Protestants and Roman Catholics, a spot still poor and unattractive in appearance, though much improved in this respect during the past few years. Many of the monuments stand in need of repair, but the rules issued by Government in 1870 for the regulation of cemeteries generally will do much to prevent this decay by providing permanent funds for annual repairs.

Trinity Church.

The largest and, excepting the Roman Catholic chapel, the oldest church in Karāchi is the Protestant one of the Holy Trinity, situate in military cantonments. It stands in the centre of a large space of open ground, nearly 15 acres in area, which was not walled round till 1868. The church, which is in the Italian style, was designed and built by Captain John Hill, of the Bombay Engineers, at a cost of 56,612 rupees. The first stone was laid in September 1852, but the building was not consecrated till 1855. It consists of a nave with two side aisles, apsidal chancel, and square tower 150 feet high; this last is an excellent landmark for vessels approaching the coast. The nave is 115 feet long with an outside breadth of 58½ feet, and is lighted by clerestory windows, of which there are six on each side, and the height of nave up to tie-beam is 44½ feet. There is an organ-loft, not used as such, but a recent proposition to remove it would, it is believed, add greatly to the inner appearance of the church. The apse window is filled with stained glass, as also are the two aisle windows, one of them being in honour of Sir Charles Napier and the victors of Miāni. The tower was originally intended to bear a steeple, but this was omitted as not being in harmony with the rest of the building. The two bells were put up in 1856, the clock in 1864, and the organ placed in the south aisle was supplied to the church by subscription in 1866. The altar, cloth, linen, chairs, litany-stool, plate, font, &c., were all the gifts of private individuals. The old font was destroyed by the fall of the clock-weights in 1867, and was replaced by the present one of red

Digitized by Google



[illegible] OF THE HOLY TRINITY, KARACHI

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Portland stone and marble in May 1870. The church is able to seat 800 people. Divine service in this church is conducted by two chaplains of the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, and in accordance with a Government notification (26th July, 1870), a church committee, appointed annually in Easter week, comprising three lay members, one of whom is nominated by the senior chaplain, and the other two by a committee of selection, consisting of the chief civil and military authorities of this station, assist the chaplains in the discharge of such duties as are not necessary parts of their spiritual office.

Roman Catholic Church.

The Roman Catholic church, known as "St. Patrick's," is situate in military cantonments to the east of the Sadar bazar, and stands in a walled inclosure of a little over two acres in area, a portion of which was formerly used as a graveyard. The church, which was erected by subscription in 1845, at a cost of about 6,000 rupees, cannot be said to belong to any particular style of architecture. It consists of a nave 81 feet long and 30 feet wide, with a height to the tie-beam of 20 feet, as well as two transepts and a chancel. It will seat between 600 and 700 persons, but as the present congregation numbers over 2000, it is in contemplation to build a larger and more commodious edifice, and to commence this work so soon as the necessary funds are collected.

St. Patrick's School.

The present fine stone building, called St. Patrick's School, occupies the site of a mud bangalow erected in 1859, and afterwards (in 1862) turned into a day-school for girls. The new building, not originally intended to be upper-storied, was commenced in October 1863 and finished in the following year, but at the suggestion of Dr. Meurin, the Roman Catholic bishop of Bombay, who visited Sindh in 1868, an upper-storey and central tower were commenced in 1869 and finished in 1870. The building now consists of a central tower with two wings, having on the ground floor, an entrance hall, spacious class-rooms, a refectory, drawing-room, vestry, and chapel, this last being 41 feet long by 28 wide. There is also a good verandah on the east and west sides. At the north and south extremities are curved covered passages running out to some distance, and these give a finished appearance to the building when viewed as a whole. On the upper story are two dormitories, one of them 81 feet long by 27 wide, a music-room and infirmary, besides other rooms for the

Digitized by Google

use of the nuns. On the west side is a fine verandah supported by semicircular arches on light pillars. The two end gables are ornamented with corbie steps. The central tower, which is 50 feet in height, contains several small rooms and has its parapet surmounted with a row of iron palisading let into the cut stone. The entire structure has a fine appearance, and, viewed as an educational institution, is unsurpassed by any other in Karāchi. It cost but 40,000 rupees, and of this sum 4,000 rupees were contributed by Government. There are at present 18 boarders and 86 day scholars in this school, but the building is capable of accommodating fully 40 boarders and 200 day scholars. The institution is under the supervision of a lady superior, who is assisted by four nuns and one lay sister of the order of the Cross. The school receives a monthly grant-in-aid from the Karāchi municipality of 60 rupees.

European and Indo-European School.

The Karāchi European and Indo-European School is situate in the depot lines, and occupies at present two separate buildings, one for the boys, being that used in past years as a Protestant place of worship, before the erection of Trinity church, the other for the girls and infants is held in what was formerly a mess-house. The school was founded in 1854 under the auspices of Sir H. B. E. Frere, when Commissioner in Sindh, and is supported by school fees, subscriptions, donations, and by grants-in-aid made by the Government and the municipality. A sound and liberal education is afforded to the children of Europeans and Indo-Europeans residing in Sindh, to the children of European soldiers, where there are no regimental schools, and in special cases, to those of native Christians. A managing committee of nine persons, appointed yearly at the annual meeting of members, exercise a general supervision over the school, and settle all matters in connection with it. In 1854 the Government gave a donation to the building of 1,500 rupees, as also a monthly allowance of 100 rupees, which was subsequently reduced to 80 rupees. In 1858-59 the municipality contributed 50 rupees per mensem, besides establishing a scholarship of 10 rupees a month, to be given in alternate years to the best pupil in this institution and the Government English school. In 1859-60 two scholarships, known as the "Inverarity Scholarships," each of 10 rupees monthly, were provided by J. D. Inverarity, Esq., a former Commissioner in Sindh, and the Karāchi General Library and Museum Committee

Digitized by Google

also granted the privileges of a subscriber for one year to the best boy or girl in honour of Sir H. B. E. Frere. There is as well a pupil teacher's scholarship for girls, and an annual prize to the best boy or girl of the year was in 1869 provided by the present Commissioner in Sindh, Sir W. L. Merewether. These are all awarded annually at the examination held about the end of October in each year. The education afforded comprises reading, writing, arithmetic, and other branches of mathematics; geography, history, religious instruction, and singing, with sewing, knitting, fancy needle-work, &c., for the girls. Music and drawing are considered as extras. The teaching staff consists of a head master and assistant master, a head mistress, an assistant teacher, and a matron. The monthly fees payable for each child for education in this institution are now regulated as follows:—

Incomes.	Standards.								
	VIII.	VII.	VI.	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.	Infant Class.
	rupees.	rup.	rup.	rup.	rup.	rup.	rup.	rup.	rupees.
Net exceeding Rs. 49	1	1	1	½	½	½	½	½	½
50 to 99	4	3	2	2	1½	1½	1	1	1
100 to 149	5	4	3	2½	2	1½	1½	1	1
150 to 199	6	5	4	4	3½	3	2½	2	1½
200 to 249	7	6	5	4½	4	3½	3	2½	2
250 to 299	8	7	6	5	4½	4	3½	3	2½
300 to 399	9	8	7	6	5	4½	4	3½	3
400 and over . .	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	3½

Persons without fixed incomes pay such fees as may be decided upon by the committee. It is intended, so soon as the requisite funds are available, to build a new school with master's residence, and provision also for 25 male and 25 female boarders. A plan has already been prepared by Captain Peyton Phelps, R.E., at an estimated cost of 75,000 rupees, but proposals for a building to cost from 35,000 to 50,000 rupees only, have lately been put forward, this sum to be collected not in Karāchi alone, but generally throughout the province.

St. Andrew's Church.

The Scotch Presbyterian church, known as St. Andrew's, stands in a walled inclosure of its own of about 2 acres, and is situate to the west of the post-office square. It was designed by T. G. Newnham, Esq., of the Sindh railway, and in style is Gothic of the 14th century. The work was commenced in

Digitized by Google

military force stationed at Karāchi and Haidarābād. For the accommodation of the officers there are three stone-built bangalows capable of housing two officers in each, and for the rank and file two barracks, which in the aggregate can hold 103 men. There is besides a detached residence for the apothecary, and numerous outhouses for various purposes in the rear of the barracks. This sanitarium possesses a library of about 700 volumes, obtained for it by the present Commander-in-Chief in India, Lord Napier of Magdala, and to this nearly all the men located there subscribe. In a sanitary point of view, Gisri is considered to be admirably suited for its present purposes, being seated at some elevation on the sea-coast, with a strong sea-breeze blowing during the hottest weather, having a rocky soil and good natural drainage, and a neighbourhood free from all sources of malaria. During a period of fifteen months, ending with March 1871, the number of sick men sent to this sanitarium was 241, of whom 35 were invalided, 6 died, 159 returned to their duty, and 41 remained under treatment.

Indo-European Telegraph Offices.

The Indo-European telegraphic buildings, situate in the Serai quarter on the McLeod road, in a large walled inclosure, consist of a central edifice with two wings, two separate buildings, a store-room, and workshops, a library and billiard-room, all of stone, and with their fronts facing the west, together with numerous outhouses and stables. The ground floor of the main building contains the receiving and signalling offices, each 23 feet by 20 feet, the director's office, the superintendent's office, the account branch and traffic manager's offices, each of these latter being 24 feet by 20 feet; there are also two record rooms. On the upper floor are quarters for the superintendent and assistant superintendent. The wings are connected with the main building by means of vaulted passages, and here are the quarters provided for the signallers, mechanicians, &c. The two separate buildings, one on either side of the main building, with which they harmonize in style, afford quarters for the electricians, traffic manager, &c. They each contain four rooms on the ground floor and the same number on the upper floor, and have besides wide verandahs front and back. The store-room and workshops occupy a long building with three rooms, two of these being 61 feet by 24 feet. The library and billiard-room is situate in the north-west corner of the walled inclosure, and was erected in 1867, at a cost of 5,000 rupees. In the library-room is a window of

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

stained glass, raised by subscription to the memory of Colonel Patrick Stewart, the first director of the department; it contains his portrait with views of different places on the Arabian and Persian coasts, as well as a large female figure symbolical of electricity. The style of these telegraphic buildings is Italian; they were commenced in 1864 and finished in 1866, at a cost, not including the library and billiard-room, of 2,05,040 rupees. There are pakka-built wells in the inclosure, all belonging to the department, but the water in them is brackish, and in consequence unfit for drinking purposes.

Post Office.

This building, which lies to the west of the Indo-European telegraph offices, stands in a walled inclosure of between three and four acres on the McLeod road, is in the Italian style, and consists of a lower floor and upper story. The postmaster resides in the former, in which there is every accommodation, while the upper floor, which is approached from the outside by a fine flight of stone steps, is reserved for the business of the post-office. The sorting apartment is 55 feet by 26 feet; and there are also bhangy and accountant's rooms. The outhouse accommodation is extensive, and there are quarters for 12 peons, 6 horses and 6 mail-carts. There is a well in the compound, but the water is brackish. The cost of the building, outhouses, &c. was 44,000 rupees; the work was commenced in 1867 and completed in the same year.

"Frere Hall."

The fine municipal building called the "Frere Hall," erected in honour of Sir H. Bartle E. Frere, a popular Commissioner of the Province of Sindh from 1851 to 1859, stands on a very slight elevation about 650 yards in a south-easterly direction from Trinity Church. The building was commenced in 1863, and was opened, though in a somewhat unfinished state, by the then Commissioner in Sindh, Mr. S. Mansfield, in October 1865, up to which date the sum of 1,73,912 rupees had been expended on it. The hall, which was designed by Captain St. Clair Wilkins, R.E., is in the Venetian-Gothic style, and consists on the principal story, which is approached by a double staircase, of four rooms. One of these, the "great hall," a fine room, 70 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 38 feet high, with an orchestral gallery, is mostly used for municipal and public meetings, concerts, balls, &c.; the plaster roof of this apartment was replaced in 1869 by one of

Digitized by Google

"Deodar" wood, at a cost of 2,000 rupees. Another large room adjoining it is 63 feet long, 25 feet wide, by 38 feet in height. The room in the octagonal tower is small but lofty; above it, on an upper story, the floor is laid with Minton's encaustic tiles. On two sides of the "great hall" are wide verandahs (70 by 13 feet and 35 by 13 feet) supported by light and handsome pillars of Porbandar stone. On the ground floor are four rooms, including that in the octagonal tower. The two largest of these are occupied by the Karāchi General Library and Museum, removed hither in 1870 from it former quarters in the staff lines. This library and museum was established in 1851, and the former contains at the present time between 6000 and 7000 books. The joint institution is liberally supported from the local funds of the three Sindh collectorates and by a yearly grant from the Karāchi municipality; these sums are further increased by monthly payments from the subscribers to the library for the use of the books and magazines. The aggregate amount received from these three sources was in 1870-71 about 4,700 rupees, while the total expenses during the same year were 4,005 rupees. The management of the library and museum is entrusted to a joint committee of six persons, one half selected by the subscribers and the remainder by the Municipal Commission. The permanent establishment consists of an unsalaried honorary secretary, a paid librarian, curator, and peons, the entire cost of which from the year 1871 is now defrayed by the Karāchi municipality. On the eastern side of the "Frere Hall" is a porch, heavy in its proportions when compared with the other parts of the structure, from which a covered flight of stone steps leads to the upper story. A wooden spirelet, coated with Muntz's metal, springs from the high roof, and reaches to an elevation of 144 feet from the ground. The brass chandeliers hung throughout the rooms of the "Frere Hall" were the work of the Harbour Improvement Works Department, and are similar in design to those used in Trinity Church. The grounds in which the hall stands are still uninclosed, nor have any outhouses yet been erected in connection with the building. A band-stand was built in 1866 in an open space a little to the west of the hall.

Government House.

Government House, the residence of the Commissioner in Sindh, is situate in the Civil Lines quarter, and stands in a large walled inclosure with its front facing the west. It consists of a

Digitized by Google

central building with two wings, approached by a carriage-drive from four different directions, and was originally built by Sir Charles Napier, when Governor of this Province, and from him purchased by Government in 1847 for the then Commissioner in Sindh, Mr. Pringle. The entire cost to Government of this edifice, with houses, stables, &c., was 48,273 rupees. The interior arrangements are well adapted for comfort and convenience, but the exterior cannot be said to have any pretension whatever to architectural taste. The upper story of the central building was added by the late General John Jacob, when Acting Commissioner in Sindh in 1856. The present Commissioner's office was formerly a private residence, but was purchased by Government in 1855. The building adjoining it, now used as a printing establishment, had previously been the office of the Assistant Commissioner for Sindh jāgirs; it was turned to its present use in 1864, and enlarged in 1872.

Collector's Office.

The office and treasury of the Collector of Karāchi, a large barrack-like looking building, stands in an open space of ground of some extent (only partially inclosed) in the Civil Lines quarter. It was designed and built by Captain John Hill, of the Bombay Engineers, in 1842, at a cost of about 50,000 rupees, and is upper storied, having an open verandah on both the east and west sides. The treasury room is vaulted, and, in other respects, is well adapted for the purposes intended. The entire building, which is well ventilated, is not, however, considered to be large enough for present requirements. There is a guard-house and a large go-down at a short distance from the office, with which they are both connected. The establishments permanently provided with office quarters in this building are those of the Treasury, Stamp, Paper Currency, and Registration departments, which are superintended by the Huzūr Deputy Collector of Karāchi, who remains at head-quarters all the year round, while the Collector's and Magistrate's English and Vernacular establishments are accommodated there during the hot season and when not on tour in the districts.

Small Cause Court.

The building at present used as the Small Cause Court of Karāchi is situate within a large inclosure in the Ranchor Municipal quarter adjoining the Bandar road. It was erected about the year 1855-56 by the Public Works Department, at a cost of

Digitized by Google

7,422 rupees, and was originally intended to accommodate an engineering school. The building itself is of a peculiar style of architecture, but contains a large court-room, with two side rooms for clerks and other purposes. At a short distance from the court-house is a well-built brick go-down, intended for the reception of attached goods previous to sale. The Karāchi Small Cause Court was established in August 1861, for the adjudication of suits of the value of 500 rupees and under. Formerly the Judicial Deputy Magistrate of Karāchi presided as first judge for the hearing of suits in which Europeans were concerned, while a Munsif, as second judge, decided native suits. By Bombay Act VIII. of 1863 the jurisdiction of this court was enlarged, and it now extends over the Karāchi talūka.

In the following year an Imperial Act (IV. of 1864) was passed, giving validity to certain proceedings previously carried out in this court.

The staff of the Karāchi Small Cause Court consists, besides the judge, of a clerk, mūnshi, and accountant, five bailiffs, and a small establishment of peons. The number of suits filed in this court during the four years ending with 1871 was as follows:—

Year.	Number of Suits.	Value.
		rupees.
1868	2,090	1,33,328
1869	2,607	1,62,172
1870	3,966	2,21,129
1871	3,042	1,55,470

Government High School.

A Government English school was established at Karāchi as early as 1853, at the instance of Sir H. Bartle E. Frere, when Commissioner in Sindh, but it was not till the following year that it was accommodated in the building (now used as an Anglo-Vernacular school) situate at the corner of the Bandar and Mission roads in the Ranchor Lines Municipal quarter, which was erected by Government in 1854 at a cost of 6,203 rupees. The building, which is of a very peculiar style of architecture, is 87 feet long and 41 feet broad, contains one large and two small rooms, and has a tower attached to it in which a clock was put up at the expense of the Karāchi municipality. In 1864-65, when the

Digitized by Google

grant-in-aid rules came into force, this school resolved itself into two distinct institutions—the High and Anglo-Vernacular schools —all the pupils able to pass the required examination under the new rules forming the high school. This latter professes to educate students up to the matriculation standard of the Bombay University, and since its establishment several young men have successfully matriculated from it. At present there is no distinct building used as a high school, the students being accommodated in a bangalow temporarily rented for that purpose pending the erection of a new school-house at the joint expense of the Government and the Karāchi municipality. The number of pupils has increased from 26 to 80, the latter number being on the books at the beginning of the year 1871. The high school possesses one scholarship and one prize, called respectively the McLeod Scholarship and Frere Native Prize. The former, in value about 200 rupees per annum, was established in 1854 in honour of Mr. John McLeod, a former Deputy Collector of Customs, who died at Karāchi in December 1853. He did much towards fostering the trade of Sindh, and was greatly beloved for his sterling worth by all classes of the community. The proceeds of this scholarship have now been transferred to the Sindh Scholarship Fund, instituted to support natives of the province while studying at one or other of the colleges in Bombay. The Frere Native Prize, of the annual value of 20 rupees, was founded in 1859 in honour of Sir Bartle Frere, when leaving Karāchi, and this sum is expended in providing a book or books to be awarded annually to the best student in the Government English school. The teaching staff of the high school consists, at present, of one head master with four assistants, together with a Persian tutor. The average monthly expenditure on this account is 725-8 rupees, which is met by monthly contributions from the imperial (300 rupees) and local (260 rupees) funds, from the Karāchi municipality (45 rupees), and from school fees.

Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Anglo-Vernacular School, which, as previously mentioned, now occupies the large building formerly used by the Government English school, may be regarded as a feeder to the high school. The number of pupils in this institution at the beginning of 1871 was 145, of whom 25 only were Sindhis, the remainder being Marathis and Parsis. The teaching staff comprises one head master and three assistants, involving a monthly expenditure of 216 rupees, which sum is met from imperial (11 rupees)

Digitized by Google

and local (169 rupees) funds and fees. This school teaches up to the 2nd English standard, and no boy is admitted into it as a student unless he has passed the third vernacular standard.

Vernacular Schools.

There are four Government Vernacular schools in Karāchi—1, the Arabic-Sindhi; 2, the Marathi; 3, the Gujrathi; and 4, the Hindū-Sindhi. The Arabic-Sindhi school occupied up to 1869 a small but conspicuous stone building of one room only, situate on the Bandar road, near the Kārdār's office. It was erected at the expense of the municipality, at a cost of about 1,000 rupees. As it was found in 1869 to be too small for the requirements of this school, a private house was hired in the Native town, and in this the work of instruction is still carried on. The attendance in the month of January 1871 was 144, two-thirds of these being Muhammadan boys of the lower classes. They are taught up to the fourth vernacular standard by a head master, two assistants, and one pupil teacher, at a monthly cost of 110-8-0 rupees, this amount being met by grants from the imperial (20 rupees) and local (50 rupees) funds, the Karāchi municipality (15 rupees), and fees. The Persian language is largely taught in this school.

The Marathi school is situate on the Mission road and is nearly opposite to the civil hospital. The building, standing in a walled inclosure of its own, is of stone, and contains two large and one small room. It was erected at a cost of about 2,000 rupees, at the joint expense of Government and the Marathi community. The Karāchi municipality grants 15 rupees a month to this school, which enables it to provide an assistant master. It became a Government institution in 1869, when it had 66 boys; but at the end of 1870 this number had increased to 124. The teaching staff comprises a head master and two assistants, costing monthly about 58 rupees, which sum is derived from imperial (15 rupees) and municipal (15 rupees) grants, and from fees. The school teaches up to the 5th standard, and it is the great source whence the Anglo-Vernacular school is supplied with students.

The Gujrathi school, which owes its rise mainly to the exertions of Mr. Rāmdas Bhānji, an inhabitant of Karāchi, was established in December 1868, and is intended for the education of the children of a large class of Gujrathi-speaking people, chiefly merchants, traders, and shopkeepers. These are mostly Hindūs of Gujrat, Bhātias, Kachis, Mēmons, Khwājas, and Parsis. The school is accommodated in a portion of the building at present

Digitized by Google

rented for the Sindhi-Arabic school, and has an average attendance of 120 boys, who are taught up to the 3rd vernacular standard by a staff of instructors consisting of a head master and two pupil teachers. The ordinary monthly expenditure at this school is 38 rupees, which is met by grants from the imperial (20 rupees) and local (13 rupees) funds, and from school fees. The Hindū-Sindhi school was established in July 1869, and is accommodated in the building on the Bandar road previously mentioned as having been occupied by the Arabic-Sindhi institution up to that year. In this school the Hindū-Sindhi character, called "Shikārpuri" in northern, and "Khudabādi" in central and lower Sindh, is taught with the view of attracting the children of the trading classes, among whom this character, and not the "Arabic-Sindhi" (which was made the medium of official correspondence during Sir Bartle Frere's administration), is in use. But as there were many defects in the writing of the Bania character, among others an entire omission of all vowel marks, which allowed a single word to bear various interpretations, an improved form of alphabet was drawn up by the Deputy Educational Inspector in Sindh (Mr. Narayan Jaganath), and this being approved of by a committee specially appointed to consider the subject, was introduced for general use by a notification issued by the Commissioner in Sindh in February 1869, and a Hindū-Sindhi school was established at Karāchi in the same year. At first the attendance of pupils was large, but this after a time diminished to 50; nevertheless, at the end of 1870, this number had increased to 81. The teaching staff comprises one head master and an assistant, who are paid by a monthly grant of 29 rupees from local funds.

Female School.

It was not before July 1869 that any Government female schools existed in Karāchi. There are now two of them, one situate in the "Khori" quarter of the Native town with 48 pupils, and the other in the "Ghāri Khāta" with 27. Both are held in small private houses and are attended exclusively by Muhammadan girls, to whom instruction of the usual elementary kind, in addition to the reading of the Kurān, is imparted by *female* teachers. An old and respectable Masalman is the inspecting master; he instructs the mistresses and exercises a general supervision over both schools. The monthly expenditure on account of these schools averages 57 rupees, which is met by imperial (20 rupees) and local (37 rupees) grants-in-aid.

Digitized by Google

Central Book Depot.

In connection with Government educational institutions generally at Karāchi, it will be necessary here to speak of the Government Central Book Depot, which occupies a bangalow (formerly the freight agent's office) on the Bandar road near the Anglo-Vernacular school. This building, which was made over to the Educational Department in 1866, has three lithographic presses at work for the publication of all vernacular school books, and of a bi-weekly paper, called the 'Sindh Sudhār.' There are 17 district depots (in charge of head masters of schools) subordinate to this central depot, and it may be mentioned that during the year 1871, English, Persian, Arabic, Sindhi, Hindūsthāni, Marathi, Gujrathi, and other books to the number of 8551, and of the value of 2,740 rupees, were disposed of, leaving at the end of that year a balance of 54,073 books, valued at 22,356 rupees. Monthly, half-yearly, and yearly accounts of this depot are furnished to the Central Book Depot at Bombay.

Parsi Schools.

Among the various educational institutions in Karāchi, not Governmental, which have not yet been brought to notice may be mentioned two Parsi schools. One of them, the "Virbāiji" is situate in Frere-street, Sadar Bazar, and is accommodated in a large house liberally given for this purpose in 1870 by Mr. Sapurji Hormazji Sopariwālā, a resident at Karāchi. The school itself was established in 1859 and at present has an average attendance of nearly 100 pupils (boys and girls). It is supported by the Parsi community, managed by a committee, and is periodically visited by the Government Educational Inspector in Sindh. It teaches in Gujrathi the usual subjects learnt in Government vernacular schools, and the girls, in addition to the usual elementary course, are instructed in needle-work. The Karāchi municipality gives a monthly sum of 50 rupees as a grant-in-aid to this institution, and it was in 1870 registered for examination under the revised rules for grants-in-aid. There is another Parsi school, though a very small one, situate in the Rāmbāgh quarter, which is wholly supported by the Parsi residents of that part of Karāchi. The attendance is small, there not being, on an average, more than eight pupils who receive a rudimentary education in the Gujrathi language.

Digitized by Google

Charitable Dispensary.

This building, which is situate on the Bandar road, near the Kārdār's office, was erected in 1862, at a cost of 6,962 rupees, and is in charge of a sub-assistant surgeon, assisted by two medical pupils. It possesses accommodation for ten in-door patients. The total admissions during 1871 were 13,592, of whom 13,557 were treated as out-door, and 35 as in-door patients. The average daily attendance in that same year was 144. The total expenses of this establishment in 1871 amounted to 6,717 rupees. Of this sum the pay of the medical staff and the fixed allowances of the servants, as well as a few minor expenses, amounting in the whole to 4,147 rupees, were defrayed by the Government. The municipality furnished all the medicines, petty supplies, bedding, clothing, dead stock, &c. Previous to the erection of the present building, the business of the dispensary was carried on from 1847 in an upper-storied house in the middle of the town. The present dispensary is examined every week or fortnight by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Sindh division.

Civil Hospital.

The Civil Hospital is situate in the Ranchor Lines Municipal quarter, and stands at some little distance, facing the west, from the Mission road. It is a large upper-story building with two wings, its entire length being 340½ feet. There are six lower wards and one upper-story ward, and the hospital is capable of making up 75 beds. The central portion, which is the original building, was erected in 1854 by Government at a cost of 6,878 rupees; the additions were made by the Sindh Railway Company in 1859.

The following statement will show the total number of persons treated for various diseases in this hospital during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871, together with other information in connection with them:—

	Admissions.			Casualties.			Average Daily Sick.		
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869	1870.	1871.
In-door patients . .	1,190	1,093	1,076	97	73	79	46	44	44
Out-door patients .	6,603	6,536	7,663	..	..	..	82	85	90

Digitized by Google

The hospital is directly under the control of the Civil Surgeon of Karāchi, who has a resident staff, consisting of one apothecary, one hospital assistant, and a native medical pupil. An inspection of this hospital takes place during the cold season. The most prevalent diseases in the town of Karāchi are found to be intermittent fevers, chronic rheumatism, and bowel complaints, arising, it is believed, mainly from imperfect drainage, variable climate, and unwholesome drinking water. Cholera visited the place in an epidemic form in the years 1865, 1867, and 1869, and small-pox in 1866, 1868, and 1870. During 1869 Karāchi was troubled with a bad type of fever epidemic, from which the European troops stationed here suffered severely. The very heavy rainfall during that year, which in quantity was more than double that of any previous year, is supposed to have been the exciting cause.

Lock Hospital.

The Lock Hospital at Karāchi was established in August 1869, in accordance with the requirements of Imperial Act XXII. of 1864, which provides for the proper administration of military cantonments. The building at present used for this purpose, which is upper-storied, is situate in a high walled inclosure in the Ranchor lines, and contains accommodation for ten patients, who are dieted by the Government at a cost of three annas *per diem*. The establishment consists of a medical officer, who is also the staff surgeon of Karāchi, a hospital assistant, matron and assistant, overseer, and several menial servants. During the year 1870 one hundred and eighteen females were under treatment in this hospital, of whom 8¼ per cent. were found to be diseased to a frightful extent—nearly one half of the admissions showed the disease as appearing in either the secondary or tertiary form. In 1871 the number of females under treatment was 133, but six only of these were found to be seriously diseased. The monthly average of registered women was 169, and 10 per cent. of those examined were found to be diseased.

Climate.

The climate of Karāchi, taken as a whole, may be considered as the most salubrious throughout Sindh, the town being well open to the sea-breeze, which blows here almost continuously during eight months of the year. The westerly wind is that most prevalent in the hot season, blowing, on an average, 162 days out of 365, the least frequent being a due south wind. The results of

Digitized by Google

five years' observation (1860 to 1864) showed the west wind to be most prevalent during the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October. The climate must, from this circumstance, as well as from the low situation of the town and the near neighbourhood of marsh-land, be regarded as moist and humid, but the heat during the hottest months bears no comparison with that experienced at those places in the interior which are shut out from the influence of the sea-breeze. From careful observations, taken during the past sixteen years, the mean temperature of Karāchi during the year may be safely stated to be 77°. The hottest months at Karāchi are April, May, and June, though September and October, owing to the diminished strength of the westerly wind, are at times close and sultry. The maximum heat in the sun's rays at Karāchi during May has been recorded as high as 168° F., and in June at 162° F., while the minimum temperature in air in the month of January has been found as low as 38° F. The cold weather at Karāchi is not ushered in much before the beginning or middle of November, when a sudden change from the moist sea-breeze to the dry and cold north-east wind brings about, as a natural consequence, an immediate change in temperature.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall at Karāchi is slight and fluctuating, but the average amount gauged during the year cannot be set down at more than 5 inches, though, if the heavy falls which occur in some years be taken into consideration, this average will then be raised to 7 inches. Sometimes one or two years elapse without any rain at all, but this is generally made up afterwards by a more than ordinary fall. This was the case in 1851, when nearly 26 inches were gauged, and again in 1869, when 28·45 inches are said to have fallen. The rainfall at Karāchi is not confined to the ordinary monsoon months of Western India, but often occurs during December and January, and less frequently in February and March. The following tables of temperature and rainfall are made up from observations recorded at the Meteorological Observatory at Karāchi, extending over a period of sixteen years from 1856 to 1871.

Digitized by Google

Year.	Maximum in Air.	Minimum in Air.	Approximate Mean in Air.	Rainfall.	
				Inches.	Cents.
1856	108	47	79	2	14
1857	102	41	76	5	70
1858	108	39	75	5	90
1859	106	40	76	6	20
1860	107	40	76	2	80
1861	108	42	74	5	71
1862	109	41	76	4	86
1863	109	39	76	14	50
1864	105	43	75	6	28
1865	117	44	77	7	06
1866	109	38	75	13	73
1867	96	42	76	2	41
1868	117	45	85	2	86
1869	111	45	82	28	45
1870	110	41	79	4	65
1871	101	44	78	...	12

KARĀCHI WATER-SUPPLY.

In close connection with the health statistics of Karāchi may be included its present water-supply. The great evil of a scarcity of good water had early engaged attention, and in 1859 the water from many of the wells and tanks in and about Karāchi was submitted to analysis, when it was found that though all the samples (nineteen in number) showed a remarkable freedom from organic matter, only six of this number were equal in purity to the ordinary river waters of Europe, the remainder being too saline for any useful purpose. The water most favourably reported upon was from wells dug on the banks of the Liyāri river, from two wells in the Commissariat lines, and from a well in the Rāmbāgh tank, which had no connection with the tank water, but tapped, it was supposed, an old underlying bed of the Liyāri. From this last pipes were in 1859 laid down to cisterns with fountains placed at intervals on the Bandar road, and having stone troughs, supplied water not only to the people, but to their cattle as well. The inhabitants of Kiamāri and the shipping in the harbour obtain their supplies of water from the large barrel carts which bring it from Camp. The European troops in the Napier barracks are supplied with water from the Commissariat well by an underground aqueduct, and the workmen in the Sindh Railway workshops and others in the Frere town quarter from what is known as the railway well near the Government gardens, by means of underground iron pipes. A fine pakka-built well of

Digitized by Google

good water, near the Ratan tank was presented to the Karāchi municipality for public use, by Mr. Sapurji Hormazji Sopariwālā, in 1869, and the water of this is much used by people residing in the neighbourhood. That the necessity for a good water-supply for Karāchi had early attracted attention, will be evidenced by the following list of projected schemes to obtain it from various sources, not one of which, however, has yet been carried out :—

No.	Year.	Designer.	Source of Supply.	Distance in Miles.	Estimated Cost.	Quantity of Water per Diem.	Quantity of Water per Head of 80,000 People.
					rupees.	gallons.	gallons.
1	1845	Captain Baker . . .	Malir.	13	1,86,760	32,170	0·4
2	1847	Captain J. Hill . . .	Ditto.	13	1,10,803	400,000	5
3	..	Cantonment Water Company	Liyāri and Wells	..	No details.	..	..
4	1853	Lieutenant Chapman .	Indus.	93	48,50,773	..	..
5	1857	Captain De Lisle . .	Malir.	16	3,27,000	1,215,000	15·18
..	..	Ditto	Ditto.	..	10,00,000 iron piping	..	..
6	1861	Mr. J. Brunton . . .	Ditto.	23	20,00,000	2,050,000	25·62
7	1865	Mr. T. G. Newnham .	Indus.	100	90,00,000	12,000,000	150
8	..	Colonel Fife	Malir.	10½	3,24,000	600,000	7·5
9	1867	Khān Bahadur Murād Khān	Habb	19	10,31,000	2,300,390	28·75
10	1868	Captain Merriman . .	Malir.	18	6,30,000 stone piping 12,29,000 iron piping	1,728,000	21·6

Scheme No. 4 was intended not only to supply drinking water to the whole of Karāchi, but to furnish a navigable canal as well. The same may be said of No. 7, Mr. Newnham's project, which provided, in addition to good drinking water, the means of irrigating a portion of the Indus delta, of draining Karāchi, and for irrigating the Moach plain with sewage matter. The tenth plan was one for bringing in water from the Malir river, at a spot about 18 miles distant from Karāchi. Five other schemes for supplying water from this river, one of which, No. 6, was the Damlot scheme of Mr. Brunton, had previously been projected, but none carried out. The latest project put forward is one by Mr. G. R. Dallimore, late of the Karāchi municipality, for supplying the town and cantonment with water from the Liyāri river. The

Digitized by Google

projector calculates upon obtaining an almost inexhaustible supply of good drinking water by intercepting the flow beneath the surface by means of retaining chambers, and then pumping it up to the elevation required. The short distance of the source of supply from Karāchi, and the consequent small estimated cost of the scheme, are great recommendations in its favour, but the questions at issue are as to the permanent nature of the supply, and whether, if carried out, the project may not have the effect of drying up the wells lower down on the banks of the Liyāri, which at present serve to irrigate the numerous market gardens in that locality.

KARĀCHI JAIL.

The Karāchi jail is a large building situate in the Jail quarter of the municipality; it lies between the town and camp at a distance of about a mile from the latter, and one of its sides abuts directly on the Bandar road. It was originally built in 1847 by the Public Works Department, but numerous additions were made to it in 1854 and 1858, and the present building, valued by the department at 94,194 rupees, was not fully completed till 1868. The inner area of this jail covers 52,425 square yards, and it is capable of accommodating nearly 800 prisoners. The workshops are large and convenient, and, together with the prisoners' quarters, are well-ventilated. Owing, however, to the very slight elevation of this jail above sea-level, no proper system of drainage can be carried out, and dry conservancy is in consequence resorted to. The average annual mortality among the convicts during the past 10 years was 3 per cent., the chief prevailing disease being fever. A severe type of this malady prevailed here in 1864, and was very fatal in its effects. Of the two great classes of prisoners, that is to say, Hindūs and Muhammadans, received in this jail, 12 per cent. only on an average belong to the former. The convicts are, to a great extent, occupied in manufacturing numerous articles for sale, such as cloths of different kinds, cotton and hemp rope, tapes, chairs, mats, carpets, baskets, &c., and in 1857 several workmen were brought down from Jabalpur at Government expense to introduce the manufacture of tents. In the recent exhibition held at Karāchi in December 1869 several prizes were awarded for the excellent sheeting, towelling, and carpets made in this jail. During 1871 there were 168 prisoners engaged in this work, the gross receipts from this source during that year being 14,915 rupees, and the net profits 2,960 rupees. There is no vegetable garden attached to the jail, the convicts being furnished with what they

Digitized by Google

require from the bazar; the supply of water is bad and quite unfit for drinking purposes, that used is brought by the prisoners themselves from a well near the Rāmbāgh tank. There is at present no reformatory in this jail for juvenile offenders, they are, however, kept apart from the adult prisoners. A school has been established in this prison for teaching the Sindhi language with the aid of one of the prisoners, but the attendance is small, 5 only in 1871 being under instruction. The following table will afford some statistical information in connection with the prisoners of this jail for the five years ending 1870-71 :—

Average Strength.			Gross Cost of each Prisoner per Annum.	Net Cost, deducting Value of Labour.	Average Mortality per Centum.	Remarks.
Years.	Males.	Females.				
			rup. a. p.	rup. a. p.		
1866–67	587	5	74 14 0	63 4 9	2	These charges include the cost of guards, clothing, salaries of officials, repairs and contingencies.
1867–68	465	6	89 13 7	57 2 8	1	
1868–69	364	6	110 5 7	88 15 8	1·3	
1869–70	319	5	122 6 5	106 12 10	3·8	
1870–71	333	4	86 7 10	57 6 0	2·6	

TOWN POLICE.

The police employed in the town and suburbs of Karāchi, though under the orders of the superintendent of police for the Karāchi district, are more especially supervised by the assistant superintendent, who is permanently stationed at Karāchi, and in this duty is assisted by the town inspector. The police number in all 278 persons, who are distributed as follows :—

	Inspector, 1st Grade.	European Constables.	Chief Constables.	Head Constables.				Constables.		Munshis.	Bhistis.	Total.
				1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	4th Grade.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.			
On duty in the Town and that part of the Camp out of Military limits	..	7	1	3	5	9	10	84	132	..	1	252
Guard at Kiamāri	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	5
Town Inspector's Office	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	2	1	16
Dhobi Ghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Guard at Manora	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Hospital Orderly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total	1	7	1	3	5	10	12	91	144	2	2	278

Digitized by Google

The town police, on an average, used to cost the Karāchi municipality, with contingencies, about 3,000 rupees per mensem, but at present one-fifth of the municipal income is devoted to the payment of the municipal police, and is made over to the Government for that purpose. The police stations within municipal limits are six in number, and are situate at the following places: 1, Liyāri; 2, Sadar Bazar; 3, Rāmbāgh; 4, Soldiers' Bazar; 5, Ranchor lines; and 6, Manora. Taking the population of Karāchi (exclusive of the military force), according to the late census, at 43,000 souls, there will thus be 1 policeman to every 160 of the inhabitants.

Population.

The population of the town of Karāchi within municipal limits, inclusive of the military force and camp followers, which was confidently believed to be not less than 75,000 or 80,000 souls, would appear by the late census taken in 1871 to amount to no more than 46,000. This, if correct, would show the number of inhabitants to be positively less than in the year 1856, when, according to the census then taken, the population of the town and camp was found to be 56,879. By the census of 1871, the military force, with camp-followers, was returned at 3254 souls, comprising a battery of Royal Artillery, 2 infantry regiments (1 European and 1 native), besides the men and families of the ordnance and barrack departments. As the census papers still remain, to some extent, uncompiled, any details showing the number of Europeans, Eurasians, Muhammadans, Hindūs, &c., arranged under their respective heads and classes, cannot be given, but two returns of the census of 1871 are here appended, one showing the population of Karāchi, exclusive of Manora and the residents within military limits, the other the military population with camp-followers, &c.

Digitized by Google

I.

Municipal Quarter.	Number of Houses.	Number of Inhabitants.
1. Old Town Quarter. . . .	1,529	6,686
2. Napier Quarter	2,223	6,824
3. Rāmbāgh Quarter	167	1,681
4. Serai Quarter	256	2,137
5. Sadar Bazar Quarter . . .	897	3,868
6. Civil Lines	44	747
7. Clifton	28	93
8. Frere Town.	207	445
9. Railway Quarter	50	174
10. Machi Miāni Quarter . . .	280	886
11. Market Quarter	242	2,031
12. Bandar Quarter	229	976
13. Ranchor Lines	895	2,642
14. Jail Quarter.	262	1,129
15. Soldiers' Bazar	375	936
16. Commissariat Lines . . .	118	1,065
17. Bhisti-wārā	149	262
18. Ramswāmi Ghari Kātha . .	235	932
19. Bēgāri Kātha	181	455
20. Kiamāri Quarter	144	576
21. Preedy Quarter.	119	710
22. Liyāri Quarter	1,749	4,990
23. Garden Quarter	421	2,342
Total . .	10,794	42,587

II.

Corps or Department.	Number of Officers and Families.	Number of Soldiers and Families.	Number of Native Followers and Families.	Total.
Royal Artillery	12	220	301	533
Her Majesty's 66th Regiment . .	32	870	321	1,223
1st Baloch Regiment	14	1,005	204	1,223
Ordnance Department	3	103	35	141
Barrack Department	...	9	17	26
General Hospital	...	3	37	40
Staff	8	...	60	68
Total . .	69	2,210	975	3,254

FREEMASONRY IN KARĀCHI.

There are at present 9 masonic lodges in Karāchi, 3 only of which work under the United Grand Lodge of England, the remaining 6 being connected with the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The following is a list of these lodges.

Digitized by Google

1. Lodge	"Hope,"	No. 350, Scottish.	Instituted in 1843.
2. „	"Union,"	No. 767, English.	„ 1859.
3. „	"Industry,"	No. 873, „	„ 1861.
4. „	"Faith and Charity,"	No. 72, Scottish.	
5. „	"Harmony,"	No. 485, „	
6. „	"Endeavour,"	No. 474, „	
7. Chapter	"Fidelity,"	No. 99, „	
8. „	"Anchor in Haven,"	No. 102, „	
9. "Mount Moriah Encampment,"		No. 94, English.	

In 1862 but four of these lodges, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, were in existence in Karāchi. The meetings of the members of these lodges are held monthly in a large but unsightly building near Trinity Church, in the Cantonments, known as the Masonic Lodge.

KARĀCHI MUNICIPALITY.

The Karāchi Municipal Commission was established, according to Imperial Act XXVI. of 1850, in September 1852, before which year the sanitary condition of the town had been attended to by a Board of Conservancy, appointed in the first instance in 1846 by Sir Charles Napier, when Governor of Sindh. The municipal establishment in 1853-54 consisted only of a secretary, on a salary of 50 rupees per mensem, a few mūnshis, a shroff, and some peons and sweepers, the whole costing about 160 rupees monthly. The municipal income was derived from town duties, wheel-tax, market and registration fees, municipal fines, as well as fees for cutting grass in the Moach plain, surrendered by Government to the municipality in 1853. The "Chongi," or weighing fees, were abolished in favour of town duties in December 1856. From this date up to 1859, when the constitution of the Karāchi municipality was reorganized, the commission consisted of the Commissioner in Sindh, as President, a number of Government servants as *ex-officio* members, with several European and native merchants and others to represent the mercantile interests of the place. A number of new roads, bridges, &c., were during this period constructed, the lighting of the town partially carried out, and a dispensary, markets, tanks, wells, and other useful works either built or improved. The interests also of education were at the same time met by money grants-in-aid for either building new schools, enlarging those already in existence, or in supporting educational institutions generally by small monthly allowances. A survey of the whole of Karāchi and its environs was also made

Digitized by Google

by Lieutenant Melliss in 1854 at the expense of the municipality. The receipts and disbursements of the Karāchi municipality from 1854-55 to 1859-60 were as follows:—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	rupees.	rupees.
1854-55	25,297	22,157
1855-56	34,387	33,936
1856-57	38,729	34,352
1857-58	49,311	34,611
1858-59	68,838	52,053
1859-60	79,662	73,437

In 1859-60 a reorganization of the Karāchi Municipal Commission took place, by which the commissioners were drawn from four classes, with the magistrate of Karāchi as president. The 1st class comprised those appointed by virtue of their offices; the 2nd, those elected by the ratepayers of various divisions of the community; the 3rd, those appointed by the Commissioner in Sindh to represent certain interests; and the 4th, those nominated by him on the recommendation of the commission at a general meeting. From the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes, a managing committee of eight persons was selected by the general body of commissioners at the annual meeting, the magistrate of Karāchi being the *ex-officio* chairman of such committee. In August 1863 the municipal rules and town duties were revised, though the constitution of the commission remained, to all intents and purposes, as it was before. The number of articles subjected to taxation under the head of town duties was increased, fees on slaughtered cattle, as also a house tax of 2 per cent. were levied, and the Municipal Act declared to be in force in the Sadar bazar from 1st August, 1863. The limits of the Karāchi cantonment were also revised and published in the 'Bombay Gazette' of 17th July of that year. These rules have again been subjected to revision, and a new schedule of taxation came into operation in the year 1870-71. Two bills were brought forward during the past two or three years, having for their object the more efficient working of the Karāchi municipality, but nothing definitive regarding them has yet been arrived at. Meanwhile, the income of the municipality has gone on increasing, though in a fluctuating manner, as the following table will show.

Digitized by Google

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	rupees.	rupees.
1860-61	75,782	95,148
1861-62	83,399	99,993
1862-63	1,36,544	96,322
1863-64	4,03,020	2,02,171
1864-65	2,90,441	3,10,333
1865-66	2,45,761	2,78,977
1866-67	2,36,300	2,48,262
1867-68	2,30,840	2,62,019
1868-69	2,59,703	2,80,351
1869-70	2,06,562	1,93,210
1870-71	2,31,004	2,17,050

The following detailed statements of income and expenditure during 1870-71 will show the principal heads of both receipts and disbursements, as also the percentage under each separate head (*see opposite page*).

The sums paid monthly by the municipality as grants-in-aid to the different educational and other institutions in Karāchi are as follows:—

	rupees.	rupees.
1. European and Indo-European School	50	
Municipal Scholarship	10	
	—	60
2. St. Patrick's School		60
3. Mission School		50
4. High School	35	
Municipal Scholarship	10	
	—	45
5. Vernacular School		30
6. Marathi and Gujrathi School		15
7. Municipal Scholarship		60
8. Parsi Virbāiji School		50
9. Government Garden		250
10. Burns' Garden		50

Making in all the sum of 670 rupees per mensem.

Formerly 30 rupees a month were granted to the General Library and Museum, but on the transfer of this institution to the municipality in 1870, the entire cost of the establishment was, from 1st January, 1871, paid from municipal funds.

Digitized by Google

Heads of Receipts.	1870–71. Income.	Percentage of Total Income.	Heads of Expenditure.	1870–71. Expenditure.	Percentage of Total Expenditure.
	rupees.	rupees.		rupees.	rupees.
1. Town Duties { Sea dues	73,157	31,669	1. General Superintendence, Office Establishment, Printing and Advertising, &c.	21,212	9,772
1. Town Duties { Railway dues	1,00,746	43,612			
1. Town Duties { Inland charge dues	23,520	10,081			
2. House Tax	4,034	1,746	2. Collecting	11,380	5,243
3. Wheel Tax	5,906	2,556	3. Conservancy (scavenging, lighting and watering roads)	40,958	18,870
4. Moach Grazing Fees	4,936	2,132			
5. Market Rent and Fees	3,163	1,367	4. Law and Justice	36,674	16,892
6. Fees for use of Slaughter-yard	2,139	0,925	5. Water-supply	260	0,119
7. Fees on Poisonous Drugs	57	0,024	6. Medical	2,685	1,237
8. Cattle-pound Fees	866	0,374	7. Clocks	209	0,094
9. Liquor Fees	...	...	8. Educational Grants-in-aid, &c.	4,450	2,050
10. Serai Fees	199	0,086	9. Horticultural	4,860	2,239
11. Title-deed Fees	12	0,005	10. "Frere Hall" Establishment and contingencies	352	0,162
12. Sale of Manure	492	0,212			
13. Fines for breach of Municipal Rules	2,435	1,054	11. Maintenance and Repairs	8,553	3,945
14. Land Rent	681	0,294	12. Original works	78,024	35,947
15. Interest on floating Deposit Account	398	0,172	13. General miscellaneous	7,433	3,424
16. Interest on Government Promissory Notes	6,144	2,659			
17. Removing and burying dead animals	221	0,095			
18. Emptying Cesspools	1,301	0,563			
19. Miscellaneous	588	0,254			
Total rupees	2,31,004	1,00,000	Total rupees	2,17,050	1,00,000

Digitized by Google

For the more speedy and efficient repair of the roads within municipal limits, the Karāchi municipality procured from England in 1869 a steam roller of 15 tons, as well as a stone-crusher, the aggregate expense of these two machines being 10,509 rupees; but the excellent work they have turned out, as well as the saving effected in time and money, have more than realised the expectations formed of them. The lighting of the town and cantonments of Karāchi has of late been greatly extended by the municipality. Cocoa-nut oil has been discontinued as a lighting agent, and Kerosine oil is now used instead, with the advantage of having a stronger and better light. During the past three years great improvements have been carried out by the municipal commission, more especially on the roads in and about the town and camp of Karāchi. Iron girder-bridges have been substituted where necessary in place of the old unsightly steep bridge, and many of the ill-paved dip water-courses intersecting the roads have had the same description of bridge thrown over them, a want which had long since been felt by the carriage-owning community of the place.

Before proceeding to treat of the trade of Karāchi, it may here be mentioned that the newspaper press in this town is represented by five publications, of which two are English, each issuing bi-weekly; the other three are vernacular papers—one, the 'Sindh Sudhār,' being published in Sindhi, another in Gujrathi, and the third in Persian. Among the English papers, the 'Sindian' is the oldest, having been in existence, it is believed, for more than a quarter of a century. A Government gazette, known as the 'Sindh Official Gazette' (established in 1868), is printed weekly at the Commissioner's press, and a translation of it is also published at the same time for the use of the native Government servants throughout the province.

Trade of Karāchi under the Mīrs of Sindh.

The trade of Karāchi before the conquest of Sindh by the British, though in some degree extensive, on account of the importance attached to the river Indus as a means of commercial transit through the province, never appears to have developed itself to anything like the extent it was capable of doing. This was mainly owing to the sparse population of the country, its few wants, and to the short-sighted and selfish policy of its native rulers. During the sovereignty of the Talpurs all imports into Karāchi were subjected to a duty of 4 per cent. on landing, and all exports to 2½ per

Digitized by Google

cent. In 1809 the customs duties were said to have realised 99,000 rupees, but in 1838 they rose to 1,50,000 rupees. In this latter year the value of the trade of Karāchi was estimated at 21,47,000 rupees, or including opium, 37,47,000 rupees. The chief imports were raw silk (dyed), sugar, pepper, ivory, iron, copper, English cotton-yarn and piece-goods, English shawls (common), cocoa-nuts from Bombay, cotton from Gujrat, slaves, pearls and dates from the Persian Gulf. The exports were principally ghi, indigo, wheat, wool, salt-fish, shark-fins, manjit (madder) and raisins. Of these indigo was in 1839 mainly the produce of the Khairpur territory, the quantity manufactured there in that year being about 2000 maunds, the duty and expense attending the transmission of this drug to Bombay being at the rate of 1-2 rupees per maund. In price the Khairpur indigo ranged from 55 rupees to 60 rupees per maund. The opium exported, to the extent of 500 camel-loads, was valued at 16 lakhs of rupees. This drug came from Marwar and was sent to the Portuguese town of Damaun, the duty levied on it at Karāchi being about 130 rupees per 400 lbs. weight. Nearly all the goods imported into Sindh were consumed in the province, barely 1,50,000 rupees worth being sent to the northern provinces. Of the articles so consumed in Sindh, those intended for Ghāro, Tatta, Haidarābād, Sehwan, Khairpur, and Shikārpur were generally despatched by land route, the journey to Shikārpur occupying 25 days; this was done so as to avoid the long and tedious up-river voyage, which took a much longer time. The following table will show approximately (on the authority of Captain Carless, I.N.) the value of the principal imports and exports of Sindh during the year 1837, when under the rule of the Mīrs—that is to say, six years before the province became an integral portion of British India (*see next page*).

Digitized by Google

IMPORTS, 1837.

Articles.	Quantity or Number.	Value.	Remarks.
	maunds.	rupees.	
English silk, velvets, broad-cloths, chintzes, &c.	...	6,00,000	In addition to these articles, others, such as cocoa-nuts, drugs, various metals (lead, steel, iron), dyes, sugar-candy, saffron, &c., were imported from Bombay, but in smaller quantities.
Raw silk (dyed) Bengal and China	1,000	2,48,000	
Ivory	400	64,000	
Copper	1,000	54,000	
Sugar	9,000	85,000	
Spices (cardamoms, pepper)	3,325	58,500	
Kopra (dried cocoa-nut)	5,000	25,000	
English cotton-yarn	500	20,000	
Tin	500	17,500	
	gaz.		
Timber	500	10,000	
	maunds.		
Cotton	2,500	37,500	Imported from Gujrat.
Slaves	1,500	1,20,000	Besides these, which were all imported from the Persian Gulf, dried roses, cotton canvas, and dried fruits were received in small quantities.
Pearls	...	75,000	
	maunds.		
Dates	40,000	1,00,000	
Pomegranate skins	1,000	3,000	
Coarse cotton cloth	...	3,000	Received from Upper Sindh.
Tobacco	200	1,600	
Oil-cake	2,000	19,500	From Las in Balochisthān.

EXPORTS, 1837.

Opium	4,000	16,00,000	Sent to Damaun.
Ghi	10,000	1,70,000	To Bombay.
	kharwars.		
Wheat	1,500	67,500	To the Persian Gulf.
	maunds.		
Indigo	1,600	1,20,000	To Bombay and Persian Gulf.
Manjit (madder)	3,000	45,000	To Bombay.
Wool	3,500	35,000	.....
Raisins	4,000	32,000	.....
Salt-fish, shark-fins, &c.	...	30,000	To Bombay.
Gum (Gogar)	5,000	14,500	Ditto.

In addition to the above, lūngis (native shawls), oil, oil-seeds and dyes were also exported, but in small quantities. The Mirs levied no harbour dues, but derived a revenue of about 12,000 rupees annually from the fishing-boats of the place, which were then upwards of one hundred in number. Upon all slaves, which

Digitized by Google

were imported into Karāchi mainly from Maskat, a tax of 5½ rupees per head was levied. There were two classes of slaves—the Shidis (or Africans) and the Habshis (or Abyssinians); of the former about 600 were annually imported, the price of each ranging from 60 rupees to 100 rupees; of the latter not more than thirty or forty were received, but their price was high, a Habshi realising from 170 rupees to 250 rupees. It is worthy of note that there was but *one* recognized gambling house in Karāchi under the Mīrs' rule, a tax of 3 dokras on each rupee *won* being paid to the Government for the privilege of playing there at games of chance. Among the additional sources from which the Mīrs derived their revenue from the town and port of Karāchi, may be mentioned the following:—Taxes on articles weighed and measured at the Chabūtro (Custom House), and on those brought into and taken out of the town, collections from merchants on imports and exports, on cattle, amounting to one-eighth of the sum received by the owner from the daily labour of his beasts, and on brokers and handicraftsmen generally. The *Chaut Sharāfi* was a species of income tax, that levied on goldsmiths was one-fourth of their profits, and there was a tax on boats' crews on the departure of a vessel from the port. The total annual revenue drawn from the town and port of Karāchi by the Mīrs of Sindh is not known for any series of years, but in 1837 it was entered at 1,73,893 rupees, and in 1839 at 1,07,115 rupees, the charges of collection and expenses of the military force employed costing in the latter year but 6,820 rupees. Before entering upon a description of the trade of Karāchi under British rule, it has been deemed desirable to add the following table of weights, measures, and currency in use at Karāchi in 1839, during the sovereignty of the Mīrs:—

MEASURES.

4 Chauthais	1 Pati.
4 Patis	1 Toyo.
4 Toyos	1 Kasi.
5 Kasis	1 Mundia.
12 Mundias	1 Kharwar (= 90 Bombay Maunds).

CURRENCY.

4 Kasiras	1 Dokra.
2 Dokras	1 Tanga.
26 Tangas	1 Kashāni Rupee.
21 ,,	1 Kora Rupee.
5·8 Kashāni Rupees	1 Venetian (Putli).
2·5 ,, ,,	1 Dollar.
1 Bombay Rupee	11¾ Masas.
1 Kashāni ,,	11 ,,

Digitized by Google

WEIGHTS.

4	Kasiras	1	Dokra.	
4½	Dokras	1	Ana.	
16	Anas	1	Ser (Pakka).	
40	Pakka Sers	1	Maund.	
3	Maunds	1	Potia.	
1	Bombay Maund	14	Karāchi	Sers.
100	,, ,,	35	,,	Maunds.
1	Surat ,,	18	,,	Sers.
1	Bombay Kandi	7	,,	Maunds.
1	Poriti Maund	18	,,	Sers and 6 Anas.

TRADE OF KARĀCHI UNDER BRITISH RULE.

From the assumption of British rule in Sindh by conquest in 1843, the value of the imports and exports from that year up to 1870-71 from the port of Karāchi was as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Value.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
1843-44	12,11,500	10,100	12,21,600
1844-45	21,77,000	93,000	22,70,009
1845-46	31,29,000	4,05,000	35,34,000
1846-47	29,34,000	4,93,000	34,27,000
1847-48	28,78,720	15,47,300	44,26,020
1848-49	34,47,160	10,71,330	45,18,490
1849-50	41,93,520	11,43,780	53,37,300
1850-51	42,83,100	19,64,610	62,47,710
1851-52	48,92,200	24,42,220	73,34,420
1852-53	53,56,900	27,63,100	81,20,270
1853-54	50,87,930	37,63,100	88,51,030
1854-55	57,51,960	34,68,930	92,20,890
1855-56	62,98,130	60,44,400	1,23,42,530
1856-57	68,56,657	73,45,222	1,42,01,879
1857-58	1,08,11,012	1,07,81,286	2,15,92,298
1858-59	1,54,06,058	1,04,42,726	2,58,48,784
1859-60	1,71,27,517	94,73,348	2,66,00,865
1860-61	1,65,66,581	1,02,69,918	2,68,36,499
1861-62	1,54,97,545	1,41,67,998	2,96,65,543
1862-63	2,24,28,184	3,28,75,942	5,53,04,126
1863-64	2,47,47,372	4,18,80,734	6,66,28,106
1864-65	2,31,67,000	2,92,80,150	5,24,47,150
1865-66	2,01,95,509	2,79,27,936	4,81,23,445
1866-67	2,73,66,886	2,24,24,252	4,97,91,138
1867-68	2,50,41,185	1,99,70,423	4,50,11,608
1868-69	2,24,59,749	2,01,10,557	4,25,70,306
1869-70	2,11,97,209	2,03,73,230	4,15,70,439
1870-71	1,83,05,260	2,02,44,325	3,85,49,585

This great though fluctuating increase in imports and exports, during a period of 26 years, must be regarded as both important and instructive, and as affording a remarkable contrast to the

Digitized by Google

value of the trade of Karāchi during the rule of the Talpur Mīrs. The very large value of exports during 1862-63, 1863-64, and 1864-65 was mainly due to the extensive shipments of raw cotton made in those years, and to the very high prices of this staple then ruling in the English and European (continental) markets. The following is a comparative statement of the value of the principal articles imported into Karāchi during the 11 years ending 1870-71, as tending to show the great commercial progress made by the port during that period (*see pp.* 378, 379).

Digitized by Google

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1860–61.	1861–62.	1862–63.	1663–64.	1864–65.	1865–66.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Apparel	3,25,584	1,74,146	2,05,181	4,99,438	3,46,891	2,29,561
Arms and Ammunition	83,581	1,12,571	57,769	33,017	20,865	28,049
Books	62,669	48,712	46,360	67,890	70,458	61,497
Cocoa-nuts	1,44,338	1,01,146	2,77,660	1,47,816	2,22,758	1,28,685
Coffee	16,621	52,473	74,479	49,079	50,346	28,338
Cotton-wool	1,12,296	16,518	30,099	1,145	2,178	1,530
Cotton Piece-goods	61,02,753	65,65,762	62,73,878	61,43,403	70,59,329	85,81,502
Cotton Twist and Thread	2,72,169	2,30,164	3,29,465	2,95,145	4,87,310	4,85,119
Drugs and Medicines	1,01,170	52,349	95,231	96,136	1,08,149	1,33,039
Dyes	2,05,638	1,63,530	1,42,995	2,17,689	1,69,739	1,84,629
Earthen and Porcelain ware	49,087	50,276	49,663	57,558	54,652	26,253
Fruits and Vegetables	1,57,337	2,75,254	3,75,361	2,72,923	3,74,330	4,10,411
Fuel (Coal and Coke)	76,262	2,08,430	1,87,971	3,02,181	1,58,647	5,33,686
Glass (manufactures of)	84,540	67,492	62,678	66,091	67,849	52,194
Grain (and Pulse)	65,821	98,964	84,657	3,40,927	8,78,424	2,08,432
Ivory	33,308	40,381	78,618	87,287	58,287	54,837
Jewelry	10,900	32,964	33,504	36,622	46,321	18,941
Jute (manufactures of)	1,34,246	1,69,509	4,22,574	3,58,032	5,23,040	4,31,420
Leather (manufactures of)	33,329	14,457	27,403	30,682	34,089	36,450
Liquors (Malt)	2,21,730	2,27,204	2,32,500	3,28,904	1,84,891	2,54,226
Wines and Liqueurs	2,53,236	1,68,602	2,10,413	1,99,991	1,82,386	2,71,633
Spirits	2,04,195	1,93,798	3,13,104	2,47,214	2,28,221	2,92,780
Lucifer Matches	14,608	16,786	18,407	27,729	47,420	10,593
Machinery	9,39,615	16,412	2,72,567	42,158	3,21,604	99,125
Metals (and manufactures of)	12,18,763	15,46,851	17,97,998	14,46,658	21,92,943	13,62,602
Oils	13,792	13,137	15,468	10,994	23,598	10,461
Paints (and Colours)	31,457	24,802	35,876	39,627	27,350	25,350
Provisions (and Oilman Stores)	2,11,212	2,10,416	2,10,318	2,41,023	2,30,675	1,66,899
Railway Materials	18,16,324	22,31,352	9,06,908	18,74,595	7,21,843	12,62,828
Seeds	48,089	30,235	31,202	7,546	74,727	33,454
Shells	35,948	21,840	20,531	83,170	4,043	24,443
Ships	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk (raw)	3,49,379	1,30,419	5,54,889	4,20,374	4,44,460	5,84,469
Silk (manufactures of)	85,048	82,561	1,62,639	1,21,659	1,59,818	1,23,668
Spices	2,88,289	4,89,409	3,44,716	3,05,882	6,15,292	2,90,672
Stationery	98,475	1,03,737	1,41,810	1,21,803	1,54,032	89,761
Sugar (and other saccharine matter)	2,88,775	3,06,013	5,80,397	6,88,940	6,09,666	5,50,327
Tea	1,05,182	70,408	8,63,875	3,98,431	4,89,172	5,92,971
Tobacco	1,60,270	60,917	48,396	1,10,205	78,012	76,929
Timber (and Wood)	3,00,770	1,88,412	3,51,706	2,30,337	4,05,041	89,271
Wool	42,550	75,066	1,02,269	1,29,073	77,079	1,50,802
Woollen manufactures	93,885	1,04,543	94,411	1,72,224	1,61,915	1,37,499
Treasure	8,83,529	4,39,156	63,76,236	77,52,092	43,39,732	15,17,271
All other articles	7,92,811	7,09,578	5,46,011	6,44,282	6,59,418	5,37,879

Digitized by Google

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Apparel	2,49,794	2,52,488	3,43,970	2,71,626	2,75,482
Arms and Ammunition	33,298	32,831	37,277	42,844	35,730
Books	41,248	48,367	57,890	52,058	46,071
Cocoa-nuts	1,46,341	3,46,482	3,49,174	3,45,636	1,45,604
Coffee	50,593	33,242	25,235	37,792	23,173
Cotton-wool	500	5,792	47,499	4,812	5,800
Cotton Piece-goods	82,68,906	90,59,996	94,28,922	85,15,329	85,23,527
Cotton Twist and Thread	4,72,986	6,04,924	3,59,122	4,92,597	4,32,964
Drugs and Medicines	1,21,451	1,33,125	1,24,472	1,37,058	99,234
Dyes	2,35,167	1,61,454	1,55,085	1,52,771	1,20,583
Earthen and Porcelain ware	44,641	48,439	33,942	33,705	36,623
Fruits and Vegetables	2,82,372	5,10,288	2,97,432	5,53,846	5,42,232
Fuel (Coal and Coke)	3,91,113	4,27,828	3,51,288	43,959	48,316
Glass (manufactures of)	50,488	56,578	71,937	45,192	37,047
Grain (and Pulse)	89,266	1,02,827	1,77,222	10,84,340	13,96,890
Ivory	50,844	97,511	1,13,147	49,877	67,007
Jewelry	25,123	19,711	37,363	19,997	9,790
Jute (manufactures of)	4,56,012	2,15,621	2,09,133	2,38,872	2,73,555
Leather (manufactures of)	45,787	57,070	43,109	59,628	1,09,081
Liquors (Malt)	2,77,730	2,05,290	2,26,714	1,83,456	
Wines and Liqueurs	2,21,833	2,56,174	4,07,558	3,37,307	8,36,120
Spirits	2,84,346	4,03,482	5,60,412	5,42,517	
Lucifer Matches	..	40,331	14,236	17,863	19,938
Machinery	3,22,894	3,48,349	3,02,811	5,48,727	45,210
Metals (and manufactures of)	14,36,048	27,46,895	25,97,634	20,24,809	12,81,969
Oils	62,057	52,298	32,208	27,361	39,986
Paints (and Colours)	53,715	57,535	70,961	86,122	55,305
Provisions (and Oilman Stores)	2,10,837	2,21,173	2,44,640	2,39,654	1,19,457
Railway Materials	29,91,625	14,98,674	7,26,499	1,11,219	2,63,547
Seeds	16,800	74,115	45,790	37,395	1,00,998
Shells	15,557	12,558	7,513	13,124	24,765
Ships	5,64,761	2,89,669	100	440	77,384
Silk (raw)	9,01,549	5,27,516	6,95,130	7,33,278	6,50,050
Silk (manufactures of)	1,24,198	69,319	75,510	40,752	38,500
Spices	3,57,529	4,86,933	4,28,138	5,24,651	3,89,675
Stationery	44,280	57,580	44,477	37,574	86,436
Sugar (and other saccharine matter)	6,43,433	8,43,632	11,50,536	10,35,610	9,84,263
Tea	4,65,042	8,08,987	5,41,362	8,20,609	3,02,193
Tobacco	75,597	1,00,859	82,827	66,837	51,004
Timber (and Wood)	1,14,070	1,26,995	2,69,214	2,94,130	76,755
Wool	78,847	1,30,845	1,80,397	1,38,710	1,30,199
Woollen manufactures	1,63,096	1,95,377	2,42,635	1,96,671	1,42,166
Treasure	64,03,550	25,93,080	6,71,338	4,71,136	2,47,858
All other articles	4,81,502	6,78,878	1,49,589	1,22,297	37,550

Digitized by Google

The great items of these imports by sea are English piece-goods and twist, metals, railway materials, liquors, coal and coke, machinery, timber, stores (provisions, &c.), drugs, fruit, treasure, raw silk, tea, sugar, spices, grain, books, stationery, jute, apparel, cocoa-nuts, wool and woollen manufactures. The countries from which these imports are received are principally the United Kingdom, Bombay and the Persian Gulf, and in a lesser degree Sweden, France, Aden, China, Mekrān, Calcutta, British Burmah, Kachh, Malabar, and the Portuguese ports of Goa, Diu and Damaun. The following table contains the value of the merchandise (excluding treasure) imported from the undermentioned countries and places during the eleven years ending with 1870-71 :—

	1860–61.	1861–62.	1862–63.	1863–64.	1864–65.	1865–66.	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
United Kingdom	39,53,502	43,74,353	22,57,528	32,35,704	30,68,367	38,21,731	64,76,125	60,27,743	56,22,523	43,24,592	20,30,265
Bombay . . .	1,16,45,138	1,05,17,446	1,89,55,980	1,26,41,515	1,33,82,942	1,37,10,757	1,40,28,262	1,44,71,606	1,39,81,736	1,42,52,494	1,35,72,508
Persian Gulf .	2,74,813	3,72,092	6,04,620	4,63,467	5,33,596	5,80,383	3,00,065	5,42,127	5,51,011	14,70,517	10,77,166
France . . .	270	3,887	62,622	9,373	..	6,300	7,846	12,180	..	8,692	58,020
Sweden . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,66,222	5,39,543	1,74,843	..
Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,371	..	..
Mekrān . . .	20,341	10,442	20,888	1,28,048	44,178	53,751	59,614	1,01,452	1,35,369	1,25,671	1,64,543
Calcutta . . .	76,221	2,32,466	88,770	1,17,195	10,51,072	2,97,605	..	..	..	92,351	3,05,252
British Burmah .	69,450	1,06,494	1,22,474	74,488	2,97,265	..	..	..	1,45,148	74,345	..
Kachh and Kattiawar . .	2,12,885	77,788	98,577	68,040	1,06,065	77,213	..	..	57,007	53,779	39,541
Malabar . . .	1,16,760	1,07,599	43,580	89,398	1,11,599	47,367	74,246	84,223	1,06,935	66,109	52,477
Gujrat . . .	1,58,257	43,402	45,503	78,797	1,02,856	66,500	..	..	67,770	48,082	66,727

Digitized by Google

From the United Kingdom the principal articles received as imports are cotton manufactures, railway materials, liquors, fuel, machinery, metals, provisions, and oilman stores, apparel, drugs and medicines. From Bombay, cotton piece-goods and twist, treasure, metals, silk, sugar, tea, jute, spices, dyes, apparel, woollen manufactures, cocoa-nuts, manufactured silk, liquors, fruit, vegetables, provisions and oilman stores. From the Persian Gulf, dried fruits, treasure, wool, grain and horses. From the coast of Mekrān, wool, provisions, grain and pulse. From Calcutta, jute, sugar, grain and pulse.

The following is a comparative statement of the value of the principal articles of export for the same period of eleven years, ending 1870-71 (*see next page*).

Digitized by Google

EXPORTS.

Articles.	1860–61.	1861–62.	1862–63.	1863–64.	1864–65.	1865–66.	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Animals (living)	4,30,000	2,90,000	1,20,924	3,53,118	4,41,323	4,61,542	2,22,160	4,23,495	6,41,609	5,97,136	3,66,399
Cotton-wool	85,690	11,91,964	1,43,93,484	2,11,60,043	1,06,31,206	96,53,403	58,01,473	40,18,564	47,16,407	75,19,180	82,05,901
Cotton goods	1,18,256	84,473	3,56,145	4,95,718	3,48,701	3,71,228	2,98,845	2,98,138	2,74,601	2,09,851	1,88,757
Drugs (and Medicines)	1,52,947	1,55,375	1,48,862	1,05,523	1,67,904	2,72,457	2,11,206	1,69,940	3,07,929	1,80,710	43,665
Dyes	5,39,424	11,74,636	12,15,514	5,94,044	13,72,543	14,17,002	11,76,653	12,61,550	16,71,537	27,90,253	15,65,741
Fruit and Vegetables	91,020	1,24,521	1,71,479	1,72,709	1,62,026	2,45,695	1,61,172	2,55,960	1,88,867	2,41,387	3,07,701
Grain and Pulse	14,49,966	9,84,339	20,11,510	49,35,833	42,74,862	32,84,735	44,10,000	39,88,560	21,48,092	12,90,921	3,22,293
Hides and Skins	85,578	1,37,930	49,031	37,469	37,210	56,762	69,792	50,706	1,38,005	3,76,682	2,85,685
Oil	42,571	55,720	1,36,779	1,03,115	79,657	1,04,143	5,23,511	6,77,960	2,40,678	1,84,383	2,38,514
Provisions (and Oilman Stores)	1,24,720	1,91,019	5,46,507	15,71,213	20,67,070	19,68,436	10,51,795	12,34,095	13,67,470	9,71,547	15,74,605
Saltpetre	5,86,299	4,99,691	3,67,085	2,47,704	2,13,723	97,548	49,765	46,496	8,517	23,318	24,836
Salt	2,04,023	5,88,575	54,047	65,287	1,516	..	..	..	22,100	18,400	400
Seeds (Oil)	17,86,080	15,14,045	31,57,783	32,85,709	18,17,833	15,89,816	28,35,980	24,11,675	23,29,971	11,32,286	15,27,732
Silk (raw)	65,009	1,31,037	1,52,449	90,040	1,98,017	3,70,506	5,45,425	7,94,228	5,55,973	8,40,501	2,69,085
Silk (manufactures of)	19,827	17,464	18,294	29,642	13,900	5,417	27,744	20,049	19,793	1,713	4,086
Sugar and Molasses	908	7,158	26,718	11,889	34,742	3,72,612	2,90,573	61,440	5,693	18,593	15,808
Tea	2,825	4,952	67	250	257	3,016	10,207	13,521	84,519	62,148	38,291
Tobacco	4,166	31,815	1,110	140	1,628	34,530	6,948	4,888	8,278	3,562	2,776
Wood	15,499	7,054	6,460	17,346	49,125	7,670	43,701	11,153	25,465	37,386	14,432
Wool	32,75,002	51,71,025	71,44,305	66,11,326	58,82,952	64,18,801	38,12,654	35,26,033	46,49,899	29,99,747	34,15,542
Woollen manufactures	8,77,640	9,26,163	20,32,020	12,34,896	5,67,410	6,87,203	5,20,498	3,54,863	2,63,213	3,54,696	62,700
Treasure	56,450	1,11,600	34,628	55,970	1,14,290	1,31,322	60,798	15,260	75,700	1,39,096	87,340
All other articles	2,52,015	3,28,285	7,30,737	7,01,750	8,02,255	3,74,092	2,93,352	3,31,853	1,86,146	1,31,586	3,36,138

Digitized by Google

The principal items of export from Karāchi are :—cotton-wool, cotton goods, hides and skins, seeds (rape and gingelli), wool, provisions, horses, grain, drugs, Kashmir shawls, raw silk, fruits, gunnies, molasses (jāgri), dyes and ghi. The countries and places to which these articles are mainly sent are :—the United Kingdom, Bombay, France, Mauritius, the Persian Gulf, Kachh, Mekrān, Malabar, Gujrat, and latterly, China. The following table will show the value of the merchandise (excluding treasure) so exported to the undermentioned countries and places during the eleven years ending with 1870-71 :—

	1860–61.	1861–62.	1862–63.	1863–64.	1864–65.	1865–66.	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
United Kingdom	12,87,132	12,99,138	32,60,612	58,98,918	94,42,281	1,09,78,575	78,36,381	65,21,512	62,58,887	51,71,009	41,10,135
Bombay . .	65,94,889	99,32,558	2,69,08,374	2,91,42,025	1,28,97,670	1,39,76,620	1,24,70,483	1,17,52,549	85,64,864	82,20,265	79,64,090
France . . .	4,53,724	5,73,406	9,31,977	15,27,551	14,45,646	1,57,037	5,39,182	1,93,727	5,44,302	1,47,429	2,05,090
Holland . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50,000	8,80,150	..
Mauritius . .	2,32,377	3,87,280	3,89,111	1,28,804	47,780	6,86,571	8,10,071	1,33,187	2,93,201	Nil.	32,528
Persian Gulf .	3,33,724	3,75,524	2,77,848	3,04,326	6,27,634	5,98,844	4,43,975	5,26,873	7,03,169	4,97,956	7,64,837
Kachh . . .	9,66,105	4,05,595	6,32,410	31,84,971	34,59,132	19,58,065	11,50,494	18,16,238	19,11,180	15,93,062	5,16,459
Mekrān . . .	..	..	..	88,305	78,607	92,199	52,967	78,320	80,518	1,15,870	1,45,021
Malabar . .	1,18,200	43,622	63,929	2,81,557	3,42,938	3,36,669	1,93,254	3,23,451	5,19,246	5,17,766	2,49,495
Gujrat . . .	15,899	70,337	2,73,016	11,37,295	10,31,653	2,95,877	5,45,134	10,06,022	6,53,384	4,94,855	4,36,102
Calcutta . .	2,18,144	6,00,975	51,245	74,187	7,184	1,125	..	..	16,400	..	1,380
China . . .	..	..	1,670	..	..	..	..	2,02,000	6,16,405	25,22,197	43,28,241

Digitized by Google

To the United Kingdom, the principal articles exported are cotton, wool, indigo, seeds (rape and gingelli), hides, skins, tea and oils. To France, cotton, gingelli and rape-seed. To Bombay (including Kachh and Gujrat), cotton, grain, ghi, indigo, oils, seeds (gingelli and rape), rice, raw silk, shawls, wool and horses. To the Mauritius, grain, pulse and oils. To the Persian Gulf, indigo, oils, hides, skins and piece-goods. To the Coast of Mekrān, grain, indigo, oils and piece-goods. To the Madras Presidency (including Malabar), horses. To China, raw cotton.

Inland Trade.

Independently of the ordinary goods brought into Karāchi by railway from Kotri (*see* Kotri), a large quantity finds its way into the town by other routes. Thus merchandise, consisting mostly of wool, dry fruits and horses, comes into Karāchi from Kandahar and Kelāt *viâ* Kelāt and Bēla, while from Las Bēla and Kohisthān, immense quantities of firewood and grass, and large supplies of ghi, date leaves, hides and seeds are brought in on the backs of camels, bullocks and donkeys. There are three inland municipal chaukis situate on the outskirts of Karāchi—one at the Mirān village on the other side of the Liyāri, another on the road leading to Sehwan, and the third on that leading to Tatta. Here certain fees are levied on all dutiable goods passing into Karāchi, the aggregate sums realised on this account during 1869-70 being 21,689 rupees, and in 1870-71, 24,987 rupees. The following tables will show the quantity of merchandise imported by these routes during the seven years ending 1870-71 :—

No. I.

Imported into Karāchi from Kandahar and Kelāt viâ Kelāt and Bēla.

Years.	Wool.	Cotton.	Dry Fruits of sorts.	Jira (Cummin).	Manjit (Madder).	Assafœtida (Hing).	Gul julil.	Gul pista.	Liquorice.	Tobacco.	Ghi.	Total.	Horses.
	mds.	mds.	mds.	mds.	mds.	mds.	mds.	mds.	mds.	mds.	mds.	mds.	No.
1864–65	51,309	1,440	11,781	657	747	540	..	45	..	..	..	66,619	922
1865–66	59,247	2,178	13,986	558	450	270	..	27	..	..	270	76,986	768
1866–67	56,079	1,710	12,186	423	540	513	..	..	288	18	432	72,189	835
1867–68	48,699	2,700	17,505	360	810	909	270	..	..	..	369	71,622	1,038
1868–69	60,759	2,430	16,470	855	630	414	270	..	..	..	1,359	83,187	1,189
1869–70	51,345	1,215	16,056	450	459	963	..	..	..	..	1,926	72,414	950
1870–71	54,756	1,980	14,418	540	720	450	..	..	..	..	..	72,864	734

Digitized by Google

No. 2.

Imported into Karāchi from Las Bēla and Kohisthān and comprising Wool, Rape-seed, Mung, Ghi, Oils, Hides, Date-leaves, Grass, Firewood, &c.

Years.	No. of Persons.	No. of Horses.	Camel-loads, each equal to 6 maunds.		Donkey-loads, each equal to 2 Maunds.		Bullock-loads, each equal to 4 Maunds.		Total Maunds.
			No.	Maunds.	No.	Maunds.	No.	Maunds.	
1864-65 (January to April 1865)	5,083	28	10,914	65,484	821	1,642	115	460	67,586
1865-66 . .	14,722	457	64,395	3,86,370	21,036	42,072	1,218	4,872	4,33,314
1866-67 . .	18,473	86	70,716	4,24,296	12,937	25,874	1,481	5,924	4,56,094
1867-68 . .	2,936	144	74,238	4,45,428	10,933	21,866	834	3,336	4,70,630
1868-69 . .	28,155	39	58,536	3,51,216	12,116	24,232	817	3,268	3,78,716
1869-70 . .	31,680	180	74,462	4,46,772	13,369	26,738	2,125	8,500	4,82,010
1870-71 . .	34,363	165	83,002	4,98,012	15,332	30,664	3,541	14,164	5,42,840

The total realisations on account of Sea Customs revenue of Karāchi from every source, from the year 1846-47 down to1870-71, are entered below :—

Years.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Miscellaneous.	Total realisations.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
1846-47	56,126	14,975	357	71,458
1847-48	30,809	11,045	538	42,392
1848-49	31,800	5,957	1,253	39,010
1849-50	24,033	7,234	813	32,080
1850-51	16,438	14,482	1,684	32,604
1851-52	14,749	19,201	651	34,601
1852-53	16,705	14,534	872	32,111
1853-54	18,916	7,228	655	26,799
1854-55	17,564	16,314	901	34,779
1855-56	17,850	11,500	* 42,568	71,918
1856-57	59,901	21,650	1,017	82,568
1857-58	60,183	29,015	6,111	95,309
1858-59	1,18,199	51,577	† 42,755	2,12,531
1859-60	3,84,314	57,286	‡ 22,400	4,64,000
1860-61	3,44,423	1,71,430	§ 52,229	5,68,082
1861-62	4,03,433	1,10,456	‖ 1,21,485	6,35,374
1862-63	2,37,252	1,61,129	¶ 1,05,674	5,04,055
1863-64	1,98,600	2,38,617	10,878	4,48,095
1864-65	1,88,548	1,52,826	4,075	3,45,449
1865-66	2,15,699	1,19,730	4,930	3,40,359
1866-67	2,31,107	1,24,074	** 5,250	3,60,431
1867-68	3,01,694	1,04,020	6,262	4,11,976
1868-69	3,26,178	1,12,604	5,118	4,43,900
1869-70	3,08,030	88,814	5,311	4,02,155
1870-71	2,46,000	72,078	3,873	3,21,951

* Includes 32,993 rupees as salt excise. § 42,985 salt excise. ‖ 1,16,879 salt excise.
† 36,504 salt excise. 13,919 salt excise. ¶ 89,350 ,, ,, ** 22 ,, ,,

Digitized by Google

The entries under the head of miscellaneous comprise warehouse rent, wharfage, harbour-craft licenses, registry fees, unclaimed goods, customs fines, &c.

The harbour of Karāchi, both previous to and for some years subsequent to the conquest of Sindh by the British, was considered to be barred against the entrance of English vessels, and it was supposed that native craft only of a comparatively small tonnage could go inside it. English steamers and troopships were accustomed to anchor some distance outside Manora point, whence the men and stores were conveyed in boats as far up the harbour as the tide permitted, and were then transferred into smaller boats or canoes, through what was comparatively liquid mud, to a spot not far from where the Custom House now stands. After a time it was found that the difficulties presented by the bar were not so great as were generally supposed, and that square-rigged vessels of a certain draught could manage to cross it with safety. As has previously been mentioned (under the head of Harbour Works Improvements, in Chapter V. of the Introduction, page 99), one English sailing-ship only had entered the harbour up to 1851; but in October 1852 the 'Duke of Argyle,' a vessel of 800 tons, arrived at Karāchi direct from England with troops, coal and iron. After this the port became more frequently and regularly visited by British sailing vessels as it became better known. In 1854, during the commissionership of Sir Bartle Frere, the 'Napier Mole Road,' or causeway, about three miles long, connecting the town of Karāchi with the island of Kiamāri, was constructed, and this work, by making the two places more readily accessible to each other, offered a further inducement to sailing vessels to visit the port of Karāchi. The following table will show the number and description of vessels which entered the port from the year 1847-48 up to the present time, there being no record of the arrivals during the first four years after the conquest. In the column "Native Craft" is included the vessels which entered the small subordinate ports of Kēti and Sirgando.

Digitized by Google

Year.	Sailing Vessels (square-rigged).	Steamers.	Native Craft.	Total.		Remarks.
				Vessels.	Tonnage.	
1847-48	...	...	891	891	30,509	Up to 1853-54 no record of the arrival of a few English sailing vessels appears to have been kept.
1848-49	...	27	1,017	1,044	43,110	
1849-50	...	28	1,141	1,169	47,254	
1850-51	...	27	1,334	1,361	53,047	
1851-52	...	29	1,269	1,298	51,837	
1852-53	...	30	1,229	1,259	54,609	
1853-54	...	29	1,062	1,091	56,094	
1854-55	10	29	1,047	1,086	56,695	
1855-56	*49	...	1,208	1,257	75,921	
1856-57	*52	...	1,308	1,360	79,907	
1857-58	*87	...	1,429	1,516	124,827	
1858-59	*96	...	1,493	1,589	131,311	
1859-60	*101	...	1,555	1,656	148,097	
1860-61	*109	...	1,636	1,745	144,438	
1861-62	*110	...	1,012	1,122	112,401	
1862-63	72	56	1,397	1,525	160,601	
1863-64	94	61	2,259	2,414	201,712	
1864-65	71	50	2,005	2,126	167,441	
1865-66	69	49	1,476	1,594	140,375	
1866-67	81	39	1,643	1,763	162,076	
1867-68	94	76	2,137	2,307	205,801	
1868-69	78	84	1,776	1,938	163,053	
1869-70	39	93	1,614	1,746	144,438	
1870-71	42	93	1,256	1,391	135,116	

* Includes steamers.

From 1856 to the present time the number of vessels wrecked at or near the harbour of Karāchi is eight, of which six were sailing ships and two steamers. The following table will give their names, with other particulars connected with them :—

Name of Vessel.	When Wrecked.	Remarks.
Ship 'Julia' . . .	1856	Wrecked near the Oyster rocks when proceeding to Bombay with troops.
,, 'Admiral Boxer' .	1857	Wrecked on the Indus banks on her passage from Cardiff to Karāchi.
,, 'Stamboul' . .	1859	From London : wrecked two miles west of Manora.
Steamer 'Indus' . .	1860	Sank in the harbour.
Ship 'Marina' . . .	1861	From Cardiff : wrecked about two miles west of Manora.
Steamer 'Talpur' . .	1864	Sank near the Oyster rocks when proceeding from Karāchi to the mouths of the Indus.
Ship 'Alicia' . . .	1868	Wrecked at the entrance of the harbour.
,, 'Bacchante' . .	1870	Wrecked near the Oyster rocks while returning to Karāchi in a leaky condition.

Digitized by Google

In connection with the trade of Karāchi, it will here be necessary to speak of the funds derived from the shipping frequenting it as the chief, and in fact the only port on the sea-coast of Sindh. The limits of the port of Karāchi may be defined as follows:—

From the extreme end of Manora point to the outer buoy, and from it in a line due east to the shore at Clifton, and thence by high-water mark up the Chini creek and round the head of all the creeks on the eastern, northern and western parts of the harbour by Bābā point, and along the inner shore of Manora spit to Manora point. At the latter end of 1853 the employment of a couple of pilots at Manora was sanctioned by the Bombay Government, and up to 1862 there were three pilots and pilot-boats attached to the port, as well as a steam-tug, the 'Hugh Lindsay,' for towing vessels in and out of the harbour. For paying in part the establishment of the port officer of Karāchi, who is the conservator of the harbour as well, certain fees and dues are levied on all vessels visiting the port on account of tonnage, moorings (fixed and swinging), pilotage, use of the steam-tug, and for other services rendered by the Port Department.

These, as at present in force, may be classified as under:—

Port Dues and Fees.

By Acts XXII. of 1855, and VIII. of 1858, port dues were levied on all classes of vessels at the rate of 4 annas per ton of burthen, while fees were levied at the following rates:—

	rupees.
Removing from one part of the port to another	25
Removing from one mooring to another, at the request of the agent or master	50
Hooking	16
Measuring	30

In May 1863 the following notification was issued on the subject of fees for measuring native craft:—

Revenue Department.

With reference to Section 6 of Act VIII. of 1858, it is hereby notified that measuring fees on native craft of all denominations will be levied at the port of Karāchi at the following rates:—

	rupees.
Native craft exceeding 4 Bombay candies, or 1 ton, and not exceeding 20 Bombay candies, or 5 tons	3
Native craft exceeding 20 Bombay candies, or 5 tons, and not exceeding 40 Bombay candies, or 10 tons	6

Digitized by Google

	rupees.
Native craft exceeding 40 Bombay candies, or 10 tons, and not exceeding 200 Bombay candies, or 50 tons . . .	10
Native craft exceeding 200 Bombay candies, or 50 tons, and not exceeding 400 Bombay candies, or 100 tons . . .	20
Native craft exceeding 400 Bombay candies, or 100 tons .	30

On the 1st January, 1865, the port dues on tonnage were altered as follows:—On all sea-going vessels of 100 tons and upwards, obliged to receive a pilot on board when moving within port limits, 2 annas for each ton of burthen. Coasting vessels of 100 tons burthen, which are not required by the Act to take a pilot when moving within port limits, 4 annas for each ton of burthen.

The charges for using fixed and swinging moorings are contained in the following rules issued in 1858:—

Port Rules.

The following Port Rules are made and published for general information and guidance:—

1. The master attendant shall be conservator of the harbour of Karāchi.
2. All sea-going vessels entering or leaving the port shall fly their national flag, and each ship shall show her number when entering port.
3. All vessels within the port shall take up such berth as may be appointed them by the conservator, and shall change their berth or remove when required by him.
4. All vessels within the port shall have their flying jib-booms rigged in, and shall, if ordered by the conservator, rig in their jib and driver-booms, top up or strike yards or masts.
5. Cargo boats, full or empty, shall not be allowed to swing astern of any vessel without permission, nor shall anchors be cock-billed or spars be allowed to hang alongside or astern.
6. Should any vessel lose an anchor or cable in the port, notice is to be given immediately to the conservator.
7. Free passage is to be kept at all piers, jetties, wharves, landing-places, docks and moorings, and all boats and vessels shall move when required to clear such passage.
8. All vessels within the port of Karāchi shall moor and unmoor according to the orders of the conservator, and shall keep clear hawse.

Digitized by Google

9. All vessels within the port of Karāchi shall be moved or warped from place to place as required by the conservator, and no vessel shall cast off a warp that has been made fast to her to assist a vessel in mooring or moving, until required to do so by the pilot or officer in charge of the vessel so moving.
10. The conservator will, if he sees no objection, grant permission for any vessel to be moved from one mooring or anchorage to another, on a written application being made to him to that effect.
11. No vessel shall use any of the Government moorings, fixed or swinging, without the permission of the conservator.
12. All vessels using Government mooring shall pay for the same at the following scale :—

For Fixed Moorings.

	rupees.	
Under 100 tons	1	per diem.
All vessels above 100 and under 500 tons . .	2	,,
,, ,, 500 ,, 800 ,, . . .	3	,,
,, ,, 800 ,, 1,000 ,, . . .	4	,,
,, ,, 1,000 tons	5	,,

For Swinging Moorings.

For vessels of all sizes	3	,,

13. No vessels, within the limits of the port of Karāchi, shall boil pitch or dammer on board, but must do so in a boat alongside or astern ; nor shall any spirits be drawn off by candle or other artificial light on board.
14. No private vessels are to hoist signal lights at night, nor to fire great guns or small arms at the hours of sunset and sunrise, or at any time, without the permission of the conservator, or in cases when requiring assistance.
15. All applications for pilots are to be sent to the conservator at least 48 hours previous to leaving.
16. When a vessel has taken up anchorage, the anchor is not to be raised without the permission of the conservator.

PORT FUND, KARĀCHI.

The following charges are made for services rendered by the Port Department to vessels, &c., requiring them.

Digitized by Google

	rupees.
Hire of the anchor and mooring vessel 'Khēdewāri' .	20 per day.
Hire of warp boat (with or without warps and anchors) .	20 ,,
*Hire of Europe or coir hawser (with or without anchor)	4 ,,
For assistance given in beaching ships to clean or repair —this includes the use of warp boats, hawsers, and anchors required in securing the vessel when on shore, also in beaching or heaving her afloat (provided the work does not extend beyond three days, in this case a separate charge will be made as above * for the loan of hawsers)	50 ,,
Sweeping for and picking up anchors lost by vessels within the port.	50 ,,

For hauling up native sea-going vessels within port limits, whether for protection in bad weather, or for repairs, or for clearing:—

(No charge for harbour boats under 20 tons.)

								rup.	a.	p.
From	20 tons	(or	80 candies)	to	30 tons	(or	120 candies)	5	0	0
,,	30 ,,		120 ,,		40 ,,		160 ,,	7	8	0
,,	40 ,,		160 ,,		50 ,,		200 ,,	10	0	0
,,	50 ,,		200 ,,		60 ,,		240 ,,	12	8	0
,,	60 ,,		240 ,,		70 ,,		280 ,,	15	0	0
Above	70 ,,	. . . . .						20	0	0

Anchors and buoys for moving the vessels in safety are laid by the master attendant at some of the appointed spots for beaching.

Marine Department.

It is hereby notified, for the information of commanders of ships lying at Karāchi, that pilotage and moving and mooring fees must be paid at the master attendant's office, Manora point.

It will save a second journey to Manora, if the sums payable on the above account are forwarded to the port office when application is made for the outward pilot and for the certificate of port charges required at the Custom House when clearing the vessel for sea.

The scale of charges for pilot services on vessels entering or leaving the port is given on next page.

Digitized by Google

	Fair Season.	Monsoon Season (June, July and August).
	rupees.	rupees.
From and above 100 to 300 tons . .	50	75
,, ,, 300½ ,, 400 ,, . .	55	80
,, ,, 400½ ,, 500 ,, . .	60	85
,, ,, 500½ ,, 600 ,, . .	65	90
,, ,, 600½ ,, 700 ,, . .	70	95
,, ,, 700½ ,, 800 ,, . .	75	100
,, ,, 800½ ,, 900 ,, . .	80	105
,, ,, 900½ ,, 1,000 ,, . .	85	110
,, ,, 1,000½ ,, 1,100 ,, . .	90	115
,, ,, 1,100½ ,, 1,200 ,, . .	95	120
,, ,, 1,200½ ,, 1,300 ,, . .	100	125
,, ,, 1,300½ ,, 1,400 ,, . .	105	130
,, ,, 1,400½ ,, 1,500 ,, . .	110	135
,, ,, 1,500½ ,, 1,600 ,, . .	115	140
,, ,, 1,600½ ,, 1,700 ,, . .	120	145
,, ,, 1,700½ ,, 1,800 ,, . .	125	150
,, ,, 1,800½ ,, 1,900 ,, . .	130	155
,, ,, 1,900½ ,, 2,000 ,, . .	135	160
,, ,, 2,000½ ,, 2,100 ,, . .	140	165
,, ,, 2,100½ ,, 2,200 ,, . .	145	170
,, ,, 2,200½ ,, 2,300 ,, . .	150	175
,, ,, 2,300½ ,, 2,400 ,, . .	155	180
,, ,, 2,400½ ,, 2,500 ,, . .	160	185

Inward pilotage is only charged on steamers.

	rupees.
Attendance of a pilot—the ship being found on his going on board unprepared to proceed on the day named . . .	20
Removing from one part of the port to another	25
Removing from one mooring to another at the request of the agent or master	50

Port dues are paid at the Custom House on the vessel clearing for sea.

Directions for the use of ships detained by any cause off the port of Karāchi during the south-west monsoon season.

1. The pilot who boards a ship on arrival off the port will give her commander all possible information as to the probable time his vessel may be able to cross the bar; but unless this can be done on the day of arrival, he will not (being a harbour pilot only) assume charge of the ship.

2. As at this season it is not safe to anchor in the roads, ships unable to cross the bar on arrival must stand to sea, and await a favourable opportunity for doing so.

3. While in sight of the port, a ship is in perfect safety with the lighthouse on Manora point on any bearing from N. to E. The

Digitized by Google

point itself is bold of approach: from 6 to 7 fathoms water will be found at a distance of 1 mile from it on the above point of bearing.

4. A ship waiting for orders off the port should work with the lighthouse bearing from E. to N.E., distance 1 to 2 miles.

5. In standing to the N. do not bring the lighthouse to the S. of E., as the coast between Manora point and cape Monze is dangerous to a distance of from 2 to 3 miles off shore.

6. In standing to the southward, do not bring the lighthouse anything to the W. of N. or go under 7 fathoms, as a nasty sea will be experienced as the water shallows in shore, and a ship might find difficulty in tacking.

7. Ras Muāri (or cape Monze), 18 miles W. ½ N. from Manora point, is a capital landmark for Karāchi. It is a high and bold bluff, and can be approached with safety on any bearing from E. to W. by N., to the distance of 1½ to 2 miles, with 15 fathoms water. The coast beyond cape Monze runs nearly N. for 25 miles, and then nearly W. It is generally high and safe to approach within 2½ miles.

8. The neighbourhood of the headland is a good position for a ship detained as above to take up, lying as it does to windward of the port. Communication can be insured at any time, and much less current, sea and wind will be experienced than farther S.

9. In the near neighbourhood of Karāchi little current is found (beyond the harbour tides, ebb running S.W., flood N.E.); but there is a slight set throughout the season to the south-eastward, along the coast of Sindh and Kachh; this increases considerably in strength below the mouths of the Indus river. Here, too, as before stated, a heavy swell and much wind will be found, and, on all accounts, this eastern shore should be avoided.

10. All attention should be paid to signals from the lighthouse station.

No. 1430, *dated 27th September*, 1871.

The following revised directions for approaching Karāchi harbour are published for general information:—

Directions for approaching Karachi harbour, with the depth vessels should load to at different seasons of the year, to insure crossing the bar without detention.

Latitude of the lighthouse on Manora point	24° 47′ 21″ N.
Longitude	66° 58′ 15″ E.

Digitized by Google

The light is a fixed one, 119 feet above the sea-level, visible in clear weather 17 miles; in the hazy weather, prevalent during the south-west monsoon, 7 to 9 miles only.

High water at full and change of the moon 10 30′; rise and fall on ordinary spring tides, 9 feet 6 inches.

AVERAGE DEPTH OF WATER ON THE BAR.

South-west monsoon season—May to September.

Spring tides . .	21 feet 6 inches to 23 feet.
Neap tides . .	18 feet 6 inches to 20 feet.

October to April—Fine weather season.

Spring tides . .	20 feet 6 inches to 22 feet.
Neap tides . .	18 feet 6 inches to 19 feet.

SHIPS MAY LOAD

From September the 30th to May the 15th (the bar being generally smooth).

Spring tides	20 feet.
Neap tides	18 feet.

SHIPS ENTERING PORT

From May the 15th to the end of September.

* SOUTH-WEST MONSOON SEASON.

Spring tides	18 feet.
Neap tides	16 feet.

SHIPS LEAVING PORT.

* SOUTH-WEST MONSOON SEASON.

Spring tides	17 feet.
Neap tides	15 feet.

The above difference in draught between vessels entering or leaving port during the S.W. monsoon season,* is explained by the fact that, in proceeding out, ships directly head the swell, and consequently pitch deeper and are far more liable to bump than vessels of the same draught running before the swell into port.

There are days during the S.W. monsoon when the sea on the bar is so heavy that ships at the above draught cannot with safety cross.

It is advisable that vessels of from 600 to 800 tons burthen only should be sent out during the bad weather season.

Digitized by Google

Approaching the Port.

Coast of Sindh.—Indus Banks.

The coast of Sindh below the parallel of 24° N. lat. should be approached with great caution—20 fathoms water being found (in places) within 2 miles, and 10 fathoms water close to the outer edge of the banks, which extend to the S.W. from the Kūkewāri mouth of the Indus.

To the N. of the above parallel caution is still necessary, and the coast should not be approached under 14 fathoms; this line of soundings will carry a ship from 7 to 9 miles only off the Hajāmri and Khēdewāri banks of the river, 10 fathoms being found in places close to their extreme edge.

The set of the tides and currents off these banks is very uncertain; the land is low throughout, and barely visible in clear weather from the outer edge (of the banks).

Too much attention cannot be paid to the lead on this coast, more especially in passing the banks off the Indus.

Ras Muāri (or cape Monze), distant 18 miles W. ½ N., from the western entrance to Karāchi, is high and bold of approach. Ships during the S.W. monsoon season should make this headland, running to the eastward for Manora point, keeping it (Manora point) on any bearing to the N. of E.

Manora point, forming the west side of the Karāchi harbour, is 100 feet in height, and can be approached to within half a mile on any bearing from N. to E., with 5 fathoms water; on this point stands the lighthouse and signal station. As at certain times of tide pilots cannot get off, attention should be given to all directions signalled from the shore.

Masters of ships should not, under any circumstances, attempt to enter the port without a pilot.

Anchorage in the Roads.

From June to the middle of September, ships should not on any account anchor, but stand off and on, keeping the lighthouse bearing from N. by E. to N.E., 1 to 2 miles distant, until boarded by a pilot or directed by signal.

From September the 15th till the end of March.

Anchorage, lighthouse N. by E. to N.E.: distance 1 mile in 7 fathoms.

From April to May.

Lighthouse N.N.E. to N.E.; distance 1½ miles in 8 fathoms.

Digitized by Google

Early History.

There is not much to be said concerning the history of Karāchi before its cession to the British in 1842 by the Talpur Mīrs of Sindh. By some writers it is supposed to occupy the same position or to be at least in the immediate neighbourhood of the site of the ancient sea-port of Dewal (or Debal), which was in existence so far back as A.D. 711, when a town of that name was reduced by the Arab general, Muhammad Kāsim Sakifi, in his invasion of Sindh. Before A.D. 1725 the present town of Karāchi had, according to an account drawn up from old family papers by a wealthy Hindu trader and resident of the place, Sett Naomal, C.S.I., no existence whatever, but it is there stated that there was a town called Kharak, situate on the other side of the Habb river at its confluence with the sea, and which then enjoyed a considerable commerce. Trade was carried on by this place with Shāhbandar and Lahori-bandar in Sindh, Maskat, Surat, Porbandar, and Malabar. Owing, however, to the entrance of the harbour at Kharak becoming, in course of time, blocked up with sand, vessels were unable to enter it, and the chief trading men of the community (among whom was one Bhojumal, an ancestor of Sett Naomal) then began to see the necessity of removing to some other place offering more mercantile advantages than Kharak. Eventually a spot near the present head of the harbour of Karāchi, originally known as Dirbo, and having a pool of water in the immediate neighbourhood, called "Kalāchi kūn," was selected, and thither, in A.D. 1729, the greater number of the inhabitants from Kharak-bandar removed with all their available property. This place then went by the name of Kalāchi-jo-got, and from this is said to be derived the word "Karāchi." The bar did not then exist, as a ridge of hills blocked up what is now known as the Manora entrance, but there was at that time another bar called the "Nawā Nār," or new bar, near Bābā island, which was used by trading vessels frequenting the port. In time the new settlement prospered, and a considerable trade sprang up under the protection of Jām Daria Khān Jokia. The place was fortified and cannon were brought from Maskat and placed upon the ramparts. This fort had two main entrances, one called the "Khāra Darwāza," or gate looking seaward towards the west, the other to the east was known as the Mithā Darwāza, or that which led to sweet water. When the harbour of Shāhbandar (or King's port) became hopelessly blocked up, many of the inhabitants left it for Karāchi, which became in consequence a place of some

Digitized by Google

note. During the reign of the Kalhora princes this town was ceded by them to the Khān of Kelāt, and was garrisoned by men from that territory; but about the year 1792, the place seems to have been threatened by a force under the Talpur chieftain, Mīr Fateh Ali Khān, but nothing was effected. In the following year another Baloch force arrived with the object of taking the town, but as it was well defended by the inhabitants, who were assisted by the mariners of the vessels belonging to the port, the invading army, after a stay of three months, was compelled to return to Haidarābād. In 1795 a third Baloch army appeared before the place, and this time with greater success, as the garrison being then very weak, and the Khān of Kelāt quite unable to send troops for its defence, Karāchi was, under these circumstances, surrendered to Mīr Karam Ali Talpur, who, after appointing a Nawāb to govern it, and leaving a guard of 100 Karmati Baloch sepoys as a garrison, returned to Haidarābād. In this cession Sett Dariānamal, one of the chief men of the town, and a relative of Sett Naomal, appears to have taken a leading part and to have procured favourable terms for the place. Carless states that, about 100 years ago, or say A.D. 1770, the harbour of Karāchi was situate five or six miles farther to the westward than it is at present, and was separated from the sea by a bar of loose sand. The harbour then went by the name of Auranga bandar, but by the Hindū inhabitants it was generally known as Rāmbāgh; this latter, from its similarity in name to the Rāmlacia mentioned by Arrian in his account of the expedition of Alexander, which Carless observes was situate somewhere on this part of the coast, he thought might probably be one and the same place. The Talpur chiefs, aware of the importance of Karāchi, built in 1797 a fort at Manora, at the mouth of the harbour, as a means of defence, and they also endeavoured to increase the trade of the port. In the time of the Talpur dynasty, the town of Karāchi occupied the same slightly elevated piece of ground, now known as the old town Municipal quarter, and was defended by a mud wall, with round towers at each angle and along the sides, and had guns of small calibre mounted on its various bastions. In 1838 the town and suburbs had a population of 14,000 souls, half of these being Hindūs, and the remainder Muhammadans of the Baloch, Jokia, Mohāna, and Jat tribes. The two latter were employed as fishermen and artisans, but the Balochis took service as military followers under the different chiefs of the country. The houses of the town, which were all flat-roofed and built of mud, were mostly of one story, though a few were two and even three stories high. All

Digitized by Google

were provided with *badgirs* (wind-catchers) for purposes of ventilation. The Government of Karāchi was, during the rule of the Mīrs, vested in a civil and military governor, styled the Nawāb, who exercised uncontrolled authority over the town and neighbourhood, subject, however, to appeal on the part of aggrieved parties to the court at Haidarābād. Owing to the poor pay allowed to the Mīrs' servants, all classes took fees whenever an opportunity presented itself, so as to enable them to keep up a respectable appearance. The Baloch sepoys derived their chief sources of emolument by being allowed to act as escorts to the merchants' kafilas proceeding into the interior of the province. For this service they received from 2 rupees to 6 rupees each, according to the entire distance travelled. They were answerable for the safety of the persons and property entrusted to their care, and this confidence, it is said, they seldom abused. Next to the governor of the city, ranked the collectors, whose duty it was to collect the revenue and taxes. The principal merchants of the place were, as is the case now, Hindūs, many of them very wealthy, having agents at Maskat, Bahrein, Herat, Kābul, Kandahar, Shikārpur, Bhāwalpur, Mūltān, Mandavi, and Bombay. Education does not appear to have been altogether neglected at Karāchi under the Mīrs' government. There were three or four schools conducted by Brahmins of the Sarsūdh and Pokarna castes, who taught reading, writing, and book-keeping in Sindhi, and for their labour received payment partly in kind and partly in money. The Persian language was taught mostly in the mosques by Mūlas. In 1839 there were 21 mosques and 13 pir kijugahs in the town of Karāchi, but none received any allowance from the State. There were also 34 Hindū temples of different descriptions, mainly supported by offerings from the inhabitants. Such was the condition of Karāchi a few years previous to the province of Sindh being incorporated with British India. What it afterwards became under British rule as regards size and importance has already been detailed at some length in this notice.

Karam Khān, a village in the Hālā talūka of the Hālā district, and distant about 6 miles from the town of Hālā. No Government officers reside here, nor does any road lead from or to it. The inhabitants number 800, of whom 670 are Muhammadans and 130 Hindūs. The former are chiefly of the Nizamāni and Khāskēli tribes, the latter wholly Lohānos; their occupation is mostly agricultural. There is a small local trade in grain, but it is of no importance. There are no manufactures of any kind. This place is said to have been built about 80 years ago. At

Digitized by Google

present the chief men of note residing in it are Wali Muhammad and Ghulām Husain Nizamāni.

Karampur, a village in the Sehwan talūka of the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate, situate on the main road leading from Sehwan to Lārkāno, and distant 2 miles north from the former town. There is a small police post in this village. The population, numbering about 1000, consists of 850 Muhammadans, mainly of the Uta tribe, and 150 Hindūs of the Lohāno caste. The occupation of the inhabitants is mostly agricultural. The local trade is in grain of various kinds, ghi, milk, and butter. The manufactures comprise coarse cloth and shoes. This village is said to have been founded by Mīr Karam Ali Talpur.

Kasba, a Government village in the Nāgar Pārkar talūka of the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency, distant 10 miles south-east from the town of Nāgar Pārkar, with which it has road communication. This village, which is seated on the edge of the Rann of Kachh, has no resident district officials, but merely a police thāna, with two men, and a Government vernacular school. The population, numbering 800, are all Hindūs of the Brahmin, Lohāno, Oswar, Sami, and Kali castes, their principal occupation being agriculture and cattle breeding. There is a local trade in grain, cocoa-nuts, cotton, metals, oil, molasses, and a few other articles.

Kashmor, a talūka (or sub-division) of the frontier district of Upper Sindh, with an area of 782 square miles, and having four tappas, 15 villages, and a population of 25,212 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1870-71, is as follows :—

	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial	32,405	37,024	35,914	48,481
Local	1,689	1,326	1,622	2,163
Total rupees .	34,094	38,350	37,536	50,644

Kashmor, the principal town of the talūka of that name, distant 3 miles from the river Indus and 82 E.N.E. from Jacobābād, in lat. 28° 26′ N. and long. 69° 43′ E. It possesses road communication with Jacobābād, Badāni, Toj, and old Kashmor, and a canal, 4 miles in length, connects it with the Indus. This has since, under the name of the Maksūdwāh, been carried 32 miles into the desert, west of Kashmor. A telegraph

Digitized by Google

line passes through the place, and there was formerly an office here; but this, together with a district bangalow and some extensive lines of the Sindh Horse, were entirely swept away by the floods of 1862-63. It is the fifth time during the last eighty years that Kashmor has been so destroyed by floods. There is a Mūkhtiārkar here, and water and supplies are plentiful. The new bangalow, erected for the Mūkhtiārkar, is capable of affording some accommodation to a European traveller. There is also a permanent subordinate jail at this place, of which the Mūkhtiārkar is the *ex officio* superintendent and his second mūnshi *ex officio* jailor. The population is a mixed one, numbering 1500 souls, but the Kalwar tribe of Sindhis predominates. The grain trade of the whole talūka passes through the bazar of this town. The manufactures of Kashmor are chiefly coarse cotton cloths, shoes, leathern work, such as oil and ghi dabbas, and its turne' lacquer work, which is much admired.

Kātiyār, a Government village in the Gūni talūka of the Tanda district, distant 11 miles west of Tanda Muhammad Khān, and 20 from Haidarābād. It is the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār, besides whose "dēra," it possesses police lines and a very good district bangalow. There is also a cattle pound (dhak), the receipts from which in 1870 amounted to 617 rupees. The inhabitants of this town, numbering in all 1049, comprise Muhammadans (777) and Hindūs (266), with a few outcastes. The former are mostly Zamindārs, cultivators, Lahoris, weavers, dyers, washermen, and saddle-cloth makers. The Hindūs are traders, shopkeepers, Lahoris, goldsmiths, and cultivators. The trade and manufactures of this place are unimportant, and consist mainly of cloth, grain, ghi, mats, and saddle-cloths. The transit trade is in rice, cotton, and saddles. This village was built by one Chatū Dūrs, about 134 years since, in the time of the Kalhora dynasty.

Kēti, the chief port at present on the Indus for river and sea-going boats, is situate in the extreme southern portion of the Ghorēbāri talūka of the Jhirk Deputy Collectorate, in lat. 24° 13′ N. and long. 67° 25′ E. It is seated close to the sea on one of the branches of the river Indus, and has taken the place of Ghorēbāri, situate more inland on the Hajāmro branch of the river, which in 1845 was the chief, and indeed the only town of any commercial importance then in the delta. Before entering into any further description of the modern town of Kēti, it will be as well, perhaps, to refer to Ghorēbāri as it existed about a quarter of a century ago. The town of Ghorēbāri (also called Bandar Vikar) is in lat. 24° 18′ N. and long. 67° 14′ E., and dates its

Digitized by Google

existence from about A.D. 1826. Ten years afterwards it contained, according to Heddle, 250 huts, and 1,000 inhabitants, Masalmans and Hindūs, the former consisting mostly of Mohānas (or boatmen), with a few Balochis and other tribes. The Hindūs were chiefly Lohānos, Bhātias, and Sonars. This town was, in 1836, the property of Mīr Nasir Khān, the brother of the then reigning Haidarābād Mīr, and he is said to have drawn from it an annual revenue of rather more than a lakh of rupees, the customs of this port having been farmed out for a sum of 52,000 rupees. About one hundred and eighty vessels, each on an average of 20 tons burthen, frequented Ghorēbāri every year, coming from Mandavi, Anjar, Jāmnagar, Porbandar, Karāchi, Sonmiāni, and Gwādar. The value of the exports of the place in 1837 was estimated at 2,65,000 rupees, and consisted mostly of rice, ghi, and grindstones. The imports, from Bombay, the Malabar coast, Kachh, and Maskat, were in that same year valued at 1,00,500 rupees, and comprised chiefly English cloths, raw cotton, coarse cloths, metals, dates, pepper, and slaves. This port, in fact, then ranked next in importance to Karāchi, and no route presented such facilities for the conveyance of merchandise to the upper portion of the delta as the Hajāmro branch of the river at that time; and so matters continued till 1848, when the river capriciously forsook the channel on which the town was so conveniently placed for trade, and Ghorēbāri very soon after dwindled away into comparative insignificance. Its trade was then removed to another spot, the first Kēti nearer the sea, but this place being overflowed some time afterwards (about 1853), a more convenient site was chosen not far from the former town; the second Kēti, the present port, now in the eighteenth year of its existence, soon attracted the river trade, and it is at this moment the second sea-port in Sindh. Kēti has road communication with Tatta, from which it is distant 60 miles south-west, with Mirpūr Sakro distant 32 miles south-south-west, and with Ghorēbāri, distant 13 miles only. A kotwal, who is in charge of the subsidiary jail, a tappēdār, a customs officer, and a hospital assistant in medical charge of the dispensary, reside here, and are the principal Government officials of the place. There is a small police force of five men, who are under the command of a chief constable. The Mūkhtiārkar of the talūka does not reside in Kēti, though it is the largest town under his charge, but at Kotri-alahrakhio, 36 miles distant. Kēti possesses a municipality, established in 1854, with an annual income ranging from 5,000 to 8,000 rupees, the greater part of which is raised from town duties. The population

Digitized by Google

of Kēti does not exceed, it is supposed, 1830 souls, of whom 888 are Muhammadans, 930 Hindūs, and the remainder Christians, and of other denominations.

Half of the population are said to leave the town during the inundation season, when it is unhealthy, and there is nothing doing in the way of trade; but they return again generally about the month of November, when the port is open for sea-going vessels. The trade of Kēti, which is mostly in grain of different sorts, wool, and firewood, is very fluctuating in character, and cannot be said to have increased of late years. The imports come from places in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, the Persian Gulf, Sonmiāni, and Mekrān, and consist principally of cocoa-nuts, cotton piece-goods, metals, sugar, spices, coir, and shells. The exports, which are chiefly to ports in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Sonmiāni, and Mekrān, comprise grain, pulse, oil-seeds, wool, cotton, drugs and medicines, dyeing and colouring materials, saltpetre, and firewood; of these, grain and oil-seeds are by far the most important articles—the value exported in 1869-70 being nearly six lakhs of rupees. Wool during that same year was also sent to Bombay of the value of nearly two lakhs. The following table will show the real value of the import and export sea-borne trade of Kēti, from and to ports both beyond and within the province of Sindh, for the ten years ending 1870-71:—

Years.	From and to Ports within Sindh.		From and to Ports beyond Sindh.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
1861-62	5,21,023	23,01,443	7,93,903	21,55,401
1862-63	2,44,558	20,72,254	5,16,495	15,28,293
1863-64	2,00,186	9,46,597	4,41,352	14,01,516
1864-65	1,47,583	4,37,446	3,30,626	13,39,530
1865-66	1,26,064	4,80,371	2,60,256	11,46,131
1866-67	4,62,468	22,08,583	5,26,332	18,80,314
1867-68	8,27,948	15,85,505	5,88,524	22,79,258
1868-69	5,98,675	16,94,027	5,73,869	21,39,681
1869-70	4,78,295	8,43,294	2,87,852	14,08,528
1870-71	3,73,879	9,39,947	4,10,974	13,95,231

Both the import and export trade of Kēti is principally with Bombay, but the latter is shared to a considerable extent by Kachh and Katiawār. This will be apparent from the two following statements, showing the value of the trade to and from each port during the ten years ending 1870-71.

Digitized by Google

IMPORTS.

Years.	Persian Gulf.	Sonmiāni and Mekrān.	Bombay.	Gujrāt.	Kachh and Katiawār.	Goa, Demaun, and Diu.	Malabar.	Other Ports.	Total Value.
	rup.	rup.	rupees.	rup.	rupees.	rup.	rupees.	rup.	rupees.
1861-62	2,541	327	7,58,564	..	18,927	..	13,544	..	7,93,903
1862-63	..	569	5,03,032	..	8,205	..	4,689	..	5,16,595
1863-64	..	940	4,19,254	2,451	9,193	..	9,512	..	4,44,352
1864-65	..	618	3,15,455	483	8,151	496	5,423	..	3,30,626
1865-66	..	1,301	2,36,449	..	13,533	..	7,935	1,038	2,60,256
1866-67	..	459	4,96,027	7,275	11,196	1,103	10,272	..	5,26,332
1867-68	..	247	5,48,157	9,571	21,984	..	8,565	..	5,88,524
1868-69	..	..	5,36,386	7,973	13,504	255	15,751	..	5,73,869
1869-70	4,163	263	2,50,962	9,201	10,663	..	12,600	..	2,87,852
1870-71	3,826	249	3,91,076	1,341	10,923	..	3,553	..	4,10,974

It may here also be mentioned that the total value of specie and bullion imported into Kēti from Kachh and Katiawār during the nine years ending 1870-71 was 5,76,098 rupees, but the quantity received yearly is very fluctuating.

EXPORTS.

Years.	Aden.	Sonmiāni and Mekrān.	Bombay.	Gujrāt.	Kachh and Katiawār.	Goa, Demaun, and Diu.	Malabar.	Total Value.
	rup.	rup.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rup.	rupees.	rupees.
1861-62	..	741	20,05,252	6,414	1,42,544	..	450	21,55,401
1862-63	..	8,781	13,08,011	9,488	1,94,790	94	7,129	15,28,293
1863-64	..	3,078	5,55,190	52,725	7,74,023	..	12,500	14,01,516
1864-65	..	743	5,76,689	76,864	6,85,234	..	..	13,39,530
1865-66	..	3,525	5,90,785	8,280	5,43,541	..	..	11,46,131
1866-67	..	2,883	12,03,180	69,283	5,95,920	..	9,048	18,80,314
1867-68	9,749	6,386	10,59,997	2,48,566	9,54,560	..	..	22,79,258
1868-69	..	3,336	8,01,284	3,11,728	9,.5,5.8	..	27,825	21,39,681
1869-70	..	2,73:	5,28,377	1,80,921	6,90,317	..	6,180	14,08,528
1870-71	..	2,886	10,12,821	45,785	3,33,739	..	..	13,95,231

The gross amount of customs duty which, as collected at the port of Kēti, is derived from certain articles imported from and exported to foreign ports, is shown in the following table, for the ten years ending 1870-71.

Digitized by Google

Years.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Total.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
1861-62	1,976	10,121	12,097
1862-63	603	12,465	13,068
1863-64	852	28,788	29,640
1864-65	511	15,457	15,968
1865-66	878	22,216	23,094
1866-67	623	29,861	30,484
1867-68	927	53,563	54,490
1868-69	353	69,207	69,560
1869-70	597	43,025	43,622
1870-71	550	23,958	24,508

During the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, trade is at a standstill at Kēti, vessels being unable to enter the port from seaward. During the fair season from forty to sixty boats are frequently to be seen lying near the bandar. All sea-borne goods intended for transit up the Indus have to be transhipped for that purpose into river-boats. The number and tonnage of vessels that have entered and cleared at Kēti from and to ports both beyond and within the province of Sindh, during the ten years ending 1870-71, are as follows:—

Years.	To and from Ports within the Province of Sindh.				To and from Ports beyond the Province of Sindh.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1861-62	1,115	30,574	1,137	30,936	281	13,326	335	15,905
1862-63	1,071	28,750	1,100	28,560	325	10,645	348	11,916
1863-64	639	13,246	697	14,784	560	16,288	498	14,445
1864,65	326	6,111	340	6,343	436	12,964	410	12,314
1865-66	298	5,799	322	6,163	433	12,383	414	12,352
1866-67	811	22,899	852	23,391	757	25,589	705	26,508
1867-68	692	17,756	830	21,537	1,139	35,766	1,025	32,819
1868-69	709	20,795	679	18,277	836	26,507	898	29,620
1869-70	488	12,591	452	9,657	510	15,546	593	19,136
1870-71	412	11,737	407	10,081	376	12,741	391	14,270

The river trade by way of Kēti, though considerable, is very fluctuating, and the boats employed in this trade are numerous, but during the two years 1869-70 and 1870-71 there has been a great falling off in number as compared with former years. The following table will not only show the value of the up and down river trade, but also the number of river-boats which have, during the ten years ending 1870-71, entered and cleared at Kēti.

Digitized by Google

Years.	Value of Down-River Trade.	Value of Up-River Trade.	Entered, Down-River Boats.		Cleared, Up-River Boats.	
			No.	Burthen in maunds.	No.	Burthen in maunds.
	rupees.	rupees.				
1861-62	41,24,072	12,73,670	3,992	13,65,670	3,897	13,43,885
1862-63	34,35,158	6,79,653	4,395	15,03,073	4,315	14,74,82[illegible]
1863-64	22,23,527	5,03,041	4,051	9,43,997	4,052	9,53,736
1864-65	17,97,435	3,62,969	3,399	5,90,825	3,394	5,91,366
1865-66	15,66,114	2,76,909	3,289	6,73,376	3,232	6,43,290
1866-67	40,49,601	8,69,604	4,879	13,95,463	4,779	13,60,096
1867-68	37,44,433	11,94,045	4,793	14,65,681	4,700	14,58,549
1868-69	37,77,364	10,54,706	4,491	14,20,895	4,361	13,66,675
1869-70	21,31,619	6,92,345	2,732	8,66,756	2,630	8,49,466
1870-71	22,93,713	8,62,309	2,294	8,17,325	2,284	8,21,116

A pilotage fee of one rupee is levied at Kēti on all vessels above ten tons in burthen, and eight annas on those less than ten tons, when leaving this port. It is collected by the customs officer, but is carried to the credit of the Indus Conservancy Department. This town has several times during its existence been in danger from the effects of over-flooding, but owing to its slightly elevated position, it has hitherto managed to escape the fate of its predecessor of the same name.

Khairo Dēro, a Government village in the Rato Dēro talūka of the Lārkāno Deputy Collectorate, distant about 14 miles N.N.E. of Lārkāno. There is no direct communication to this town, but it is close to the Lārkāno and Rato Dēro road. There are lines for the accommodation of two policemen. The population, numbering 850 souls, comprises 450 Masalmans and 400 Hindūs, the former being principally of the Gachal, Kori, Chana, and Langah tribes; the latter of the Brahmin and Makhija castes. The local trade is in grain. There is no transit trade or any manufactures in this village.

Khairpur State, an extensive tract of country in Upper Sindh, better known as the territory of his Highness, Mīr Ali Murād Khān Talpur. It lies between the 26th and 28th parallels of N. lat., and the 68th and 71st meridians of E. long., and is bounded on the N. by the Rohri division of the Shikārpur Collectorate; on the W. by the river Indus; on the S. by the Naushahro division of the Haidarābād Collectorate, and a portion of the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency; and on the E. by the Jaisalmir State. The greatest length of this district from E. to W. may be calculated at 120 miles, and its extreme breadth from N. to S. at 70 miles, while its entire area, according

Digitized by Google

to Survey measurement, has been found to be 6109 square miles. This extensive territory would appear to be divided into six districts or departments, viz., 1, Mīrwāh; 2, Wadi Goghri; 3, Nandhi Goghri; 4, Ladho Gāgan; 5, Nārā; and 6, Jabo. The area of each of these districts is not known, but the average area cultivated annually during the six years ending 1866-67 has been ascertained to be not more than 106,888 acres, that is to say, but one thirty-sixth part of the entire area of the state. Much of the land consists, however, with the exception of that portion bordering directly on the Indus and the Eastern Nārā, of one continuous series of sand-hill ridges covered with a stunted brushwood, where cultivation is altogether impossible. That part of the Mīr's territory eastward of the Nārā is exceedingly arid, sterile, and desolate in aspect, but the same may be said also of the portion lying to the westward of the same stream. Like other districts in Sindh, the Khairpur state consists of a great alluvial plain, that part bordering directly upon the Indus being very rich and fertile, though much of it is at the present time converted into "*mohāris*," or hunting grounds. In the northern portion of this state is a small ridge of limestone hills, being a continuation of the low range, known as the Ghar, running southward from Rohri for a distance of about 40 miles. On the top of this range are found oyster, cockle, and numerous other kinds of marine shells. On a western outlying spur of this ridge is situate the fort of Diji. The chief towns in this territory are Khairpur, the capital, with a population supposed not to exceed 10,275; Rānipur (3500); Tando Masti Khān (3125); Gambat (4628); Khora (1300); Kot Diji (2471); and Tando Lukmān (3500).

The Khairpur state is fairly watered by five canals, having their rise from the Indus, as well as by the Eastern Nārā. The canals are the Mīrwāh (60 miles in length and 90 feet broad at mouth); the Nawawāh (32 miles long and 60 feet broad); the Abūlwāh (28 miles long and 60 feet broad); the Mainwāh (16 miles long and 30 feet broad), and the Sanhrowāh. Of these the Mīrwāh is the largest and most important, and it is upon the land watered by this stream and its branches that much of the indigo grown in this state is produced. There are several cuts from this canal which extend to the valleys near the sand-hills, or "bhits," as they are called, where the soil is apparently good and largely cultivated with bājri and juār on the occurrence of a good rainfall. There is no separate canal department under the Mīr's rule, but when clearances are necessary they are generally carried out by the cultivators themselves, who receive for this work about half a seer

Digitized by Google

of bājri or juār flour per diem. The Eastern Nārā, which irrigates a portion of this district, is of no size except during the inundation season, when it spreads out into wide sheets of water; in the dry season it is but a series of sluggish pools. The belt of land through which this stream flows is composed of a rich alluvial soil, almost wholly uncultivated, but which is capable of producing excellent crops. The new supply channel opened out in 1859, a little to the north of Rohri, in connection with the Eastern Nārā, has greatly benefited the lands in this state as well as those in the neighbouring district of the Thar and Pārkar.

The climate of the Khairpur state is represented to be agreeable during about four months of the year, but fiercely hot during the remaining eight. The fall of rain is slight, but dust-storms are frequent, and have the effect of cooling the atmosphere to some extent. No meteorological tables of either the temperature or rainfall can be given, as no observations seem ever to have been taken. The diseases common to the country are fevers, intermittent and remittent, ophthalmia, and several cutaneous affections—organic affections of the liver are said to be rare. The soil of the Khairpur state, especially where adjoining the Indus, is very productive. The tract lying between the Mīrwāh canal and the Indus is the richest part of the district, but cultivation is even there by no means so extensive as it might be. In the desert portion of Khairpur are pits of natron—an impure sesquicarbonate of soda, and always found containing sulphate of soda and chloride of sodium. It is generally obtained by means of evaporation. These natron pits are a source of income to the ruling Mīr, as many as a thousand camel-loads of this substance being annually exported to Northern and Central India, as also to the sea-board, each camel-load being taxed at 2½ rupees.

The wild animals found in this state are much the same as those met with in the neighbouring district of Rohri, such as the tiger, lynx, hyæna fox, wild hog, deer, &c. The present Mīr, who is excessively fond of field sports, has extensive hunting preserves scattered about the country; these are fenced round with brushwood for the preservation of game, which is in consequence abundant, and it may also be said, destructive to any cultivation in the neighbourhood, since it is a criminal offence for a cultivator to kill any of these animals, no matter what damage they may do to his crops. Much of Mīr Ali Murād's time is taken up with the chase, and to gratify this absorbing passion, the finest lands in his territory have been converted into "shikārgahs," or hunting grounds.

Digitized by Google

The principal grains grown in the Khairpur State are juār, bājri, wheat, gram, various pulses, and cotton. Indigo is also largely cultivated at times. The trees and shrubs are identical with those found in the Rohri district, and good timber is to be met with in the different game preserves bordering on the Indus. The "kandi" tree grows luxuriantly in the valleys.

The population of the Khairpur State does not seem to be accurately known, but is believed to be about 127,000 souls, or say 20 souls to the square mile. Of these the number of Masalmans and Hindūs is not known. The Muhammadan portion are mostly of the Rajur tribe, which again is subdivided into numerous families.

The Hindū inhabitants are principally Sodha Thakurs or Rājpūts, who inhabit the extreme eastern part of this district. They are a well-built and sturdy race, nomadic in disposition, and fond of liberty. Their only wealth consists in their herds of camels, oxen, sheep, and goats. Their chief food is butter-milk and camel's milk, as well as the coarsest grain. The Sindhi language is generally spoken among the people of this state, as also a corrupt kind of Hindūsthāni.

The entire revenue of this territory, which it is as well to mention, is collected, not in cash, but in kind, according to the old "battai" system (a description of which will be found under the heading NAUSHAHRO), the ruling Mīr receiving a third of the produce, is estimated at 4,53,500 rupees, made up from the various districts as follows :—

	rupees.
1. Mīrwāh district contributes about	2,65,000
2. Wadi Goghri ,, ,, ...	40,000
3. Nandhi Goghri ,, ,, ...	40,000
4. Ladho Gāgan ,, ,, ...	30,000
5. Nārā ,, ,, ...	12,000
6. Jabo ,, ,, ...	6,500
	3,93,500
Taxes on boats, exports and imports; poll tax, say .	45,000
Judicial fines and other miscellaneous sources . .	15,000
Total rupees . .	4,53,500

The amount of produce received in kind, from the six districts above mentioned, making up the value of 3,93,500 rupees, is given approximately as follows.

Digitized by Google

				rupees.
Indigo,	1,600 maunds,	at 90 rupees	per maund .	1,44,000
Indigo seed,	500 ,,	at 40 ,,	,, .	20,000
Juār,	4,300 karwars,	at 30 ,,	per karwar .	1,29,000
Bājri,	500 ,,	at 35 ,,	,, .	17,500
Tir,	200 ,,	at 50 ,,	,, .	10,000
Wheat,	600 ,,	at 40 ,,	,, .	24,000
Gram,	400 ,,	at 40 ,,	,, .	16,000
Cotton,	1,000 ,,	at 15 ,,	,, .	15,000
Khar and Chahnio,	13,500 maunds,	say		18,000
		Total rupees . .		3,93,500

From the Mīr's entire income (4,53,500 rupees), the sum of 1,10,000 rupees must be deducted as alienations, leaving a net revenue of 3,43,000 rupees. The Jāgirdars are mostly the Mīr's own sons and the ladies of his family.

The actual disbursements of this state do not appear to be known, nor are they kept within any particular limit. The officials, both revenue and judicial, in the Mīr's service, are very poorly paid. One who supervises the revenues of the Mīrwāh district is said to draw a salary of about 150 rupees per mensem, and the Mūnshi who attends to the salt duties, 50 rupees per mensem. The greater part of the Mīr's revenue would seem to be lavished upon his hunting establishments. A few hundreds of irregular horse are maintained by his Highness, but it is generally acknowledged that the revenues of this state are quite insufficient to meet the lavish and wasteful expenditure.

There are but two courts of justice in this state, one permanent and held at the town of Khairpur; the other is of an ambulatory nature, as it always accompanies the Mīr, wherever he may be. A Hindū officer presides over the former, and two Maulvis over the latter. All sentences passed by these courts require the Mīr's confirmation before they can be carried out. The punishments resorted to in the case of convicted persons are generally fine and flogging, with or without imprisonment; the punishment of death is seldom inflicted, but his Highness has the power of life and death throughout his dominions. Formerly, when Hindūs were convicted of offences in the courts of this state, they were offered the option of embracing Islamism in lieu of suffering punishment. Such conversions are, however, it is stated, unknown under the rule of the present Mīr. In civil cases the plaintiff is required to give to the state one-fourth of his claim as costs and expenses, and it is, no doubt, on this account that but few suits are brought into the Mīr's courts, the litigating parties

Digitized by Google

preferring to have them settled by means of Panchayets or friendly arbitration.

In matters of education it may be stated that there are only a few private schools in the Khairpur state. In these Persian is taught, to a slight extent, by Mūlas, who, for the instruction they afford, receive one pice weekly from the parents of each child.

The value of the articles exported from this state to British Sindh and the native state of Jaisalmir has been approximately estimated at about five and a quarter lakhs of rupees, and that of imported articles to somewhat more than two and three-quarter lakhs. These exports and imports comprise the following articles, with the quantities of each :—

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	maunds.	rupees.
Cereals: as juār, bājri, rice and wheat .	20,000	40,000
Seeds: tir, rape-seed and jambo. . .	2,000	6,000
Pulses: gram and mūng	1,000	2,000
Cotton and wool	500	10,000
Indigo.	3,000	2,40,000
Silk and silken stuffs.	40	64,000
Cloths (manufactured)	3,000	99,000
Oils	300	600
Pots and utensils	100	4,000
Molasses	200	1,200
Ivory	10	5,720
Tobacco and miscellaneous	33,800	55,080
Totals . .	63,950	5,27,600

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	maunds.	rupees.
Wheat and rice	10,000	30,000
Silk and silken stuffs	50	80,000
Cotton and wool	1,000	20,000
Piece-goods	3,000	60,000
Oils	1,000	8,000
Utensils	150	5,000
Ivory	20	3,000
Molasses	500	3,000
Miscellaneous.	63,180	75,400
Totals . .	78,900	2,84,400

Digitized by Google

The chief manufactures of this state are cotton fabrics, such as khēsses, or woven sheets, ajraks, susis, coloured cloths, silk fabrics, silver ware of different kinds, lacquered woodwork, boots, shoes, horse-trappings, swords, matchlocks, and earthen pottery for home consumption. A small quantity of salt and saltpetre is also manufactured.

The lines of communication in this state are very few, and excepting the main trunk road from Haidarābād to Rohri, which passes through this district at a distance of 20 miles or so from the Indus, and another which leads to the same towns, but is somewhat shorter in length, there are no other made roads in Mīr Ali Murād's territory. The latter road was, till very lately, used by the postal department. The electric telegraph line runs along the former trunk road. The towns and villages on both these lines of communication, with distances from each other, are shown in the following table :—

Telegraph Line Road.	miles.
Rohri to Babarloi	5
Babarloi to Khairpur	10
Khairpur to Tando Masti Khān	10
Tando Masti Khān to Pipri	10
Pipri to Rānipur	10
Rānipur to Setaiyā	6
Setaiyā to Mangna-pota	6
Mangna-pota to Kotri	6
Kotri to Kandiāro	8
	71

Former Postal Road.	miles.
Rohri to Ubhūro	7
Ubhūro to Khairpur	7
Khairpur to Tando Masti Khān	9½
Tando Masti Khān to Takio Shāh	8
Takio Shāh to Rānipur	4½
Rānipur to Setaiyā Muthia	5½
Setaiyā Muthia to Mangna-pota	5
Mangna-pota to Kotri	6
Kotri to Kandiāro	8
	60½

At all these towns water and supplies generally are said to be abundant, but it is necessary to mention that there are no regular staging bangalows at any one of these places.

The ferries in this district, which are mostly situate on the Indus, are six in number, and have each one boat attached to them. Their names are—1, Bindu; 2, Alipur; 3, Saga; 4, Rafidēro; 5, Agro; and 6, Nūrpur.

The so-called state of Khairpur may be said to date its existence from the time Mīr Fateh Ali Khān Talpur, in conjunction with his nephew, Mīr Sohrāb Khān, and Mīr Tharo Khān, drove out the last sovereign of the Kalhora line and established themselves firmly in Sindh. To Mīr Sohrāb fell the town of Khairpur and the adjacent districts, a small and confined tract at first, but which, by conquest and intrigue, he managed to enlarge till it comprised a territory extending to Sabzalkot and Kashmor on

Digitized by Google

the N., the Jaisalmir desert on the E., and the borders of Kachh Gandāva on the W. The tract of country obtained on the W. bank of the Indus was known under the name of Maghali, and included the two divisions of Būrdika and Shikārpur. The city of Shikārpur was acquired in 1823, but in this the Khairpur Mīrs had an interest amounting only to three-sevenths. Lieutenant (now Colonel) Lewis Pelly, formerly a deputy collector in the Shikārpur Collectorate, thus wrote of this state in 1854: "In or about the year 1813, the Mīrs, availing themselves of the crisis at Kābul, consequent on the expulsion of the Sadozai dynasty and the establishment of the Barukzais in Afghanisthān, refused to continue the tribute which the Kalhoras and Talpurs had irregularly paid up to that date, and thenceforward Khairpur remained practically independent up to the time when the British urged claims in behalf of Shāh Sujah for a balance of tribute due, if not indeed for a renewal of tribute demandable. In 1811 Sohrāb, wearied of public life, abdicated the Raisat in favour of his son, Mīr Rūstām, and retired to the fort of Diji, formerly called Ahmadābād. During the year which intervened between his abdication and death many documents were issued by the ex-Rais, or at least under his seal and sanction, modifying and re-apportioning his territory. In these documents the name of a son, Ali Murād, born in 1815 to Sohrāb, when in retirement, by the wife of his old age, found prominent insertion. By a will dated 18th May, 1829, the country was apportioned among his three sons, in four shares, each having one share as his property, and Mīr Rūstām, as Rais, holding the other share in addition to his patrimony, with remainder to his two brothers, Mīrs Mubārak and Ali Murād. The whole revenue of the territory so apportioned may be roughly estimated at 20,39,000 Kh. rupees, or 18,65,000 Co's rupees, of which Mīr Rūstām's share was 12,00,000 Co's rupees, Mīr Mubārak's 3,15,000 Co's rupees, and Mīr Ali Murād's, 3,50,000 Co's rupees. This included all the Jāgirdārs, the greatest number of whom were in Mīr Rūstām's share. The last paper bearing Sohrāb's seal is reported to have decreed that the 'turban' should descend in the direct, and not in the collateral line. At length, in 1830, Sohrāb fell from a window in his palace at Khairpur, and survived for a period only long enough to commend his boy, Ali Murād, to the care and protection of his elder brother, Mubārak. The latter failed to obey this last injunction. He and Rūstām seem to have combined to avail themselves of the youth's inexperience to defraud him of part of his rightful inheritance, and thus were sown the seeds of those dissen-

Digitized by Google

sions destined in after years to contribute towards the common ruin of the brothers and of their country. Ali Murād, arrived at maturity, accurately estimated the injustice perpetrated upon him, and he appears to have early determined to lose no opportunity for retaliation. Our interference in the affairs of Sindh indicated the approach of such an opportunity. The relations between Sindh and the British Government began in 1758, when the latter obtained from Ghulām Shāh, the Kalhora, permission to establish a factory, and to send an agent to Tatta. These relations were rudely broken off by Sarafrāz in 1775. Towards the close of the century, however, the factory was restored, but, misunderstandings again ensuing, the English were re-expelled. In 1809 the Eastern policy of Napoleon entailed upon England the necessity of securing the N.W. frontier of India, and accordingly on the 22nd of August in that year, a treaty was concluded with the Talpurs, providing for eternal friendship between the two powers. In 1820 the depredations of the Khosas, and some infractions of the rights of immigrants, resulted in another treaty. At length, on the 4th of April, 1832, the political individuality of Khairpur was recognized by the British in a treaty concluded with that state, providing for the use of the river Indus and the roads of Sindh. This last treaty was consequent upon the report of Lieutenant Burns, relative to the capabilities of the river and the advantages to be derived from the countries on and beyond it. On the 22nd of April of the same year a supplemental treaty with the Haidarābād Mīrs was concluded, in the third article of which it was stipulated that a copy of the instrument itself should, in conformity with previous provision, be forwarded to Mīr Rūstām of Khairpur. On 23rd December, 1834, was issued a commercial treaty relative to tolls and duties. On 20th April, 1838, the then Governor-General ratified a treaty, engaging, on his part, to use his good offices in adjusting differences existing between the Mīrs of Sindh and Ranjit Singh, and providing for the establishment at the court of Haidarābād of a British resident. By the tripartite treaty of 26th June, 1838, the contracting powers agreed in the fourth article to abide, in respect of Shikārpur and the territory of Sindh lying on the right bank of the Indus, by whatever might be settled as right and proper, and the Mīrs were informed of the high importance to them of the measures treated, and of the magnitude of the benefits they would derive from securing undisturbed possession of their territories by paying Shāh Sujah the reduced and reasonable claim upon them for 20,00,000 rupees.

"In conformity with the terms of the treaty of the 20th April,

Digitized by Google

1838, an accredited agent, in the person of Colonel Pottinger, having repaired to Haidarābād, Sir A. Burnes was deputed to Khairpur, and on the 25th of December following entered into a treaty with the then Rais, Mīr Rūstām, providing in a separate article, and as subsequently explained by Lord Auckland, for the occupation by the British of the fort of Bakhar only during actual war and periods of preparing for war. This treaty further acknowledged the dependence of Khairpur upon British protection, and as it was made out in the name of the Rais alone, documents were accorded to Mīrs Mubārak Mahammad and Ali Murād, engaging, on the part of the East India Company, 'never to covet one rea of the revenue' of the shares of Sindh in their possessions respectively. Such then was the position of affairs when Ali Murād awaited his opportunity for retaliation upon his brothers, and for saving himself in the probable event of a general wreck of his country. It would not, however, appear that he found either in Colonel Pottinger, or Sir A. Burnes, an instrument fitted to his designs, for Ali Murād was cautious in coming forward, and it was not till Mr. Ross Bell's arrival as political agent in Upper Sindh that he ventured in any degree to develop his policy. That gentleman was oppressed with business, and both indulgent and trustful of natives brought into immediate communication with him. In the summer of 1839 Mīr Ali Murād opened his communications with Mr. Bell by addressing to him a letter without date. Upon Mr. Bell's replying, the Mīr, after exculpating himself from the charge contained in his correspondent's letter, of hostility towards the English, proceeded to confide to him the state of affairs between himself and his brothers, and he went on to solicit that Mr. Bell would either cause his possessions to be restored to him, or else allow him to recover them by force. The political agent was directed to māintain friendly correspondence with Ali Murād, but to postpone any final adjustment of terms. It appears that Ali Murād did not inform Mr. Ross Bell at any early date of the separate document he had obtained from Sir A. Burnes. His motives for such silence are not clear, but it is upon record that when the political agent did hear of the fact he considered it sufficiently doubtful, and of sufficient importance to require a reference to the supreme Government, one which was made accordingly. In July 1840 Mr. Bell, in obedience to the orders of the Governor-General, re-entered upon the subject of the claim of subsidy. Mīr Rūstām's liability to this demand had been recommended to be cancelled, in consideration of his cession of the island and fort of Bakhar, and of

Digitized by Google

his general amicable disposition. Mubārak had, on the contrary, been from the first more or less openly hostile to British interests, and he had obtained the separate document, similar to the one willingly accorded to Ali Murād, only at the urgent intercession of his brother the Rais. It was not probable, therefore, that any claim against him would be waived. The amount demanded was 7,00,000 rupees, and as Mubārak had died on 19th July, 1839, at a date when the claim could not with safety be pressed, he had left the debt as a legacy to his sons from whom it was now required. These heirs endeavoured to evade the claim by producing a document given under Sir A. Burnes' seal, purporting to promise that the Company would never take tax or tribute from their possessions. This evasion was, however, upon Sir Alexander's explanations, pronounced groundless, and Mr. Bell was directed to adjust the question at an early date. It does not appear that the subsidy was ever paid in cash. In 1841 Mr. Ross Bell was succeeded by an officer whose character was one upon which, apparently, Ali Murād did not consider it expedient to practise, and from that period up to the commencement of the events which led to annexation the outline of Khairpur history, like that of all Sindh, was comparatively tranquil. Major Outram, by the force of his personal qualities, so impressed the Mīrs with the conviction of his honest policy and friendship, that they remained faithful, or at least unaggressive, during the Afghān disasters, and he thus contrived to stave off during eighteen months the approach of that crisis which he dreaded as unjust towards Sindh, but which others saw to be inevitable. It is not to be concealed, nevertheless, that during Major Outram's tenure of office many infractions of the commercial treaty were committed; that intrigues were occasionally carried on to the prejudice of the British, and that when, in 1842, an amicable negotiation was in progress for the transfer of Shikārpur to the British, Mīr Nasir Khān of Haidarābād so influenced Mīr Rūstām of Khairpur to hostile feelings towards them, that no alternative was left but to suspend the negotiation. Meanwhile, family dissensions continued among the Khairpur Mīrs, until they finally came to an open rupture, met in arms, and after a battle, so called, signed upon the field a document, dated 15th September, 1842, since famous under the name of the 'Nounāhar treaty,' but which, as it will appear from the subject of a later portion of this report, need not now be further noticed. In the very month in which the above-mentioned treaty was signed Sir Charles Napier arrived in Sindh, invested with full powers, whether military or political.

Digitized by Google

He came to carry into execution Lord Ellenborough's policy of exchanging tribute for territory—of refraining from the acquisition of any territory on or beyond the Indus which might not be required for the purpose of commanding that river—of granting a great reward to that most faithful ally, the Khān of Bhawalpur, and of making the Mīrs feel that their treaty with the British could not be violated with impunity. So accredited, the General declared frankly, and with truth, that it was not for him to consider how the British came to occupy Sindh, and he avowed, in predication of his subsequent method of unravelling the tangled skein of Indus intrigues, a political maxim more frequently acted upon than admitted in the East—that the Mīrs' plea of not being able to control their aroused Balochis was sufficient excuse to any other government to overturn them. In the autumn of 1842 Sir Charles arrived in Upper Sindh, and Ali Murād at once renewed the requests he had made to Mr. Bell. The General quickly detected in him a vigorous-minded, ambitious, and cunning barbarian. Ali Murād complained that his brother Rūstām, in contempt of the law of Sindh, was arranging for the transfer, either during life or after death, of the turban of Upper Sindh to his son Husein, to his (Ali Murād's) prejudice. The General replied that he would, as bound by treaty, support the applicant's claim against his nephew, but not against his brother, Mīr Rūstām; 'That,' rejoined Ali Murād, 'is all I want,' and from that moment he took his side. In the meanwhile Sir Charles proceeded to carry out his instructions regarding the territorial penalty to be inflicted upon the Upper Sindh Mīrs, by the loss of Sabzalkot and Bhūngbhāra in favour of the Khān of Bhawalpur, instructions rendered the more harsh by a second order of Lord Ellenborough's, written, apparently, under erroneous information, and declaring that all the territory of the Mīrs of Khairpur, &c., intervening between the dominions of Bhawalpur and the town and district of Rohri should be ceded by those Mīrs, an order, in fact, mulcting the latter in more than 6,00,000 rupees, rendering the majority of them desperate, and so hastening the crisis of the battle of Miāni. These measures, combined with the consciousness of being suspected by the General of having written a treasonable letter to Sher Singh in the Panjāb, and aggravated by the troubles of family discord and treachery, so frightened Mīr Rūstām, then 85 years of age, that upon the 18th of December following he sent to the General an offer to come into his camp and place himself under his personal protection. Sir Charles Napier recommended him rather to seek the protection and advice

Digitized by Google

of his younger brother, Ali Murād. Mīr Rūstām did so, and shortly afterwards it was reported that he had resigned the turban of Upper Sindh to that brother. On the 27th of December the General proposed, through the new Rais, to pay his respects to the aged chieftain, but the next morning it was discovered that he had decamped to the desert, whither many other Mīrs had already sought refuge, and where they were collecting their followers in their strongholds. The part which Ali Murād had played in this imbecile and ruinous policy on the part of poor Rūstām is painfully suspected, and probably will never be more than painfully suspected. That an officer of Sir Charles Napier's genius and experience should not see through his cunning barbarism is not for an instant supposable, but he was contented, in his own words, to walk over Rūstām's folly and Ali Murād's intrigues, going his own way. From the time when the turban treaty was reported to him, the General's course was fixed. That treaty might have been, as asserted subsequently by Rūstām, the effect of compulsion, or it might have been otherwise; to Sir Charles Napier the intrigues of these people were nothing. Ali Murād had become Rais; he was able, and if a traitor, yet a steady friend, and the General resolved accordingly that he would not reopen a question upon which, as he considered, the tranquillity of Upper Sindh depended. When, therefore, the Mīrs ensconced themselves in the desert fortress of Imāmghar, Sir Charles Napier, considering that that stronghold was in virtue of his 'Raisat,' the legal property of Ali Murād, marched thither with that Mīr's consent and personal co-operation, and destroyed it on the 13th January, 1843. Towards the close of the same month the Khairpur Mīrs failed to meet Major Outram according to appointment at their capital. They had preferred to move with their followers towards Haidarābad, whither the General also shortly afterwards marched, and cut at Miāni and Daba the tangled skein of Sindh affairs, by placing, with the exception of the possessions of Ali Murād, the country on both banks of the Indus, from Sakhar to the sea, at the disposal of the British Government. From that period, the sole native state in Sindh retaining political individuality was Khairpur. This territory, as guaranteed to him after the conquest, yielded, according to his Highness Ali Murād's own statement, a revenue of 15 lakhs of rupees, and was inhabited by upwards of 800,000 people. The manner in which these territories were defined and settled will be most clearly shown by quoting Mr. Pringle's memorandum on the subject. That memorandum sets forth that the principles by which

Digitized by Google

Sir Charles Napier was guided in the occupation of the territory acquired by the conquest were to recognise, as being conformable to the law of the country and creed of the parties, by which the British Government were bound by treaty to abide, the assumption of the turban by Mīr Ali Murād, in virtue of the voluntary resignation in his favour of his eldest brother, Mīr Rūstām, any retraction of which was by the same law inadmissible; and the appropriation by Ali Murād of the lands which had belonged to Mīr Rūstām, both in right of the turban, and as his personal patrimony under a will of their father, Mīr Sohrāb, in so far as they were in Mīr Rūstām's rightful possession at the outbreak of the war. Also to recognise Ali Murād's right to all such lands as were in his own rightful possession at the same period, and to retain all the rest for the British Government, in right of conquest or of forfeiture imposed on the Khairpur Mīrs generally, for breach of engagements previous to the war. The memorandum goes on to relate that a draft of a proposed treaty between the British Government and Ali Murād was submitted by Sir Charles Napier on the 4th of May, 1845, and that correspondence at protracted intervals was maintained on the subject up to the 18th January, 1847, but that in the meantime a circumstance had come to Sir Charles Napier's knowledge, or rather he obtained corroborative proofs of former suspicions in respect to it, which tended to invalidate the authenticity of one of the documents on which the application of his rights to the forfeited territory north of Rohri had been based. This document was a treaty purporting to have been executed between Mīr Ali Murād and Mīrs Rūstām and Nasir Khān (the son of their brother Mubārak) towards the close of the year 1842. At that time the dissensions of these Mīrs had been brought to the issue of arms, and in an action in which Ali Murād had the advantage, peace was purchased by the other two by the cession to him of certain lands enumerated in this treaty, which was written in a copy of the Kurān. It was, however, brought to Sir Charles Napier's knowledge that a fraud had been committed by Ali Murād in respect to this document, by endeavouring to substitute in it the word 'district' for 'village' in the designation of a place in which the village and its surrounding district bore the same name, and interpolating the names of some districts altogether; and that when this attempt was unsuccessful, the leaf itself on which the names were written had been extracted, and the matter which it bore was written afresh, with the desired alterations and additions, on another blank leaf of the same Kurān by the same person who

Digitized by Google

wrote out the original treaty. The effect of this was to convey to Ali Murād districts of considerable value, in place of villages of trifling extent. Thus, then, in fact, his Highness's territories had not been finally defined and settled before the question of the validity of his tenure had again to be mooted. In the spring of 1850 a commission, attended by Mīr Ali Murād in person, sat to pass their opinion upon the accusation against his Highness of having made interpolations and additions in the treaty signed at Nounāhar by Mīrs Rūstām, Nasir Khān and himself, whereby he obtained possession of the parganas of Mirpur, Mathela, and Meharki, instead of the villages of Dādloi and Mathela; and of having afterwards substituted a leaf in the Kurān containing these alterations copied fairly, in lieu of one in which they had been originally made. The verdict of this commission resulted in the issue, on the 21st of January, 1852, by order of the Most Noble the Governor-General of India (Lord Dalhousie), of a proclamation (see page 53 of Introduction) declaring that his Highness Ali Murād Khān's guilt had been proved—that he was therefore degraded from the rank of Rais, and that all his lands and territories, excepting those hereditary possessions which were allotted to him by his father, Mīr Sohrāb Khān, should henceforth be a portion of the British empire in India. The tendency and final issue of the British relations with Sindh, and, as a consequence, with the Khairpur state, have been to establish, under circumstances of more or less difficulty, the firm and undisputed rule of the British Government in that province. This result could not be arrived at without involving the exclusion of that confederacy of kings, or rather barons, under the title of Mīrs, who ruled over the valley of the Indus for about thirty years as tributaries of Kābul, and for about the same period as independent chieftains, who then lost upon the field of Miāni the kingdom which, sixty years before, they had, in revenge, usurped, and who are now represented in the political world solely by that hated and minor member of their dynasty who, discovering in very early life, and from fraternal treachery, but too valid cause for distrusting humanity, resolved, when opportunity offered, to play, if a traitor's, yet a winning part, who, in so doing, usurped, as it is suspected, his brother's turban, betrayed his country, and was left, amid the common ruin, the Iago of the scene, to find, after many years, fit retribution in being degraded from that rank which never perhaps was rightfully his." The present ruler of the Khairpur state, his Highness Mīr Ali Murād Khān Talpur, is the youngest son of Mīr Sohrāb Khān Talpur, and was born in the year 1815;

Digitized by Google

he is consequently at the present time (1871) about 57 years of age. He has several sons, amongst whom are Mírs Shāh Nawāz Khān, aged 37 years, Faiz Muhammad (35), Jān Muhammad (30), and Khān Muhammad (27). Mír Shāh Nawāz Khān is the heir apparent to the chieftainship of the Khairpur state.

Khairpur, the capital town of the territory belonging to his Highness Mír Ali Murād Khān Talpur, in latitude 27° 31′ N., and longitude 68° 45′ E., seated on the Mírwāh canal, and situate about 15 miles east of the river Indus. It is distant about 17 miles south from Rohri, the main road from which town to Haidarābād runs through Khairpur. It has road communication also with the villages of Tando Masti Khān and Ubhuro, distant from it 10 and 7 miles respectively. The town, which is irregularly built, consists of a large collection of mud hovels, intermingled with a few houses of a better description. It is very filthy, and owing to the excessive heat of the place, and the deleterious influence of the stagnant marshes around it, is decidedly unhealthy. The palace, covered with gaudy lacquered tiles of various hues, is situate in the midst of the bazars, and presents little worthy of notice. Outside the town are still standing a few tombs of certain Muhammadan saints—Pirs Ruhan Ziāwadin and Hāji Jafir Shāhid. There is a court of justice here, presided over by a Hindū officer. The population, consisting of Muhammadans and Hindūs, the former of whom greatly predominate in number, is estimated by some at from 4000 to 5000 souls, but by others as high as 10,000. During the flourishing period of the Talpur dynasty it is said to have possessed not less than 15,000 inhabitants, but the place is now believed to be fast hastening to ruin and decay. The trade of Khairpur is principally in indigo, grain (juār and bājri), and oil-seeds, which form the chief articles of exports, the imports being mostly piece-goods, silk, cotton, wool, metals, &c. The manufactures comprise the weaving and dyeing of cloths of various kinds, goldsmith's work, and the making of firearms, swords, &c. On the present site of the town of Khairpur, which owes its rise to Mír Sohrāb Khān Talpur, stood, prior to the year 1787, the village of Boira, and the zamindāri or estate of the Phulpotras. It was selected as the residence of the chief Mírs of Northern Sindh, and for some time during Talpur rule, a British resident was stationed here in terms of the treaty of 20th April, 1838, concluded between the British Government and the Mírs of Sindh.

Khairpur Dharki, a Government town in the Ubauro talūka of the Rohri Deputy Collectorate, distant about 65 miles north-east from Rohri. It has road communication with Ubauro, Rawati, Mirpūr and

Digitized by Google

Raharki. This town, which is the head-quarter station of a Tappedār, possesses a musāfirkhāna, vernacular school, a thāna with a police force of 7 men, and a cattle pound. The population, numbering 2100 souls, comprises 1223 Muhammadans, mostly of the Dhar, Malik, Kori, Mohāna, Lohar, Dakhan, Daya and Shēkh tribes, and 877 Hindūs, who are chiefly of the Bania caste. The trade of the place is principally in grain, sugar, molasses, oil and cloth. The Lohars of this town are noted for their handiwork in pots, pipe-bowls, knives, razors, &c. The Dhars, who were once the principal land-owners in the Ubauro district, are thus referred to by Lieutenant Lester, a former Deputy Collector in Sindh, in his report (written in 1852) on the districts on the left bank of the Indus: "The Dhars are a race of Masalmans, but originally Hindūs, who emigrated from their native country of Tonk Jodah, near Delhi, under their chief, one Jodh Dhar, and settled in Ubauro. This took place about H. 551 (A.D. 1150). The Dhars took Ubauro by force of arms from the Odhānas, a Muhammadan race, who formerly possessed it, and Jodh Dhar became the acknowledged ruler of the district of Ubauro. Alim Khān, the twelfth chief in succession to Jodh Dhar, was the first who surrendered his independence. He became subject to the kings of Delhi about A.D. 1634, and one of their first *sanads* is dated H. 1052 (A.D. 1626), by which one-half of the grain produce is allowed to the Dhar chief, and the other half taken by the Delhi Government. About A.D. 1795, the Talpur chiefs, Mīrs Sohrāb and Rūstām, wrested from the chief of Ubauro some of the west and south-west parts of that pargana near Sīrhad, and called this acquired territory 'Nao Khalsa.' The Dhars were, however, allowed the zamindāri of these lands. In 1817 the Talpurs took Sabzalkot, two-thirds of which were possessed by the Haidarābād Mīrs, and one-third by Mīr Rūstām. The Talpurs continued to encroach by degrees on the possessions of the Dhars in Ubauro, until one-half only remained in the possession of the latter. At length, on the death of Bhambū Khān, his son, Abūl Khair, was only allowed an eighth share of the Government revenue besides zamindāri; he was permitted to hold one jāgir, called Chanāli, and four wheels." The town of Khairpur Dharki is comparatively modern, having been founded about 1787 by the grandfather of Jām Abul Khair Dhar, the present head of the Dhar tribe.

Khairpur Jūso, a jāgir village in the Lārkāno talūka of the Lārkāno Deputy Collectorate, distant about 10 miles west by south from the town of Lārkāno. This village is held in jāgir by Mīr Bijar Khān Talpur (Shāhdadāni), a lineal descendant and repre-

Digitized by Google

sentative of the Mīr Bijar, who was murdered by the Kalhora prince, Abdūl Nabi Khān. It has direct road communication with Lārkāno and Wārā, being on that line of road, and is the head-quarter station of the Tappēdār of Lang. It has also lines to accommodate five policemen. The population numbers about 1000 souls, of whom 700 are Masalmans of the Isrān, Chana, Sahta, and Tunia tribes, and 300 Hindūs of the Nangdev and Ahūja castes. There are no manufactures of any importance, and the local trade is mostly in juār and rice, but to what extent is not known. There is no transit trade. There is a fort in this village, built originally by one Jūso, of the Mohāna tribe; it is now occupied by the jāgirdār, Mīr Bijar Khān.

Khairpur Nathoshāh, a town in the Kakar talūka of the Mehar Deputy Collectorate, situate 8 miles south of Mehar, with which place it has road communication, as well as with Kakar. There is also water communication by the Kudan canal, and the Western Nārā is only one and a half miles distant from it to the westward. It is a jāgir village belonging to Mīr Khān Muhammad Talpur, and is at present the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār; but sanction has been lately granted for the removal of the kacheri of the Mūkhtiārkar of the Kakar talūka from Kakar to this town, which is likely to make it of more importance. There is accommodation for 4 men of the district police, and the place also possesses a Musāfirkhāna and a Government vernacular school. The inhabitants, numbering 954 in all, are composed of 423 Masalmans and 531 Hindūs. The former are of the Saiyad and Sindhi tribes; the latter Brahmins and Lohānos. The chief employments of the population are agriculture and trade. The trade, both local and transit, is in grain of different kinds, and cloth; of manufactures there seem to be none of any consequence.

Khānpur, a Government village in the Shikārpur talūka of the Sakhar and Shikārpur Deputy Collectorate, distant about 8 miles north-east from Shikārpur. It is close to the Sherwāh band, which protects it from the northern floods, and is situate on the road leading from this latter town to Kashmor, and has road communication with Zurkhēl, Thairio and Abād Mēlāni. It is the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār, and has a small police post of 7 men, and a "dhak," or cattle pound. The population, numbering 2733, comprises 1820 Masalmans, principally of the Bapar and Sethar tribes, and 913 Hindūs of the Lohāno castes. The occupation of the inhabitants is mostly agricultural.

Much of the land around this town has been bought up by a wealthy Bania. Cultivation by well is largely carried on, there

Digitized by Google

being in and around this village no less than 52 wells. The manufactures of this place are weaving, shoemaking, and pottery. The trade of Khānpur is in agricultural produce, but to what extent and value does not appear to be known.

Khānwāhan, a Government village in the Kandiāro talūka of the Naushahro division, distant 18 miles north-east from Tarūshā, and 8 miles north-east from Kandiaro. It has road communication with the villages of Bhēlāni and Gulshāh, distant from it respectively 6 and 2 miles. It is the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār, but has no police lines. The population, numbering 900, comprises 600 Muhammadans, mostly of the Saiyad and Sahta tribes, and 300 Hindūs of the Lohāno caste. Their occupation is chiefly agricultural. Lieutenant Jameson mentions that the number of inhabitants in 1852 was 829, of whom 418 were Muhammadans, and 411 Hindūs. The houses in all were 251, and the number of shops 41. Cotton cloth is manufactured here to a small extent for both home consumption and export, but the trade, which is in grain and cloth, is both small and unimportant. The town is supposed to have been founded about 300 years ago, by one Khān Sahta, a Zamindār.

Khipro, a talūka (or revenue sub-division) in the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency, with an area, including the Sānghar talūka, which is subordinate to it, of about 3114 square miles. It has 8 tappas and a population estimated at 27,189 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division for the two years ending 1870-71 is as follows :—

	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial	79,894	76,529
Local	8,959	8,175
Total rupees .	88,853	84,704

Khipro, a town in the talūka of the same name, in the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency, seated on the Eastern Nārā, and distant about 35 miles north-west from Umarkot. It has road communication with the towns of Mīrpur Khās (in the Hālā division), Ghulām Nabi Shāh-jo-got, Umarkot, Hathungo and Phulaidi. It is the head-quarter station of a Mūkhtiārkar and Tappēdār, and has a police post of 18 men, civil and criminal courts, a dispensary, dharamsāla, and a cattle pound. There was a Government school established here, but it has lately been

Digitized by Google

broken up, owing to the poor attendance of pupils. Khipro possesses a municipality, established in 1862, the revenue of which in 1870-71 amounted to 3,713 rupees, and the expenditure to 3,309 rupees. The population, numbering in all 2500, comprises 500 Masalmans of the Baloch, Khāskēli, Kalhora and Hingoro tribes, and 2000 Hindūs, principally Brahmins, Lohānos, Khitris, Bhils and Mēngwars. Their occupation is for the most part agricultural. The manufactures of this place consist mainly in the weaving and dyeing of cloth, and the trade is in cotton, wool, cocoa-nuts, metals, grain, sugar, tobacco, and other articles. The transit trade is in grain, cattle, wool, and ghi.

Khokhar, a town in the Alahyar-jo-Tando talūka of the Hālā Deputy Collectorate, seated on the Sarafrāzwāh canal, and distant 20 miles south-east from Hālā. It has road communication with Nasarpur and Alahyar-jo-Tando. There is a Tappēdār's "dēra" here, as also a police thāna. The population is 3000, of whom 750 only are Masalmans, and 2250 Hindūs. The former are chiefly of the Khokhar and Khāskēli tribes, and the latter Lohānos and Panjābis. Their principal occupation is agriculture. The trade of the place is mostly in grain, ghi, sugar and oil, but both it and the transit trade are of no consequence. There is no manufacture of any kind in this town. Khokhar is said to have been founded by one Bahādūr Khān Khokhar, about 97 years ago; the chief men of note now residing in it are Bira Khān Khokhar, Rata Khān Khokhar, Muhammad Khān Khokhar, and Assumal Sett.

Khora, a village in the Khairpur state, seated on the Abulwāro canal, and distant about 20 miles south from the town of Khairpur. The postal road between Haidarābād and Multān runs through this place, and it has road communication besides with Kot Diji and Gambat. The population, numbering in all about 1300 souls, consists mostly of Masalmans, who are engaged in weaving coarse cotton cloths.

Khorwāh, a Government village in the Gūni talūka of the Tanda Deputy Collectorate, and the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār, is situate in latitude 24° 40′ N., and longitude 61° 27′ E. It is distant 26 miles south of Tanda Muhammad Khān, and 47 from Haidarābād, and has road communication with Badin, Mirpur, Bathoro (Kar Coll.), Būlri and Tanda Muhammad Khān. There are police lines, and a Tappēdār's "dēra," but no other public buildings. The net receipts in 1869 from the cattle-pound fund (dhak) amounted to 586 rupees. The inhabitants, numbering 914, of whom 649 are Hindūs and 235 Masalmans, are mostly of

Digitized by Google

the cultivating class, with a few traders and shopkeepers, while the trade and manufactures of the place are poor and unimportant, the former mostly in cloths, grain, rice and ghi. The transit trade consists only of rice and ghi, in inconsiderable quantities. This village is supposed to have been built about 98 years ago, by one Kamal Khor.

Kohisthān, a talūka (or portion) of the Karāchi Collectorate, included, so far as magisterial jurisdiction is concerned, in the Sehwan division of the same collectorate. This talūka comprises a very barren and hilly tract of country, extending in length from north to south 60 miles (though according to Major Preedy, a former collector of Karāchi, 120 miles), and in breadth from east to west from 45 to 50 miles. It is bounded on the north by the Sehwan division; on the east by the same and the Jhirk districts, a range of hills known at various places under the name of Kāro, Sūrjāni, Sumbak, Iri, Hothian, Rani Kāra, Sian and Dhāran, forming the boundary line; on the south by the Kadēji hills and the Karāchi talūka; and on the west by the Habb river and the Khirthar range of mountains. The configuration of this district on its northern, eastern, and southern sides is in several places very irregular. The area of Kohisthān is mentioned by Preedy to be about 6000 square miles, but the Sindh Survey Department does not estimate it at more than 4058 square miles. The general aspect of this talūka is decidedly mountainous; its principal ranges being, in fact, continuations of the great Khirthar range. In its southern portion there are extensive plains, separated from each other by low lines of hills, running generally from north to south, and showing evident signs of volcanic action. These plains, after a fall of rain, produce an abundance of forage, and vast herds of cattle from the neighbourhood of the Indus are frequently pastured there. In the central portion of this highland district the hills rise to the dignity of mountains, with proportionately deep and wide valleys. To the north they are of limestone formation, with very precipitous sides, and the bottoms are filled with huge boulders of rock brought down by hill-torrents after heavy rain. The valley of the Mohul, which is 20 miles long by 10 in breadth, has a pretty appearance after rain, the hills inclosing it being from 800 to 1000 feet in altitude.

The principal streams in Kohisthān are the Habb, Bāran, and Malir. The first, which, excepting the Indus, is the only permanent river in Sindh, is said to take its rise at a spot near either Zehri or Hoja Jamot, in Balochisthān, or as some affirm, near Kelāt. In the upper part of its course it flows in a south-easterly

Digitized by Google

direction for 25 miles, and then turning due south, it holds its way for about 50 miles; it then turns to the south-west, and after a total length of 100 miles, falls into the Arabian Sea on the north-western side of Cape Monze, in latitude 24° 50′ N. and longitude 66° 36′ E. Delhoste states that this river, which for a long distance forms the western line of boundary between Sindh and the Las Bēla territory, has never been known to fail in water-supply, even in the driest seasons. After heavy rain in the hills, a very large body of water comes down this stream; but it soon passes off, leaving here and there deep pools which abound with fish and alligators. The whole course of this stream is described as a succession of rocks in gravelly gorges in the rugged and barren Pabb mountains. Another stream, the Bāran, which is in fact nothing more than an extensive mountain torrent, rises in the Khirthar range 60 miles north-west of Hamlāni, and after a course of about 90 miles, in which it is said to drain an area of 1250 square miles, joins the Indus a few miles below the town of Kotri. After rain in the hills, a large body of water flows down the bed of this river into the Indus. In several places there is a considerable extent of arable land on this stream, but except about its head, westward of the Khirthar range, where there is a small area cultivated by the Gabol tribe of Balochis, the land is nearly all waste. The Bāran would appear to have forced its way through the Khirthar hills by a very narrow pass—the work, it is presumed, of some convulsion of nature. Both this stream and the Gaj river, in the Sehwan district, seem to have found their way through these hills in a similar manner. The rocky sides of both passes are perfectly perpendicular, and, as remarked by Mr. James, a Deputy Collector of Sehwan, one would suppose some giant had cut two distinct slices out of this lofty range. The scenery in their neighbourhood is very fine and attractive, and these passes must be considered to rank among the most remarkable natural objects to be seen in this part of the Karāchi Collectorate. The Malir river, known as the Vadia near its source in the western range of hills, in about latitude 25° 20′ N., and longitude 67° 38′ E., and as the Gurban in its middle course, from a village of that name near which it flows, after taking a south-westerly course of about 60 miles, falls into the sea by the Gisri creek. When in flood, after heavy rains in the hills, a very large head of water flows down its bed for a short time, but during the greater part of the year it is nearly dry. This river is said in its course to drain an area of 770 square miles. There are numerous other mountain streams, or "nais," as they are called, but they are dry almost the whole of

Digitized by Google

the year, though water is readily obtainable by digging a few feet in the beds of these torrents. Owing to the very hilly nature of this district, and its distance from the Indus, there are no canals for irrigational purposes.

CLIMATE.—The climate of this hilly portion of Sindh differs in some respects from that in the plains. Thus at Būla Khān's Thāna it is, it seems, neither so hot, nor, at the same time, so cold as at other towns in the flat country. During the year 1871, the mean maximum heat at that station was only 86°, the mean minimum being 73°: the hottest months were April, May, and June. During January and February the prevailing winds were from the east and west, and during the remaining ten months from the east and south-west. The maximum, minimum, and mean temperature at this station during the three years ending 1871 is shown below :—

Year.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
	°	°	°
1869	86	69	78
1870	87	73	80
1871	86	73	79

The average yearly rainfall, as observed at Būla Khān's Thāna during the five years ending 1871, is 7·26 inches, and is shown in the following table :—

Months.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	Months.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
January .	..	..	2·30	..	..	July . . .	..	0·10	9·79	0·14	0·68
February .	..	0·45	..	..	0·36	August . .	4·50	..	0·60	2·73	0·33
March . .	..	0·10	0·99	0·68	..	September .	0·50	..	5·61	..	..
April . .	..	0·25	..	..	0·23	October . .	..	0·15	0·74	..	..
May . . .	..	..	..	..	0·07	November .	..	..	..	..	0·04
June . . .	..	..	1·63	3·51	..	December .	..	0·10	..	..	..
	..	0·80	4·92	4·19	0·66		5·0	0·35	16·75	2·87	1·05

The rainfall in 1869, as will be seen, was exceptionally heavy, and this was the case nearly all over Sindh in that particular year.

The wild animals of this district are the same as those generally found in the hilly portions of the province, and comprise the hyena, panther, wolf, fox, ibex, "gad" (wild sheep), &c. Among birds, the vulture, raven, grey pigeon, partridge and quail: reptiles

Digitized by Google

of various kinds are also numerous. Large herds of sheep and goats are pastured in different parts of this talūka by the Baloch tribes, and form the greater part of their wealth.

The inhabitants of this district in 1856 numbered, it is said, about 16,410 souls, of whom 14,154 were Masalmans and 2246 Hindūs. The exact number at present is not known, no census having been taken for many years past, but it is supposed they do not much exceed 10,000, which would thus give not quite *three* persons to the square mile. The population is, however, from its nomadic nature, a very fluctuating one, there being but six permanent villages throughout the whole talūka. The people inhabiting this district are Balochis of the Gabol, Rind and Nohāni tribes, as also Nūmrias and Jokias. The Baloch tribes live mostly in the northern part of Kohisthān, about Pokhan, Dhul and Rani-jo-Got, while the Nūmrias and Jokias are found in the central and southern portions. These two latter tribes are Sindhis proper, and claim a descent from the great Samma tribe. Of the Nūmrias there are about twenty-four sub-divisions. The Jokias state themselves to be of Rājpūt descent, the first man of any consequence among them having been Jām Bijar; they are noted for courage and fidelity, and many of the tribe are in the employ of different native governments. They mostly inhabit that part of the district near the Malir, Rann Pitiāni, Malmuāri, Gadap, and the country generally lying between the Ghāro creek and the Habb river. Both the Nūmria and Jokia tribes have been described at some length in another part of this Gazetteer (*see* JHIRK.) Their chief employment is in tending immense flocks of sheep, goats, &c., on which they subsist. The Gabols seem the most inclined to agricultural pursuits, but the other tribes are essentially nomadic in their habits, moving about from place to place according to the requirements of their flocks. As a rule, they never erect any dwelling of a more substantial character than a mat hut which can be put up in a couple of hours. The Nūmrias are especially averse to have any dealings with the Government, but all the tribes are great adepts at cattle-lifting, which is the chief prevailing crime among them, as it is generally throughout Sindh.

Of the revenue derived by Government from this immense tract of country there is nothing to be said at present, since all land assessment in the talūka was remitted for twenty years, commencing from 1865, at the suggestion of Colonel W. R. Lambert, Collector of Karāchi. Formerly there was appointed for this district a Mūkhtiārkar, on a salary of 50 rupees per mensem, with a subordinate establishment costing about 90 rupees per mensem, or 1,680 rupees

Digitized by Google

in all per annum; but the entire revenue of the talūka in some years was only 500 rupees, and it was in consequence of this deficiency that a reduction of establishment became imperatively called for. Major Preedy, who reported on Kohisthān, states that the revenue from all sources in 1854-55 was 1,171 rupees, much of which was raised from a tax on cart-loads of grass and garden cultivation, carried on principally in the Malir valley. The Government establishment there cost 90 rupees per mensem, but this was subsequently increased to 205 rupees. The assessment on land then in force was very light, as will be seen from the following statement:—

In Kot Rani, Barāni land . .	6 annas per jirēb.
In other places	4 ,, ,,
On well cultivation . . .	5 rupees per well.

The abolition of all assessment on land in this district for a period of twenty years would, it was expected, induce many of the tribes to give their attention more to cultivation than they hitherto have done. To some extent this expectation has already been realised, and about 6000 acres are now estimated to be yearly cultivated, and this area is yearly increasing. The Government establishment at present kept up in Kohisthān consists only of a Kotwal, with the powers of a subordinate magistrate, on a monthly salary of 40 rupees, with two peons and a small monthly contingent allowance. The police force comprises in all about 49 men, under a chief constable. There is one thāna, a sub-thāna, and 17 police posts. Colonel Lambert also recommended the construction of a road from Būla Khān's Thāna, the chief village in the talūka to Kotri, a distance of 32 miles, and this has since been carried out. The road also from Jhāngār to Karāchi, a distance of 136 miles, has been much improved, especially that portion crossing the Kadēji hills. The following is the road route from Jhāngār to Karāchi; and, in a barren desert like that of Kohisthān, it may not be out of place to state that, though water and forage are as a rule abundant, other supplies are not generally procurable, and travellers by this route will do well to take with them all they may require in this respect.

Digitized by Google

FROM JHĀNGĀR TO KARĀCHI.

Stages.	Distances in Miles.	Remarks.
1. Chorla	15½	Has a Dharamsāla.
2. Malīri	11¼	Do.
3. Pokhan	13	Do.
4. Kajūr	9½	Do.
5. Bachāni	11	Do.
6. Būla Khān's Thāna .	8½	
7. Dumāj	8	Do.
8. Irak	9½	
9. Kadēji	17¾	Do.
10. Gurban	6	
11. Dumb.	10	Do.
12. Saphura	7½	Do.
13. Karāchi	8¾	
Total . .	136	

Besides the two lines of communication already referred to, there is a branch road, 17 miles in length, from Kajūr to Taung, near the Kelāt boundary. This latter village is one of the principal police stations in Kohisthān. There is another road also, 5 miles in length, connecting Būla Khān's Thāna with Malūk, a village belonging to Sirdar Khān.

The chief town of this district is Būla Khān's Thāna, a Government village, distant about 32 miles west from Kotri, and 64 miles north-east from Karāchi, with both which places, as well as the village of Malūk (5 miles), it has road communication. This town is seated not far from the Bāran river, from which good water is at all times obtainable by digging some five or six feet under the surface of its apparently dry bed. It is the head-quarter station of a Kotwal, who has the powers of a subordinate magistrate, and there is a police thāna with a force of 16 men, under a chief constable. The population of the place is not more than 407, of whom 292 are Masalmans, chiefly of the Nūmria and Būrfat tribes, and 115 Hindūs of the Bania caste. As a rule, their occupation is principally pastoral and agricultural, and what trade does exist is for the most part in wool, ghi and cattle. There is a dispensary at this town, under the charge of an officer of the subordinate Government Medical Establishment; it is wholly supported by Government at an average annual cost of about a thousand rupees. The admissions, &c., into this dispensary during the years 1870 and 1871 were as follows :—

Digitized by Google

	Admissions in		Casualties in		Average Daily Attendance.		Remarks.
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	
In-patients .	..	..	..	..	..	..	No epidemic disease has ever prevailed here since the establishment of the Dispensary.
Out-patients .	1,041	1,014	1	..	17·0	19·1	

FEUDS.—A system of blood feud prevails in Kohisthān between various Baloch tribes, inducing a state of things which is deserving of notice. The causes from which these arise are at times trivial in the extreme: thus, in a squabble where the turban of a man of one tribe may happen to be knocked off his head by a man of another tribe, a sufficient provocation is presumed to have been given, not alone to the insulted individual, but even to his relatives or his tribe, which can only be wiped out by the blood of either the insulter or of one of his relations. When this is effected, the other tribe proceeds to avenge the murder of their clansman, and thus the feud may go on for years. To put a stop to this state of things, it becomes necessary to imprison the chief of the tribe, though sometimes the offended party, whose turn it is to take revenge, is willing to be appeased by a gift of money, camels, or cattle, and then there is an end to the feud. Mr. James, the Deputy Collector of Sehwan, thus refers to a feud as at present existing between two tribes, the Būrfat Loharānis (a branch of the powerful Nūmria family), and the Barējos, who reside near Taung, in Kohisthān: "Four or five years ago, one Nur Muhammad, a man of great influence amongst the Barējos, seduced a Loharāni woman and slew her husband. He attempted to purchase peace, but the Loharānis declined the offer. He was tried for murder, but the refinements of our English procedure not suiting cases of this sort, as occurring among barbarous and wild tribes, he was acquitted, although the whole country around knew of his guilt, and the Government had taken very strong measures towards securing his extradition from the Kelāt state. Some Loharānis were subsequently caught by the police with arms in their hands, going to murder him, and these were bound over to keep the peace; but it was of no avail trying to save his life. On the 26th of April, 1871, he, accompanied by his step-son and another man, was met by his enemies in a pass near Taung, when the two former were shot and cut to pieces with swords. The third man happened to be a wandering minstrel of the powerful Chato tribe,

Digitized by Google

and his life was spared, but he had recognised the murderers. When the case came on for trial, the Barējos tried to implicate another man, a Garbol, as they have a feud with a section of that tribe also. They thought, in fact, if I may be allowed the expression, to kill two birds with one stone, but the desire, as might be expected, failed, and the three real murderers were acquitted. It is now the Barējos' turn to take a life, and if stern measures be not taken to stop the feud, they will most assuredly do so. This example will show how, notwithstanding that the district has been under British rule for 25 years, the vendetta still flourishes amongst the rude Baloch tribes."

Kot Diji. (*See* DIJI FORT.)

Kot Habib, a Government village in the Naushahro Abro talūka of the Sakhar and Shikārpur Deputy Collectorate, distant 6 miles west from Shikārpur, and 12 miles west from Garhi Yāsin, the road from the Lakhi Tar, near Shikārpur, to Jhali passing by it. It is the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār, and has a cattle pound. There is also a small vernacular school, supported by the Zamindār, Faiz Muhammad Mahar. The population, numbering in all 950 souls, consists of 681 Masalmans of the Bapar and Sethar tribes, and 269 Hindūs, mostly of the Lohāno caste. The manufactures and trade of this place seem to be of small importance, the former consisting in the weaving of cloth, shoemaking and pottery, the latter in agricultural produce.

Kotri, a talūka (or revenue sub-division) of the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate, having an area of 684 square miles, with 3 tappas, 29 villages, and a population of about 30,000 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division for the four years ending 1870-71 is as follows:—

	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial	14,664	10,859	13,436	13,054
Local	12,815	12,666	11,336	12,537
Total rupees .	27,479	23,525	24,772	25,591

Kotri, a large and important town in the talūka of the same name of the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate, in latitude 25° 22′ N., and longitude 68° 20′ E. It is situate on the right bank of the Indus, opposite to the village of Gidū Bandar, in the Haidarābād talūka. The river bank at Kotri may be considered as permanent,

Digitized by Google

being high and well protected from the stream, but there is much low-lying land to the westward of the town, and at times Kotri has been placed in considerable danger of being washed into the river from the sudden and violent inundations of the Bāran mountain-torrent. This danger has to some extent been removed by the cutting of deep channels to the northward of the town, and these, leading into the Indus, drain off the surplus water arising from these inundations. The river opposite to Kotri may be considered as having a mean breadth of over 600 yards, with a general mean depth of between nine and ten feet, though during the inundation season this latter may be estimated at from eighteen to twenty feet. The town has three means of communication with other places: first, by the river, in steamers and native sailing craft; second, by roads, main and branch; and thirdly, by railway, Kotri being the present northern terminus of the Sindh railway. By the river, Kotri is placed in regular and periodical communication with Sakhar (about 270 miles distant) and a few intermediate stations; with Mitankot (430 miles), Multān (570 miles), and other places in the Panjāb; and in addition to this, native sailing vessels, known as dhūndhis, use it from both up and down river, bringing and taking away merchandise of various kinds. At times the river bank at Kotri, with the flotilla steamers, their barges, and numerous native boats moored close to the shore, all either discharging or taking in cargo, presents an animated and busy appearance not to be seen at any other station on the river between this town and Sakhar. Kotri has road communication with Sehwan, distant 84 miles N.N.W., *viâ* Bādā, Unarpur, Gopang, Mānjhand, Sann, Amri and Lakki; with Karāchi by two road routes, one by Būla Khān's Thāna, distant about 96 miles, and the other *viâ* Jhirk, Tatta, Ghāro, Pipri, and Lāndhi, distant about 111 miles. A road also runs from Kotri to Band-vira, distant 24 miles. By railway, Kotri has communication with Karāchi, *viâ* Balhāri, Mayting, Jhimapir, Jungshāi, Dābēji and Malir, distant 106 miles. For the more convenient transport of goods to and from the river steamers at Kotri, some miles of sidings are laid down on the river bank in a zig-zag direction, in such a manner as to suit any condition of the river, whether at its lowest or in the flood season. Kotri is the head-quarter station of numerous Government officers connected with the Deputy-Collectorate, such as the Deputy Collector, the Mūkhtiārkar of the talūka, the Civil Surgeon, the Settlement Officer, right bank district, the Conservator and Registrar of the Indus, and the Judge of the subordinate Civil Court. A large number of officials connected with the Indus Steam Flotilla

Digitized by Google

Company and Sindh railway also reside here. There are two Christian churches in the place, one Protestant and the other Roman Catholic; for the duties of the former place of worship a minister is provided at the joint expense of Government and the railway company. Kotri possesses also a civil hospital, court house, subordinate jail, post office, Government and other schools, travellers' bangalow, dharamsāla, and cattle pound. The Indus steam flotilla establishment at Kotri is on an extensive scale, having its offices in the old fort, and near it are the workshops for the repairs of the steamers and their barges. This company has also a large floating dock on the river, capable of receiving any of its steamers for repair. There is a police thāna here with a force of 31 men, of whom two are chief constables; there was besides an European inspector of town police, but this post has recently been abolished. Kotri possesses a municipality, established in 1854, having an annual income ranging from 10,000 rupees to 14,000 rupees. The municipal garden, close to the old fort, is small but well kept, and produces, at certain seasons of the year, a fair quantity of vegetables and fruit. Much has already been done by the municipality towards carrying out a proper system of conservancy; and the severe cholera visitation of 1869 has shown the necessity for filling up many of the pits, which were somewhat numerous in both the European and Native quarters of this town. The European quarter, which lies to the north and west of the Native town, is well laid out, and is, as it were, embosomed in foliage, the roads being fairly lined on both sides with fine trees of various kinds, now very properly kept thinned since the cholera epidemic of 1869. The bangalows, which are here built of mud and kachha brick, are everywhere surrounded by large "compounds," or inclosures, containing neatly-kept gardens, walled round with the same material. It is in this quarter that the different European Government officers, the officials of the Indus flotilla, Sindh railway, and others reside. Here are to be found some good shops, one of these being a large European establishment of long standing. On the southern side of the European quarter is the Library and Mechanics Institute (formerly the billiard-room of the Indus Flotilla Company), and on the main road, near the fort, stands a fine red-brick built edifice used as a school, which owes its existence to Colonel Haig, settlement officer on the right bank district, and an accomplished Sindhi scholar. The railway station and buildings at Kotri are only temporary erections, and offer but poor accommodation to passengers. The area occupied by the railway company is a very large one, and the company possesses

Digitized by Google

a row of upper-storied buildings, erected in the first instance specially for the accommodation of its own subordinate *employés*, but at present they are indiscriminately occupied. The Native town is to the south-east of the European quarter, and skirts the river bank for some distance. In matters of sanitation, much more attention has been given by the inhabitants to the cleanliness of the town since 1869, the cholera year, when so many of the people fell victims to the frightful epidemic which prevailed in the month of September of that year. The streets run pretty regularly at right angles to the river, and present the usual signs of a large and busy Indian town.

The population of Kotri may be fairly estimated, including its adjacent hamlets of Khānpur and Miāni Mūltāni, at nearly 9000 souls. Of these, 5300 are Muhammadans, principally of the Nūmria, Saiyad, Shēkh, Gorkhāni, Panjābi, and Patān tribes. The Hindūs number 3500 of the Brahmin and Lohāno castes. There is a small European, Eurasian, Goanese and Parsi population, the two former of whom are employed chiefly in the Indus flotilla department. No statistics of the population as taken by the census of 1871 can here be given, as the census papers still remain uncompiled.

The trade of Kotri is locally inconsiderable, but its transit trade, owing to the situation of the town on a permanent bank of the Indus, and to its ready accessibility to Karāchi by railway, is of great importance. The articles of merchandise, mostly sent up-river by the Indus Flotilla Company's steamers to Sakhar and the Panjāb, comprise liquors, such as beer, wines and spirits (chiefly for the European troops quartered in the Panjāb), metals, railway materials, piece-goods and silk. Those principally brought down by the same company's boats to Kotri, are cotton, wool, grain of sorts, oil-seeds, indigo, ghi, oil, saltpetre and sugar. Of the merchandise sent from Kotri by rail to Karāchi, the chief articles are cotton, oil-seeds, grain of sorts, wool, indigo, oil, ghi, and dye-stuffs. Water from Kotri is forwarded to Karāchi especially for the manufacture of ice, and for drinking purposes generally. The following tables, drawn up from the statistical returns furnished by the assistant agent of the Indus flotilla, will show the quantity of various articles of merchandise despatched by the flotilla steamers up-river from Kotri, principally to Multān in the Panjāb, as well as that received at Kotri from different places on the Indus, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871; and in addition to this, the quantity of goods carried by the Sindh railway to and from Kotri during the same period.

Digitized by Google

TABLE I.

Description.	1869.		1870.		1871.	
	Up-river.	Down-river.	Up-river.	Down-river.	Up-river.	Down-river.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Ammunition	...	...	371½	8	125	...
Books and Stationery	...	...	11½	5	35	10
Confectionery	...	...	2½	...	...	...
Commissariat Stores	330	15	...	...	159	14
Cotton (raw)	...	2,131	...	2,923	...	1,678
Cotton Piece-goods	1,395	459	1,985½	468½	1,348	588
Dyewood	...	...	½	1	1	79
Fruits and Vegetables	...	...	1	10	160	80
Grain (and Pulse)	381	760	..	5,557	5	3,201
Gunnis	...	...	39½	6½	63	19
Ghi and Oil	...	603	1	376	15	93
Hemp	..	27	...	13	...	...
Indigo	.	1,153	...	672	...	462

Digitized by Google

Liquors—Malt	17,966	...	7,194	...	4,271	1
Wines and Spirits	...	...	224	...	363	2
Machinery	...	...	70½	...	...	...
Metals—Copper	274	...	...	...	201	7
Brass and Copper	...	...	396½	...		
Iron	...	...	123	½	33	2
Railway Materials	2,023	...	2,165½	...	...	...
Saltpetre	...	18	...	...	...	...
Seeds	26	362	8½	551	54	992
Silk	128	62	129½	42½	24	14
Spices	...	...	20	...	292	75
Sugar (and saccharine matter)	...	...	3	163½	42	2,266
Tea	...	...	29	8½	20	10
Tobacco	...	...	4½	2	9	40
Treasure	rupees. 3,26,445	rupees. 13,775	...	...	3	1
Wool	tons. ...	tons. 855	1	1,108½	11	2,937
Miscellaneous	379	2	1,218	675	1,220	826

Digitized by Google

TABLE II.

Description.	From Kotri to Karāchi.			From Karāchi to Kotri.		
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.
	tons	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Chunam	77	339	720	...	...	15
Cotton (raw)	7,699	13,170	9,738	...	...	6
Cotton Piece-goods	...	...	97	2,793	2,536	2,693
Dangari and Thread	119	31		...	...	
Dyestuffs	233	245	217	...	...	47
Fruits (and Vegetables)	553	295	395	...	2,828	3,220
Dates	...	...		3,960	856	
Copra	...	...		1,203	553	
Fuel—Coal	...	...	187	496	...	3
Firewood and Charcoal	3,195	1,017	371	...	...	...
Ghi and Oil	1,467	2,005	1,130	...	...	64
Grain—Bājri Juār	1,724	...	28,757	...	...	183
Grain	781	...		...	...	
Rice	2,493	5,180		...	...	
Wheat	1,580	...		...	...	
Grains, edible	...	...		...	...	
Grass	528	...		...	2,816	

Digitized by Google

Gunny bags	...	...	26	499	640	1,065
Indigo	1,227	875	550	...	...	2
Liquors—Malt	...	...	...	6,371	6,466	4,618
Wines and Spirits	...	...	81	941	720	443
Metals—Copper	...	...	14	628	454	330
Iron	...	...	56	4,048	2,415	2,917
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores	...	...	76	150	72	1,313
Potash	29	59	101	...	...	28
Railway Materials	...	...	...	1,162	1,545	...
Saltpetre	74	114	110	...	...	...
Seeds	3,807	8,933	13,044	...	...	3
Spices	...	...	11	181	274	302
Black Pepper	...	...	...	429	308	58
Stores (Government)	156	18	134	753	352	406
Sugar (and saccharine matter)	63	81	14	2,357	2,196	2,215
Tea	...	...	13	288	84	25
Timber	...	...	60	1,021	296	278
Tobacco	157	240	212	...	...	20
Water	639	454	...	...	...	...
Wool	2,949	2,763	5,186	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	3,778	3,387	2,831	5,489	9,006	2,408

Digitized by Google

Kotri possesses no manufactures of any marked importance, such articles as coarse cloth, and those things used generally among Sindhis, being alone made here. Ice used to be made in large quantities at this place, for sale at both Haidarābād and Karāchi, but the manufacture is fluctuating, and is dependent on the supply of this article at Karāchi. There is a Government steam ferry, annually leased out on contract, which plies backwards and forwards from sunrise to sunset from Kotri to Gidū Bandar (for Haidarābād), taking over passengers, baggage and animals at certain fixed rates, those for passengers ranging, according to class, from half an anna to four annas. There are, besides, several row-boats also employed in conveying passengers across the river at about the same fares.

The town of Kotri is held almost entirely in jāgir by Malik Sirdar Khān, chief of the Nūmria tribe. Captain Preedy, a former Collector of Karāchi, in reference to this subject thus wrote in 1847 of the then Nūmria chief, Ahmad Khān: "This chief also possesses extensive jāgirs near Kotri and Ryla, in Ghorēbāri. He formerly enjoyed the privilege of collecting customs and tolls on the river at Kotri. On the abolition of customs, he received a grant of six hundred *bigās* of land near Budhāpur as compensation for the loss of his customs and tolls. The village of Kotri and the gardens near it formerly belonged to Ahmad Khān, but the latter being required for Government purposes, the chief readily relinquished them, and obtained other gardens above and below Kotri in exchange." Heddle, in his Memoir on the Indus, also refers to this town as it appeared in 1836: "Opposite Gidū Mal-jo-Tando, on the right bank of the Indus, is situate another considerable village, called Kotri. At this point the great northern and southern roads from Karāchi and Kandahar abut; and at this point are established two ferries (one at the village itself, and the other half a mile below), which keep up the communication between the opposite banks of the river. The village is said to contain 600 huts, inhabited principally by Lohānos and Mohānas. There is also established at Kotri one of the three distilleries which supply the capital and its vicinity with spirituous liquor. The establishment here, however, is small, consisting of only one still, which produces monthly more than fifteen maunds of the highly-rectified aromatic spirit so much admired by the Sindhis." Kotri was, some years before the conquest, looked upon as an important station in a military point of view, owing to the roads from Schwan, Karāchi, and the Delta meeting here, and it was in consequence supposed to command, in a great measure, the southern

Digitized by Google

part of Sindh west of the Indus. It was at this place, in 1839, that the Bombay division of the British army advancing on Afghanisthān was encamped for a time.

Kotri was for some years the head-quarter station of the Indus naval flotilla, then commanded by an officer of the late Indian navy, who resided here with his staff. This river fleet was, about 1859, broken up, and a company (the present one) called the "Indus Flotilla Company" (now amalgamated with the Sindh, Panjāb, and Delhi railway) was organised, several of the steamers and barges of the old flotilla, as well as land and buildings, being transferred to the new undertaking by the Government. The steam-vessels of this company generally leave Kotri for up-river, with passengers and cargo, a few hours after the arrival at Karāchi of the mail steamer from Bombay.

Labdaria, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Lārkāno Deputy Collectorate, containing an area of 207 square miles, with 4 tappas 58 villages, and a population of 20,225 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this talūka during the four years ending 1870-71 is as follows:—

	1867-68	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial	81,259	88,573	98,982	93,002
Local	4,290	9,716	9,957	11,263
Total rupees .	85,549	98,289	1,08,939	1,04,265

Lāikpur, a village in the Mirpur Bathoro talūka of the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate, situate on the Pinyāri canal, in latitude 24° 34′ N. and longitude 68° 28′ E., distant about 8 miles north from Mirpur Bathoro, with which town, as well as with Karia Pētāri and Kot Alma, it has road communication. It is the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār, and has a police post of two men, as well as a dharamsāla for travellers. The population of the place is reckoned by some to be as high as 1200, but by others 250 only, of whom three-fourths are Masalmans of the Saiyad, Mohāna, Machhi, and Gūga tribes, and the remainder Hindūs of the Lohāno and Khati castes. The trade of the place is small and unimportant, and is mostly in grain. This town is said to have been founded about 100 years ago by one Lāikdino Gugō, hence the name Lāikpur. There is a fine mango *tope* close to the town, and sugar-cane and tobacco are largely cultivated in the neighbourhood.

Digitized by Google

Lakhi, a town in the Sakhar talūka of the Sakhar and Shikārpur Deputy Collectorate. It is seated on the main road between Shikārpur and Sakhar, and is 8 miles south of the former and 15 from the latter town, and has road communication also with the villages of Māri and Kazi-Wāhan. It is the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār, and possesses a travellers' bangalow, school, and cattle pound. There is also a police post of 8 men. The population numbers in all about 1246 souls, of whom the greater number are Masalmans, the remainder being Hindūs. There are a large number of blacksmiths and weavers in this town; the latter manufacture some coarse cloths, but the trade and manufactures of the place do not appear to be of much account.

The town of Lakhi is of ancient date, and was the chief place of that part of Sindh then known as the Burdika and Lārkāno district, at a time when the town of Shikārpur had no existence, and when its present site was covered with thick forest. Goldsmid in his historical memoir on the town of Shikārpur refers to Lakhi as being the capital of that portion of the country in the early part of the 17th century. It was occupied by the tribe of Mahars, who were Zamindars of great power, wealth and influence. Quarrelling with the Daūdpotra tribe, from whom the Kalhora princes are said to have derived their descent, the Mahars were defeated in a general engagement, and their town captured. This event was soon after followed by the founding of the town of Shikārpur, and Lakhi from that time gradually dwindled away in both size and importance.

Lārkāno, a large division (or deputy collectorate) in upper Sindh, forming a portion of the Shikārpur Collectorate. It is bounded on the north by the frontier district, and the territory of H.H. the Khān of Kelāt; on the east by the river Indus and the Sakhar and Shikārpur division; on the south by the Mehar division, and on the west by the same division and the territory of H.H. the Khān of Kelāt, the Khirthar range of hills forming for some distance a good natural line of demarcation. This district is, according to the Deputy Collector's estimate, 1860 square miles in area, but the Revenue Survey Department have computed it at 2241 square miles, including the western hills, a portion of which has probably not been included in the talūka areas. It is divided into five talūkas with 29 tappas, as shown in the following table.

Digitized by Google

Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Tappas.	Number of Villages.	Population.	Towns having 800 inhabitants and upwards.
1. Lārkāno	290	1. Lārkāno . . . . 2. Arēja . . . . . 3. Akil . . . . . 4. Nerah Jamārāni . . 5. Lang . . . . . 6. Mahota . . . . 7. Morio Khuhro . . 8. Bīro Chāndio . . . 9. Muhammad Gujrāni .	 131	 53,654	Lārkāno. Khairpur Jūso. Ghoghāro.
2. Kambar	943	1. Pawhāro . . . . 2. Karda . . . . . 3. Mahiun . . . . 4. Būti . . . . . 5. Abri . . . . . 6. Isi . . . . . . 7. Kambar . . . . 8. Dost Ali	 134	 50,553	Kambar. Ghaibi Dēro. Shāhdādpur.
3. Rato Dēro	228	1. Rato Dēro . . . 2. Nawo Dēro . . . 3. Bangūl Dēro . . . 4. Wārisdino Machi . . 5. Khānwāh	 85	 19,841	Rato Dēro. Bangūl Dēro. Khairo Dēro.
4. Labdaria	207	1. Manand . . . . 2. Dokri . . . . . 3. Bēli-Gāji . . . . 4. Shēkh Fojo . . .	... 58	... 20,225	Garēlo.
5. Sujāwal	192	1. Sujāwal . . . . 2. Jiand Junēja . . . 3. Sanjar-bhati . . .	86	15,875	
	1,860		494	160,148	

Digitized by Google

The area, in English acres, of each talūka, showing that cultivated, cultivable, and unarable, is also shown below :—

Talūka.	Total area in English Acres.	Cultivated.	Cultivable.	Unarable.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1. Lāikāno .	165,000	89,144	37,966	37,890
2. Kambar . .	603,686	139,242	332,193	132,251
3. Rato Dēro .	145,899	33,885	52,384	59,630
4. Labdaria .	132,387	30,411	72,036	29,940
5. Sujāwal . .	122,671	23,645	52,817	46,209

GENERAL ASPECT.—The general aspect of the Lārkāno division is, like other parts of Sindh, singularly flat and uninteresting. Exception must, however, be taken to the extreme western part of this Deputy Collectorate where the Khirthar mountains form a natural boundary between it and Bālochisthān. Many of the peaks of this range are very lofty, one of them, known as the Kuto-jo-Khabar (or dog's tomb) being, it is said, 7200 feet above sea-level. Those portions of the district lying between the Indus and the Western Nārā, and again between this latter stream and the Ghār canal, are one dead flat of rich alluvial soil, well cultivated, and, on the whole, thickly populated. In some few places tracts of "kalar" (or salty soil) are met with, while in others closely adjoining the Indus there are either broken patches of sandy waste or a low jungle of tamarisk. In that part of the district, north of the Ghār, which is not watered by canals, but is dependent on precarious falls of rain and on the water of hill-torrents, there is, as a natural consequence, but little cultivation, and the appearance of this tract is sterile and wretched in the extreme. The jungle, when seen, is composed of tamarisk, kandah (a kind of stunted babūl) and karil (or wild caper), but more often vast plains are met with where the soil is found to be thickly impregnated with salt. Here the land, instead of being so sandy as in other parts of the division, has more of the composition of a stiff clay loam. This portion of the Lārkāno Deputy Collectorate has thus more of the appearance of a pastoral than an agricultural country.

HYDROGRAPHY.—The canal system of the Lārkāno district is extensive, and it is owing to the great facilities afforded for irrigation that a part of this division is known as the garden of Sindh. The principal canals are the Western Nārā, Ghār, Nau-

Digitized by Google

rang, and Edenwāh. Some of the Zamindāri canals are also large, especially the Kūr, Biro, Shāh-ji-kūr, Dāto-ji-kūr, Mir, and several others. The Western Nārā, which may be considered as a natural river *artificially* improved, is the largest canal in this district, and, as its name implies, is very tortuous in its course. After flowing through portions of the Lārkāno, Rato Dēro, and Labdaria talūkas, it enters the Mehar and Sehwan divisions respectively, falling at last into the Manchhur lake. It is navigable for boats between May and September, and during the season of inundation it is as a route preferred to the Indus. The Ghār, which is also supposed to be a natural river, is very winding in its course, and is of greath width and depth. The fact of the banks of this canal being so level, and there being no traces of any mounds throughout its entire length, seems to show that this canal is really a natural and not an artificial stream. It flows through the Lārkāno and Rato Dēro talūkas, and enters the Mehar division through the Nasirābād talūka. The following is a list of the canals, Government and Zamindāri, in the Lārkāno Deputy Collectorate, with other information connected with them (*see pp.* 446, 447, 448).

Digitized by Google

Name of Canal.	Length in miles.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for five years, ending 1870–71.	Average Annual Revenue for five years, ending 1870–71.	Remarks.
		feet.	rupees.	rupees.	
1. Nasratwāh	11	28	2,062	21,308	A branch from the Ghār canal; flows through the tappas of Nawa Dēro, Khānwāh, Rato Dēro, and Bangūl Dēro.
2. Ghār	22	80	1,570	81,073	A main-feeder; taps the Indus near Madēji in Shikārpur and Sakhar divisions, and flows through the Nawa Dēro, Mohota, Lārkāno, and Biro Chāndio tappas.
3. Nārā (Western) . .	30	100	1,030	75,971	A main-feeder; taps the Indus on the boundary of this and the Shikārpur and Sakhar divisions, but its mouth is constantly changing. Flows through the Nawa Dēro, Akil and Morio Khuhro tappas, and between Manand and Lārkāno, Shekh Fojo and Dokri.
4. Fordwāh	5	100	183	65,981	Joins the Nārā and Ghār, flowing through the Akil and Mahota tappas; was originally intended for a boat canal, but its sluice is seldom if ever opened. It is so called after an able officer, Capt. Ford, once Deputy Collector of the Lārkāno district; dug in 1855, and cost 28,560 rupees, of which the Zamindārs contributed 19,560 rupees.
5. Naurangwāh . . .	21	90	812	43,273	Is a branch, or rather continuation, of the Ghār canal; waters the Biro Chāndio, Kambar, and Lang tappas.
6. Gatwāh	13	60	243	22,276	Branch of the Naurang; flows through the Kambar and Lang tappas for a few miles, and then enters the Mehar division.

Digitized by Google

7. Chilowāh	7	60	783	8,048	Another branch of the Naurang, flowing for a few miles through the Kambar and Lang tappas, and then entering the Mehar division.
8. Nurwāh	10	28	365	58,206	A branch of the Ghār ; flows through the Isi and Dost Ali tappas. Tails off into the "Altan" Dhandh near the village of Dost Ali.
9. Edenwāh	23	12	659	15,703	This canal used to branch from the Begāri, but being intersected by the Sakhar canal, is supplied from the Shāh-ji-Kūr in the Karda and Sanjar-bhati tappas.
10. Gillespiewāh . . .	10	17	...	...	A new branch canal, issuing from the Nārā near Nawa-ābād, and rejoining it near Bagi. Is intended to water the Manand, Bēli Gaji and Dokri tappas.
ZAMINDĀRI CANALS.					
1. Gahwar Isran . . .	10	35	unknown.	19,674	Is a branch of the Nārā, flowing through the Shēkh Fojo and Lang tappas. Tails into the Chila in the Mehar division. Is cleared by the Zamindārs.
2. Hamirji	10	70	do.	23,874	A branch of the Ghār, and flows through the Mahota and Arēja tappas. Tails into the Shāh-ji-Kūr, and is cleared by the Zamindārs.
3. Shāh-ji-Kūr . . .	22	24	do.	27,998	Branch of the Ghār, and flows through the Buti and Karda tappas. Is at present the chief feeder to the Edenwāh, and is cleared by the Zamindārs.
4. Dāto-ji-Kūr	22	24	do.	38,572	A branch of the Ghār, and flows through the Buti and Karda tappas, and tails into the Edenwāh. Is cleared by the Zamindārs.
5. Kūr Maksūdo . . .	6	50	do.	11,716	Formerly a branch of the Nasrat, but now of the Sakhar canal. Flows through the Sanjar-bhati tappa.
6. Kūr Biro	27	48	do.	6,441	A branch of the Nasrat, flows through the Rato Dēro tappa.

Digitized by Google

Name of Canal.	Length in miles.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for five years, ending 1870–71.	Average Annual Revenue for five years, ending 1870–71.	Remarks.
		feet.		rupees.	
7. Kūr Khairo Gachal .	12	50	unknown.	14,904	A branch of the Nasrat; flows through the Rato Dēro tappa.
8. Kūr Muhbat . . .	8	10	do.	...	Continuation of the Nurwāh; flows through the Karda tappa.
9. Kūr Sando	6	8	do.	...	Ditto
10. Fatohal-jo-wāh . .	12	12	do.	...	Branch of the Nurwāh; flows through Ghaibi Khān Chāndia's jāgir.
11. Khair Muhammad Kartio-jo-wāh .	8	8	do.	...	Branch of the Naurang; flows through the Biro tappa.
12. Hirāwāh	16	12	do.	...	Branch of the Ghār; flows through the Mahota tappa.
13. Mir	20	10	do.	...	Branch of the Ghār; flows through the Nawa Dēro tappa.
14. Nabi Bakhshwāh . .	15	6	do.	...	Branch of the Nārā; flows through the Lārkāno tappa.
15. Kadūwāh	15	5	...	..	Branch of the Nasrat; flows through the Nawa Dēro tappa.
16. Ghāri Kathūrio-būdho	19	5	...	...	Branch of the Ghār; flows through the Biro Chāndio tappa.
17. Khānwāh	8	5	...	..	Branch of the Ghār; flows through the Mahota tappa.
18. Ghanūrwāh-duābo . .	10	5	...	...	Branch of the Nārā; flows through the Lang and Biro Chāndio tappas.
19. Ghāri Khokhar . .	12	4	...	...	Branch of the Ghār; flows through the Biro Chāndio tappa.
20. Chutowāh	10	4	...	...	Branch of the Shāh Hamir; flows through the Arēja tappa.
21. Darūwāh	10	4	...	...	Branch of the Gahwar Isranwāh; flows through the Lang tappa.

Digitized by Google

The average revenue of the Zamindāri canals from Nos. 8 to 21 is not given as it has been included in those canals from which the former issue, neither can the cost column be filled up, since the clearances are done by the Zamindārs themselves, and no accounts are kept of them. All the Government canals are under the immediate management of the Deputy Collector of the district, though at the same time controlled by the executive engineer of the Ghār division and his establishment. The clearance of the Government canals is also carried out by the Revenue Department. During the inundation season an establishment, known as the "Abkalāni," consisting of 11 darogas, and a number of mukhadams and bēldars, is entertained for the proper conservancy of all the Government canals in the division.

FLOODS.—The principal floods or "lēts" affecting the Lārkāno district are three in number—the Jhali, Muhromāri, and Kashmor. The two former, as rising in the Sakhar and Shikārpur division, have already been treated of in the description of that district, and it will therefore suffice to say that the Jhali flood in 1870 flowed through the Rato Dēro, Khānwāh, Bangūl Dēro, Muhammad Gujrāni, Mahiun, Isi, Kambar, Dost Ali, and Pawhāro tappas, doing much damage and destroying the staging bangalow at the village of Pawhāro. A band which has now been put up at Jhali will, it is expected, keep out this destructive flood in future years. The Muhromāri flood, which has for a long time past caused great devastation in the Shikārpur districts, is also a frequent visitant in the Lārkāno division. After leaving the Naushahro talūka of the former district, it enters the Wārisdino Machi tappa of the Rato Dēro talūka, flowing through the Sanjar-bhati and Karda tappas. The band now being built at the town of Muhromāri will, it is hoped, keep out this *lēt* in the future. The Kashmor flood, which has its rise at the town of the same name in the Frontier district, enters this division in much the same way as the Muhromāri *lēt*. Besides the three floods just mentioned, there used to be another, which, rising at Kanūri in the Bēli Gāji tappa of the Labdaria talūka, was formerly very destructive, but it has done little harm since the erection of the Abād Hatri band in 1862-63.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the Lārkāno district does not differ in any particular respect from that of other parts of the Shikārpur Collectorate. There are two seasons, the hot and cold; the former begins from the middle of March and continues till the end of September. The heat during this period is at times very oppressive, the thermometer not unfrequently showing a tem-

Digitized by Google

perature of 110° in the shade, and rising to more than 140° in the sun. Perhaps the very hottest season in the year is from about the 1st of May to the 10th of June, known by the natives as the "chāliho," or forty days. Dry, hot winds also blow from the middle of May to the middle of July, and dust storms are of frequent occurrence, followed sometimes by light showers of rain and thunder. The cold season commences about October and lasts till the middle of March. The month of October may be considered to be the most unhealthy in the year, owing to the malaria engendered by the drying up of the inundation waters. November and December, though decidedly unhealthy on this account, are less so than the month of October. During the cold weather, the thermometer shows a temperature of 46° in the morning and from 60° to 65° in the afternoon. The following table will show the minimum, maximum, and mean temperature as observed at Lārkāno from 1864 to 1871, extending over eight years:—

Years.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
	°	°	°
1864	114	54	85
1865	112	49	79
1866	108	48	78
1867	114	49	80
1868	108	51	80
1869	109	50	82
1870	112	52	83
1871	114	48	81

RAINFALL.—The average annual rainfall in the Lārkāno division may be estimated at 4·71 inches, the result of seven years' observations at the town of Lārkāno. The following table will show the monthly fall for that period (*see next page*).

During the hot season the prevailing wind is from the southward; in the cold weather it is from the north and east, and is at times piercingly cold and cutting; frost and ice occur in the coldest months.

DISEASES.—The chief diseases in this district are intermittent fevers, which prevail, more or less, all the year round; they are attended with great prostration of strength, and very frequently induce enlargement of the spleen. Remittent fevers occur, but not to any extent, and are mild in type. Diarrhœa and dysentery

Digitized by Google

Months.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
January .	0·22	0·11	...	...	1·14	...	...
February .	0·52	...	...	0·21	0·16	...	...
March . .	...	0·06	...	0·82	3·95	0·93	...
April . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June . .	...	...	...	...	...	3·65	...
July . .	...	...	...	0·49	2·56	...	1·60
August .	1·67	1·60	2·09	...	...	5·2	...
September	...	...	2·60	...	2·23	...	...
October .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
December.	0·95	...	0·02	0·38	...	...	...
	3·36	1·77	4·71	1·90	10·04	9·60	1·60

are not uncommon, and ophthalmia is a prevalent disease, especially among children under ten years of age. Rheumatisms of both an acute and sub-acute character are frequent. The Lārkāno district has also been occasionally visited with cholera, at times of a very virulent kind.

DHAR YĀRO.—While treating of the diseases common to this division, it will not be out of place to refer to the sanitarium of Dhar Yāro, situate on the western range of hills, or Khirthar mountains, which form the western boundary of this Deputy Collectorate, and the following description is an abstract of what Dr. Lalor, Bo. Med. Service, and Captain J. Macdonald, of the Sindh Revenue Survey, have written upon it. Dhar Yāro may be considered as being in latitude 27° 20′ N., and longitude 67° 17′ E., and is distant 70 miles west from Lārkāno by the way of the villages of Hamal and Tridak. From Lārkāno to Hamal (where there is a bangalow), a distance of 35 miles, the road is good, thence to Tridak, 23 miles, it is circuitous and difficult. From Tridak to Dhar Yāro, a distance of 12 miles, there are several steep and rocky ascents and descents, one of the latter being 1200 feet deep, until the plateau of Dhar Yāro, about 6000 feet above sea-level is reached. This is not, however, the highest point of these hills, as it is surrounded on all sides by others still loftier, one of these, the "Kūto-jo-Kabar" (or dog's tomb), being 7200 feet above the level of the sea. The sanitarium is, for this reason, not so exposed to high winds as to be disagreeable to residents. There are about a thousand acres of cultivable land on the plateau of Dhar Yāro, possessing a soil of yellowish-red marl of considerable depth, but the inhabitants, who are Chūtas, a Sindh tribe of Jats, give their attention mainly to

Digitized by Google

the pasturing of large flocks of goats and "dumba," a flat-tailed sheep, the hills being fairly covered with grass after rain has fallen. They leave the hills in September or early in October, before the approach of winter. The wild animals found at Dhar Yāro and in its immediate neighbourhood, are the hyæna, black bear, wolf, panther, and fox. Ibex and "gad," or wild sheep, are also found in small herds. Among birds, there are the vulture, goshawk, raven, grey pigeon, red-legged partridge, and quail; and of reptiles, snakes of various kinds and iguanos. Of trees growing on these hills, there are the rohri (*Celtis seratina*), the fig, which is found wild, the acacia, pilū, kasir (only met with on the lower ranges), the khau (*Olea cuspidata*), the lohini (*Tecoma undulata*) or iron wood. Among herbs are the spearmint, catmint (*Datiro*), and a kind of lavender. The "phīs," or fan palm, is common everywhere. With regard to the climate of Dhar Yāro, Dr. Lalor observes that in solar radiation the greatest heat shown by the thermometer there was 148°, while at Lārkāno it was 170°. In 1864 heavy rain fell in April and May with the wind generally from the north-west and west, though occasionally a south wind blew in May. Six inches of rain were gauged, and this was followed by cool and delightful weather. In August also there were a few showers, the atmosphere being moist with a fair fall of dew at night. The heat was never found to be excessive, and it was remarked that even in April the temperature fell at times as low as 41°. The following table will show the range of the thermometer at Dhar Yāro during the months of April (latter part), May, June, July, August, and September (early part) of 1864, as observed by Dr. Lalor:—

Months.	Average.				Mean Daily Variation.
	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	Noon.	4 P.M.	
	°	°	°	°	° ′
April . .	60	68	68	67	6 30
May . .	63	70	71	66	4 25
June . .	71	79	80	80	12 20
July . .	75	79	81	81	9 35
August .	68	77	81	77	10 93
September	65	77	77	74	13 44

Dr. Lalor has stated that Dhar Yāro, like the Danna Towers in the Mehar Deputy Collectorate, is not likely to answer as a

Digitized by Google

good spot for a sanitarium, owing to the difficulty a sick person would experience in reaching it, since the hot winds which blow in the low country during the summer season would make a journey at such a time very hazardous. It might, nevertheless, he thought, be made a place of some importance for officers employed in Upper Sindh during the intense heat prevailing in the plains. Water is scarce, but new tanks, or rather a "band," which has been thrown across a wide and deep natural hollow, will, no doubt, provide an ample supply for all requirements. A house or shed was built here by Mr. S. Mansfield, a late commissioner in Sindh, during his short stay at this station a few years ago.

SOILS.—The Lārkāno division, as regards soil, differs in no striking degree from the other districts of Upper Sindh. It is, however, remarkable as containing a portion of one of the finest alluvial tracts in the whole province—that between the Indus and Nārā, and again that between the Nārā and the Ghār. There is, perhaps, no part of Sindh that is so admirably suited for irrigation, and the soil is, in consequence, so wonderfully fertile and productive as to have procured for this tract the name of the Garden of Sindh. It is composed for the most part of a mixture of lime and clay, and in some places of a loose sand with considerable saline impregnation. The following is a list of the principal prevailing soils in this district:—

Sailābi, alluvial land surrounded by water and kept moist by percolation; it is generally sown with cotton.
Aitia, a rich alluvial soil constantly under tillage.
Gusāri, alluvial soil left by the river Indus.
Kharo, alluvial rice land.
Drib, uncultivable sandy waste.
Būt, a stiff clay soil uncultivable with native implements of agriculture.
Wāriāsi, a soil which though sandy is still cultivable.
Kalar, a soil strongly impregnated with saline matter, which appears on the surface as a white crystalline efflorescence.

The minerals found in this division are a coarse kind of salt and saltpetre, which are obtained by washing earth impregnated with these salts and evaporating the solution by solar heat. Alum and sulphur are also found in the hills to the west.

ANIMALS.—The wild animals in the Lārkāno district are the tiger, only occasionally met with (this beast generally comes down from the forests above Sakhar), the wild hog, antelope and "parah," or hog-deer, the hyæna, jackal, wolf, fox, porcupine, hare, &c. The ibex is found in the hills to the west. Among

Digitized by Google

domestic animals are the camel (the one-humped variety), horse, ass, buffalo, bullock, donkey, mule, sheep (the Dumba or large-tailed kind), goat, dog, &c. The birds comprise the "tilūr" (a sort of bustard), duck of various kinds, the black and grey partridge, quail, snipe, flamingo, cormorant, &c. The domestic birds are the common barn fowl, duck, and pigeon. Among fish, the "pala," or salmon of the Indus, is the finest, but it is found only in the river; the others are dambhro, singāri, mori, khaggo, and gandan, which are caught, not only in the Indus, but also in the different kolābs and dhandhs of this division, where also the shakir, siriho, mūri, soni, popri, lohar, goj, gogat, and numerous other kinds are taken.

FISHERIES.—The fisheries of this district, from which in 1869-70 the Government derived a revenue exceeding 11,000 rupees, are shown in the following table (*see pp.* 455, 456).

Digitized by Google

Talūka.	Name of Fishery.	Revenue.	Total Revenue.
		rupees.	rupees.
Lārkāno . . .	Pala fishing in the Indus . . .	565	
	Kolāb "Lang and Rēti" . . .	68	
	Dhoras and the sides of Bands in deh "Pakho"	18	
	Dhands and sides of Bands in deh "Daidar"	9	
	Dhoro and Pai in deh "Ghoghāro"	21	
	Ditto in Ghoghari Sultan Virikh	51	
	Patho and Pais along the Nasir-ābād road in Rashid Wagan .	39	
	Dhoras and sides of Band Shohi and deh "Bilāwal"	16	
	Ponds and Dhoras in deh Ranjo .	2½	
	Ditto and Pai of Band in deh Laūngai	15	
	Pais along both sides of the Shāh Hamirwāh	10	
	Ponds and Kabela in deh Sharifāni	8	
	Ditto along Bands in the Nira Jamarāni tappa . .	42	
	Ponds in deh "Rato-Kati" . .	14	
	Dhoras, Gharas, Kūnhs, &c., in deh Rato-Kati	11	
	Dhoras and Kūnhs in deh "Potho Bukapūr"	80	
	Ponds on both sides of the Arēja road and the Bhūro Laūngai Band	15	
	Ponds, Dhoras, and Kabelas along the Kambar and Rato Dēro road in deh Kati	73	
	Pāis along the Kandari Band and Kairi Dohi	20	
	Ponds in deh "Kanga" . . .	16	
	Ghārwāh (old) to deh Samtia . .	6	
	Hirāwāh (Zamindāri)	32	
	Mirwāh do.	16	
	Gahwar Isran-wāh do.	120	
	Shāh Hamirwāh do.	147	
	Patho Kabela, &c., in deh Fati (new)	10	
	Pond called Dūri Majid . . .	7	
	Pais of Chutho	8	
	Kethi Kūshal (other half of the revenue goes to Mīr Ali Murād of Khairpur)	20½	
			1,460
Rato Dēro . . .	Kadūwāh (Zamindāri canal) . .	37	
	Kūr Khairo do. . .	37	
	Kūr Biro do. . .	37	
	Kolāb "Andrūn" Gharwāh . .	1,300	
	Mirwāh (Zamindāri)	22	
	Pond at Bangūl Dēro	2	
	Ditto Khairo Dēro	20	
	Water left by the Muhromāri flood	5	
	Ditto Tarai flood . .	68	
			1,528

Digitized by Google

Talūka.	Name of Fishery.	Revenue.	Total Revenue.
		rupees.	rupees.
Labdaria	Kolāb "Khat Hatri"	1,940	
	Ponds at Garēlo	70	
	Ditto Thūlah	2	
	"Wahur" Kēti Lakko Siāl	15	
			2,027
Kambar	Kolāb "Atan Dhandh"	1,410	
	Ditto "Dring Chingro"	1,000	
	Flood water left in deh "Andrun Behram"	21	
	Ditto Junēja	67	
	Ditto Laktia	97	
	Ditto Daphur	12	
	Ditto Khoti	13	
	Ditto to the south of the Kambar and Lārkāno road	3	
	Ditto Būti	40	
	Ditto Dailar	31	
	Mira Khān's Pond in deh Shahab Tunio	29	
	Kolāb "Hasi Iso" in deh Mail Wadhai	55	
	Kolāb "Char" Chila	10	
	Kūr Dato	172	
	Kūr Shāhji	73	
	Dhori "Drub Chāndio"	6	
	Ponds at Chajra, Ali Khān, Kambar and Gathur	193	
	"Kabela" along both sides of the Lārkāno and Kambar road	24	
	Kolāb "Hasū"	5	
	Pais along the Rato Dēro road near Abra	14	
	Pond at Piroz Buti	5	
	Ditto deh Gahno-jo	7	
	Ditto Tanda Murād Ali and Got Ghulām Shāh	10	
	Kabela on both sides of the Naurangwāh	15	
			3,312
Sujāwal	Kūr Biro Chāndio	22	
	Water left by the Tarai flood	12	34
	Total rupees	8,361	8,361

It is hardly necessary to remark that the revenue derived from the fisheries in the different flood waters left by the inundation is very precarious.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.—The chief vegetable productions of this division are juār, rice, wheat and barley; of pulses, mung, matar and gram; of oil-seeds, sarsū and til, besides sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, indigo, and a large variety of garden vegetables.

Digitized by Google

The wheat grown in the Labdaria talūka is excellent. The rice crops of this division, which are very fine and large, are mostly produced in the Kambar talūka; the soil is also well adapted for the growth of sugar-cane. The fruits are—the mango, which thrives well, the plantain, date, lime, pomegranate, which are common, and the apple and nectarine, but these are small and ill-flavoured. The forest trees are the nim, sissu (*Dalbergia sissu*), babūl, siris (*Mimosa siris*), lassūri (*Cordia myxa*), pipal (*Ficus religiosa*), karil (*Capparis aphylla*), which is small in size. The tamarisk, though generally found as a shrub, is occasionally met with of a large growth. A great deal of the jungle of this district consists of this tree, and as it is plentiful, is of great use to the inhabitants for firewood. The Government forests in this division are few in number, and do not cover a larger area than 8693 acres. The following is a list of these forests, with other information connected with them :—

Name of Forest.	Area in English Acres.	Revenue for 1870–71.	Remarks.
		rupees.	
1. Gūd . . .	5,320	552	Was planted by Mīr Nasir Khān Talpur.
2. Kanuri . .	1,625	3,369	Do.
3. Keti Ubhūro	1,500	1,073	Are both newly-formed forests.
4. Muhbat-dēro	248	419	
	8,693	5,413	

The management of these forests is with a Tappēdār, assisted by a number of foresters, who are under the orders of the Forest Department in Sindh.

POPULATION.—The total population of the Lārkāno division, which consists almost wholly of the two great classes, Muhammadans and Hindūs, was at the census taken in 1856 set down at 148,903 souls, of whom 144,514 were Muhammadans, 3477 Hindūs, and 12 Christians; but it is at present estimated at but 137,414, of whom 88,096 are Masalmans, and 49,318 Hindūs and of other religious denominations. There are thus, it would appear, 61 souls to the square mile, a rate which contrasts favourably with the Rohri and Mehar Deputy Collectorate, but is lower than that in the Sakhar and Shikārpur division. The Masalman portion of the community, who are mostly of the Sūni persuasion, may be classed as follows.

Digitized by Google

MUHAMMADANS.

Tribes.	Number.	Sub-divisions.	Remarks.
1. Balochis .	7,650	Chandia, Magsi, Mari, Bhugti, Khosa, Rind, Baldi, Jatoi, Shar, Lund, Dasti, Jagrāni, Laghāri, Khakhrani, &c.	The chief Masalman tribes inhabiting this division are the Chandias, Jamālis, Abras, and Jats. The first are still numerous, and it is from them that this part of the country obtained the name of Chanduka or Chandko. At present they are much scattered, but about the time of the Conquest they were sufficiently powerful to form a fighting force of 10,000 men, which under their former chief, the celebrated Wali Muhammad, had proceeded in 1843 to join the Talpur Mīrs against the English, but arrived too late to render any assistance. This tribe occupies that portion of the division towards the west under the hills.
2. Jats . . .	1,355	Siyāl, Lashāri, Hajāna, &c.	
3. Saiyads . .	1,115	Bokhāri, Jelāni, Kayāni, Shirāzi, Selāni, &c.	
4. Sindhis . .	70,284	Dhamraha, Junēja, Khokhar, Abra, Sangah, Mashori, Mohāna, Langah, Jinghan, Bhuta, Arēja, Mahota, Kihar, Agāni, Sāmtia, Shāhāni, Mahēsar, Kalhora, Kanga, Lahori, Khohāwar, Chutā, and numerous others.	
5. Maghals and Pathāns .	35		Their present chief is Ghaibi Khān Chāndio, who resides in the town of Ghaibi Dēro.
6. Mēmons . .	760		
7. Other tribes.	6,897	Such as the Shikāris, Machis, &c.	The Jamālis are a Baloch race living on the borders of the desert. They are to be found mostly about Khairo Garhi.
			The Abras inhabit that part of the division to the south-west of Lārkāno. Lieut. James mentions them as being originally a portion of the Kalhora army.
			The Jats are found scattered about pretty generally all over the division, and are mostly cultivators and cattle-breeders. Lieut. James mentions several subdivisions of this tribe, such as the Darodgarhs, Junejās, Kohawars, Wagans, and others.
Total .	88,096		

Digitized by Google

HINDŪS.

Castes.	Number.	Sub-divisions.	Remarks.
1. Brahmins .	167	Pokarna, Sārsudh, &c.	
2. Kshatrias .	120		
3. Waishia . .	41,494	Lohāno and Bhatia.	
4. Sudras . .	7,512	Sonāro, Lohāno, Sikh, Bogri, &c.	This number also includes certain Hindū outcasts, such as the Mochi, &c.
5. Sikhs . .	25	Gūrūpota.	
Total . .	49,318		

CHARACTER, &c.—The character of the two great classes of the population of this division does not seem to have changed since the time (1847) when Lieut. James wrote of them as inhabiting what was then called the Chānduka (or Chāndko) pargana. "The Hindū portion," he says, "from living in a tolerated state in a Muhammadan country, have of course lost the purest part of their religion, and are lax in the performance of their rites. They wear beards and the Baloch head-dress, eat flesh and fish, drink wine, and seldom perform the ablutions laid down for their observance. Dirt, fear, meanness, and an inordinate love of wealth form the leading characteristics of the trading Hindūs, who are, however, on the other hand, industrious in their avocations. The Masalman Sindhis are, generally speaking, a quiet and industrious race; they are nearly all cultivators, and occupied entirely in tending their crops and cattle. Equally with the Hindūs they have no regard for the truth, and whether in the preparation of forged documents, or in giving evidence, their lying propensities can scarcely be surpassed. They are a very superstitious race, and place great reliance on the ability of departed spirits to serve them. They consequently pay great veneration to the tombs of men of sanctity, which are always loaded with the votive offerings of those who crave their aid."

DRESS AND FOOD.—With regard to dress, which, it may be as well here to remark, differs in no particular point from that generally worn by the inhabitants of this province, the Hindū adopts the pagri, dhoti, and angrakar, while the Muhammadan class wear the pagri, wide "paijāmas" of a dark-blue colour, and either a pairān (a loose shirt) or a "lungi" of coarse cloth. The Sindhi cylindrical hat is often worn by the higher classes instead of the pagri. In their food there is no marked difference in this respect

Digitized by Google

between the inhabitants of this division and of other districts throughout Sindh. The staple grains, juār and bājri, form, as elsewhere, the great articles of food among the lower classes generally.

CRIME.—The most prevalent crimes in the Lārkāno district are thefts of various kinds, cattle-lifting especially, and adultery—or rather the enticing away of married women with a criminal intent. Murder is not uncommon, and cases of unnatural crime are by no means rare. The following tables will show the principal crimes committed in this division of the Shikārpur Collectorate, as well as the amount of litigation prevailing among its inhabitants during the four years ending 1871 :—

I. CRIMINAL.

Year.	Murders.	Hurts, Assaults, and use of Criminal Force.	Thefts.		Receiving Stolen Property.	House-breaking.	Highway Robbery.	Other Offences.
			Cattle.	Others.				
1868	5	105	174	227	92	70	...	251
1869	6	277	129	191	64	35	1	302
1870	6	251	110	208	33	50	2	319
1871	...	219	84	217	38	65	3	509

II. CIVIL.

Year.	Suits for Land.		Suits for Money.		Other suits.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		rupees.		rupees.		rupees.		rupees.
1868	49	9,541	719	75,239	20	2,023	788	86,803
1869	28	7,331	561	58,684	40	7,853	629	73,868
1870	46	4,526	925	73,821	45	3,515	1,016	81,862
1871	39	5,185	1,546	1,04,552	29	5,015	1,614	1,14,752

ESTABLISHMENTS.—As in other Deputy Collectorates of the province, the chief revenue and magisterial office in the Lārkāno division is the Deputy Collector, who is also the magistrate in charge of the division, and vice-president of all the municipalities in it. There is an extra Assistant Collector and Magistrate also attached to this district, as well as five Mūkhtiārkars, each

Digitized by Google

having the revenue and magisterial charge of a talūka (or subdivision of a Deputy Collectorate). Under these native officers are others called Tappēdārs, whose duties are exclusively of a revenue nature, and extend over a tappa (or cluster of villages) several of which make up a talūka.

CIVIL COURTS.—There is a Subordinate Civil Court at Lārkāno, presided over by a native judge, whose jurisdiction extends over the whole division. He visits the towns of Kambar and Rato Dēro on circuit, and is directly subordinate to the District and Sessions Judge of the Shikārpur district.

POLICE.—The total number of police employed in the Lārkāno division is 180, or say one policeman to every 764 of the population. Of these 35 are mounted either on horses or camels. The whole form a part of the large police establishment directly controlled by the District Superintendent of Police, whose headquarters are at Shikārpur. The Lārkāno police force is distributed as follows:—

Talūka.	Mounted Police.	Foot Rural Police.	District Foot.	City Police.	Total.
1. Lārkāno	10	14	22	27	73
2. Kambar	10	7	17	10	44
3. Rato Dēro . . .	5	14	11	6	36
4. Labdaria	7	...	1	...	8
5. Sujāwal	3	7	9	...	19
Total . .	35	42	60	43	180

REVENUE.—The revenue, imperial and local, of this important and productive division is, as may be expected, very large, and is shown, under its separate heads, for the five years ending with 1870-71 in the following tables (*see next page*).

Digitized by Google

I. IMPERIAL REVENUE.

Items.	Realisations in				
	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Land Revenue	6,02,617	5,61,629	6,19,306	6,18,893	6,86,509
Abkāri	19,099	18,954	19,548	18,799	15,647
Drugs and Opium	2,023	3,014	2,864	3,254	10,289
Stamps	19,827	20,770	22,458	25,450	33,193
Salt	16,478	10,457	17,166	19,860	22,682
Registration Department	1,852	1,733	2,334	3,007	3,953
Postal do.	1,191	819	924	867	1,346
Income (and Certificate) Tax	18,318	688	11,828	15,346	28,970
Fines and Fees	8,079	7,455	6,556	4,960	2,959
Miscellaneous	195	593	1,069	553	4,994
Total rupees	6,89,679	6,26,112	7,04,053	7,10,989	8,10,533

II. LOCAL REVENUE.

Items.	Realisations in				
	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Cesses on Land and Sayer Revenue	46,549	40,749	45,360	41,833	46,446
Percentage on Alienated Lands	511	472	472	472	320
Cattle Pound and Ferry Funds	4,487	6,215	7,773	6,475	11,364
Fisheries	11,965	10,143	8,956	11,110	9,438
Fees and Licences	133	135	90	80	5
Total rupees	63,645	57,714	62,651	59,970	67,573

In the time of the Talpurs, the land revenue of this district, then known as the Chāndko pargana, was collected according to four different modes of assessment: 1. Batāi, or rent in kind; 2. Khasgi; 3. Cash rent; and 4. Iri Rakab. The first was a certain portion of the produce, varying from a fourth to a half, but generally it was about two-fifths. Khasgi was also a portion of the produce, but estimated with reference to the extent of land cultivated; it was equal to about one-fourth. The cash rents varied, according to the nature of the crop, from three to five rupees. The Iri Rakab was a commutation of khasgi into cash, by taking the average market price for six months of certain villages laid down. Those crops paying khasgi, cash, or Iri Rakab rents were, when in a forward state of maturity, appraised by an Amin, and subsequently measured by a Daroga and ten assistants, remissions being allowed where necessary. In batāi lands, field

Digitized by Google

watchers were appointed as soon as the crops were in a forward state, the villagers feeding them, and the state paying them two rupees a month. When the corn was ready, a Batāidār went to each granary, first laying aside a portion from which fees, &c., were taken, and then dividing the balance between the Government and the cultivator, in the standard proportion of the village. The Zamindārs preferred the khasgi system of rent, as it opened the way for so much chicanery in the appraisement and measurement of the crops. The system of the Mīrs was to assess the land at an exorbitant rate, which the farmers could not pay with any profit to themselves, and then to bring it down by appraisement to the highest possible standard at which the remuneration of the cultivators and the exactions of the Government could in any way be effected. Under the Mīrs, the general superintendence of the revenue was entrusted to the Kārdārs of tappas, and they were in this duty assisted by the Kotwals of villages. There was also a Mūkhtiārkar who resided permanently at Lārkāno, and whose business it was to wind up the accounts of the pargana. The land revenue and other sources of income were frequently sold in contract, the object of the Mīrs being to amass as large a sum as possible in advance. Other items of revenue were river customs and town duties, which were always farmed out to contractors, and taxes, some of which fell heavily on the Hindū community. Of these there were, 1, the *Sarshumāri*, or poll-tax on Masalman artificers; it ranged from two to five rupees per annum; 2, the *Bahrah*, or tax on fishermen; and 3, *Peshkash*, or tax on Hindū traders; this last was a lump sum on each town and village, and it was left to the Hindūs to settle among themselves the proportion each individual should pay. Contracts for the sale of liquors and drugs were always farmed out. In fisheries and ferries, the Government received one-fourth of the proceeds, and always sold its share in advance to a contractor. In gardens, the Government share was always so large that no inducement to plant out other than date groves was offered; five-sixths was the usual share, and it was never less than one-half. These were always sold by contract every season. The Mīrs are said to have obtained from the Chāndko pargana a yearly revenue amounting to eight lakhs of rupees, but it is believed that only *five* lakhs were actually received. In 1846, Lieut. H. James, then in charge of this district, reported that under British rule the revenue was collected either in batāi at one-third, or in cash at one-eighth per bigā for Kharif, and two-eighths per bigā for Rabbi crops; the fees on grain payments being four kasas per kharwar, and on those in

Digitized by Google

cash six per cent. Town and transit duties were abolished from 1st January, 1846, and a frontier duty established. All taxes were likewise done away with on the same date, and this gave universal satisfaction. The annual receipts of the Chāndko district were at that time about three lakhs of rupees, and the average cost of establishment and revenue charges was estimated at 20,000 rupees.

SURVEY SETTLEMENT.—The topographical survey of this district, which was commenced in 1859-60, has long since been completed, and settlement operations, which followed quickly after, have been generally introduced. The first settlement made in the Lārkāno talūka was that by Major Goldney, in 1847. It was for seven years, and expired in 1853-54. The rates were heavy, rabbi land being assessed as high as 5 rupees 1 anna per acre, and kharif and peshras lands at 3 rupees 1 anna. In 1855-56 a new settlement was introduced in both this and the Kambar talūka by Captain Ford, a former Deputy Collector of this district, by which the rates for rabbi and kharif were much reduced, according as the cultivation was mok, sailāb, by wheel or by well. A further reduction was made in the sailāb rates in 1859-60. The following table will show the different survey rates, with other particulars, introduced at the latest revenue settlement into each of the five talūkas of the Lārkāno Deputy Collectorate.

Digitized by Google

Talūka.	When Introduced, and for what Period.	Class of Village.	Maximum Survey Rates per Acre for					Average Rate on Survey Assessed Cultivable Land.	Remarks.
			Mok.	Inundation Wheel.	Sailāb.	Perennial Wheel.	Barāni.		
			r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.		r. a.	
1. Lārkāno .	In 1870–71, for ten years	I.	4 0	1 8	4 0	4 0	...	1 9	Two villages in this talūka only remain unsettled.
		II.	3 8	1 4		3 8	...		
		III.	3 0	1 0		3 0	...		
		IV.	2 8	...		2 8	...		
2. Kambar . .	In 1870–71, for ten years, in ninety-six villages . . .	I.	4 0	1 8	...	...	...	1 5	Two villages in this talūka only remain unsettled.
		II.	3 8	1 0	...	...	...		
		III.	3 0	0 12	...	...	...		
		IV.	2 8	0 10	...	...	...		
		V.	2 4	...	...	...	...		
		VI.	2 0	...	...	3 0	...		
		VII.	1 12	...	...	...	...		
	In 1871–72, for nine years, in forty-two villages . . .	VIII.	1 8	...	...	...	...		
		IX.	1 6	...	...	...	...		
		X.	1 4	...	...	...	...		
		XI.	1 0	...	...	...	...		

Digitized by Google

Talūka.	When Introduced, and for what Period.	Class of Village.	Maximum Survey Rates per Acre for					Average Rate on Survey Assessed Cultivable Land.	Remarks.
			Mok.	Inundation Wheel.	Sailāb.	Perennial Wheel.	Barāni.		
			r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.		r. a.	
3. Rato Dēro .	In 1871–72, for ten years	I.	3 0	1 4	4 0	...	...	1 1	One village in this talūka only remains unsettled.
		II.	2 12	1 0	3 8	...	...		
		III.	2 8	0 12	3 0	...	...		
		IV.	2 4	0 8	...	...	...		
		V.	1 12	...	...	...	...		
		VI.	1 8	...	...	...	...		
		VII.	1 4	...	...	...	...		
4. Labdaria .	Into the Shēkh Fojo and Dokri tappas, for ten years, from 1870–71 . . .	I.	3 0	...	...	...	...	1 10	Forty-six villages in this talūka remain unsettled.
		II.	2 8	...	...	2 8	...		
		III.	2 0	...	...	...	...		
5. Sujāwal . .	In 1870–71, for ten years	I.	2 8	1 4	...	...	...	0 12	
		II.	2 4	0 12	...	...	...		
		III.	2 0	0 8	...	...	...		
		IV.	1 12	...	...	...	...		
		V.	1 8	...	...	...	...		
		VI.	1 4	...	...	...	...		
		VII.	1 0	...	...	...	...		

Digitized by Google

TENURES.—Before the conquest of the province by the British in 1843, this part of Sindh was known as the Chāndko pargana, and the ownership of the entire lands in each village seems then to have been vested in the Zamindārs and their heirs in perpetuity. They cultivated a portion themselves, leaving the rest to men who appear to have possessed an hereditary right to cultivate, as the lands could not be taken from them at pleasure; but they paid "lapo," or rent, to the Zamindār, generally in kind, at so many kasas per bigā. Besides this there was a fee called "Wajah Zamindāri," claimed by the head-man, and this was leviable on the produce of the lands. When a portion of the land was sold, the purchaser became entitled to the lapo, but the wajah was still given to the head-man. The Zamindārs made their own terms with those to whom they rented their lands, usually receiving, besides fees, a portion of the produce, they paying the Government demands themselves. The Zamindār, in fact, only transacted business with Government or the contractor, and he made his own collections from the tenants. The villagers paid him great respect, and his advice was generally acted upon in all the agricultural affairs of the community.

JĀGIRS.—The Jāgir land in this division, culturable and unculturable, comprises in all about 83,797 acres, of which by far the largest area is found in the Kambar talūka, Ghaibi Khān Chandio's jāgir taking up 75,966½ acres. The following is a list of the jāgirdārs in the Lārkāno division, showing the extent of land held by each, with other particulars (*see p.* 468).

Digitized by Google

Name of Jāgirdār.	Class.	Talūka and Village.	Cultivable Land.	Uncultivable Land.	Yearly Amount of Government Revenue represented.
		TAL. LĀRKĀNO.	acres. gūntas.	acres. gūntas.	rup. a. p.
1. Muhammad Khān Laghāri.	I	Kot Rato	660 0	480 0	4,077 0 0
2. Mīr Ghulām Husain Khān.	I	Khairpur Juso	1,208 20	1,200 0	6,312 2 0
3. Hasan Ali Khān	I	Khēdkar	467 20	363 20	1,346 10 0
4. Ghulām Muhammad Fakir.	For Life	Bakapur	15 0	...	102 0 0
5. Aiyo Khān Bhūgti	I	Bhūgti Balochan	5 0	...	25 0 0
6. Daihi Khān Bhūgti	I	Ditto	5 0	...	25 0 0
7. Jehān Khān Bhūgti.	I	Ditto	5 0	...	25 0 0
8. Bachal Khān Bhūgti	I	Ditto	5 0	...	25 0 0
9. Mazar Khān Bhūgti.	I	Ditto	5 0	...	25 0 0
10. Jafir Khān Bhūgti	I	Ditto	5 0	...	25 0 0
11. Walu Khān Bhūgti	I	Ditto	5 0	...	25 0 0
12. Harmu Khān Bhūgti	I	Ditto	5 0	...	25 0 0
13. Baloch Khān Bhūgti	I	Ditto	5 0	...	25 0 0
14. Baigu Khān Bhūgti.	I	Ditto	5 0	...	25 0 0
15. Bajhi Khān Bhūgti	I	Ditto	5 0	...	25 0 0
16. Rohal Khān Bhūgti.	I	Ditto	5 0	...	25 0 0
17. Bhāi Khān Bhūgti	I	Ditto	5 0	...	25 0 0
18. Mūshtak Khān Bhūgti	I	Ditto	5 0	...	25 0 0
19. Nabi Bakhsh Bhūgti	I	Ditto	5 0	...	25 0 0
20. Kadir Bakhsh Bhūgti	I	Ditto	5 0	...	25 0 0
21. Chuto Bhūgti	I	Ditto	5 0	...	25 0 0
22. Mitho Khān Bhūgti.	I	Ditto	5 0	...	25 0 0
23. Kambar Khān Bhūgti	I	Ditto	5 0	...	25 0 0

Digitized by Google

24. Haidar Khān Bhūgti	1	Bhūgti Balochan	5	0	...		25	0	0
25. Shāhu Khān Bhūgti	1	Ditto	5	0	...		25	0	0
26. Muhammad Bakhsh Bhūgti	1	Ditto	5	0	...		25	0	0
27. Dhani Bakhsh Bhūgti	1	Ditto	5	0	...		25	0	0
28. Jhākhu Khān Bhūgti	1	Ditto	5	0	...		25	0	0
29. Mīr Khān Bhūgti	1	Ditto	5	0	...		25	0	0
30. Baloch Khān Bhūgti	1	Ditto	5	0	...		25	0	0
31. Tindo Khān Bhūgti	1	Ditto	5	0	...		25	0	0
32. Jafir Khān Bhūgti	1	Ditto	5	0	...		25	0	0
33. Ali Bakhsh Bhūgti	1	Ditto	5	0	...		25	0	0
34. Samandar Khān Bhūgti	1	Ditto	5	0	...		25	0	0
35. The Bhūgtis Nos. 5 to 34 also enjoy *together*	...	Ditto	50	0	...		250	0	0
36. Rashid Mujandar	1	Habibāni	1	20	...		6	0	0
37. Mahan Nabh	1	Lahori	4	0	...		20	0	0
38. Mahrāb Khān Būrgri	2	Walid	5	0	...		25	0	0
39. Mitharadas Shaukardas	9	Dandāno	5	0	...		25	0	0
40. Muhammad Darvēsh	2	Lahori	1	0	...		5	0	0
41. Udhandas	2	Habibāni	30	0	...		150	0	0
42. Bhagwandās	2	Sumar Sānghi	4	32	...		22	0	0
43. Pir Bakhsh Kathio	2	Ibas	4	28	...		22	0	0
44. Fateh Muhammad Lahori	2	Lahori	6	27	...		30	0	0
45. Dewān Hashmatrai	2	Bāgo Vigiamal	4	0	...		20	0	0
46. Ahmad Khān Laghāri	2	Lahori	10	0	...		60	0	0
		Habibāni	6	28	...		35	0	0
47. Jārāchand	4	Baharpur	0	20	...		2	8	0
		TAL. LABDARIA.							
1. Fateh Khān Laghāri	2	Ihsan-wāhan	419	18	98	25	605	13	0
2. Ghulām Mustafa Khān Laghāri	2	Tarāi	296	32	15	28	400	12	0
3. Mubārak Khān and Fateh Khān	2	Chhato-wāhan	539	13	103	12	800	12	0

Digitized by Google

Name of Jārgirdār.	Class.	Talūka and Village.	Cultivable Land.	Uncultivable Land.	Yearly Amount of Government Revenue Represented.
		TAL. RATO DĒRO.	acres. gūntas.	acres. gūntas.	rup. a. p.
1. Nawāb Alahdād Khān Laghāri . . .	2	Nur Mālah	632 22	64 28	1,714 13 5
2. Dewān Kimatrai	2	Taib Lorar	3 20	...	18 0 0
3. Dilawar Khān Khoso	4	Thul	257 15	131 23	872 11 0
4. Rajo Khān Khoso	4	Ditto	150 26	108 26	510 8 0
5. Lāldās	...	Rato Dēro.	3 20	...	18 0 0
6. Pir Rukan Shāh.	...	Sharīfpur	7 0	...	30 0 0
		TAL. KAMBAR.			
1. Ghaibi Khān Chandio	1	Ghaibi Dēro	30,000 0	45,966 19	32,219 9 11
2. Pir Amamal Din Shāh	2	Silra	116 5	...	102 6 8
3. Pir Ashraf Shāh.	2	Ditto	110 28	...	1,513 10 8
4. Tūlsidās	{For Life}	Langah	10 13	...	86 0 0
5. Atmaram.	do.	Chajra	4 10	...	25 0 0
6. Sitaldās	do.	Deh Abri	5 7	...	23 12 0
		TAL. SUJĀWAL.			
1. Daūd Khān Chandio	4	Alah Bakhsh	73 20	...	300 0 0

Digitized by Google

MUNICIPALITIES.—There are municipal institutions in three of the towns of this division, viz., Lārkāno, Rato Dēro, and Kambar. The receipts and disbursements of these municipalities for the three years ending 1870-71 are contained in the following statement :—

Where situate.	Date of Establishment.	Receipts in			Disbursements in		
		1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
1. Lārkāno . . .	1 May, 1855	rupees. 11,432	rupees. 11,487	rupees. 12,942	rupees. 10,778	rupees. 13,384	rupees. 11,915
2. Kambar . . .	1 May, 1862	4,268	4,164	3,768	4,106	3,885	4,503
3. Rato Dēro . ,	do.	3,364	3,068	2,990	4,964	3,114	2,921

The revenue of these municipalities is made up chiefly from town duties, cattle-pound fees and fisheries, and the principal disbursements are in maintaining the police, lighting, the conservancy of the town, in aiding education, and repairing buildings, roads, bridges, &c..

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.—The only medical establishment at present in the Lārkāno division is a dispensary situate at the town of Lārkāno. Formerly there was a lunatic asylum in this town, established in the month of November 1861, and which occupied the old fort built in the time of the Kalhora dynasty. It was under the control of a sub-assistant surgeon of the Bombay Medical Establishment, who superintended this institution, assisted by a small staff of attendants and others. The patients, who were received from different parts of the province, numbered in 1870 ninety-five, and these were employed in ordinary house-work, making of pots, and in cultivating the asylum garden, which surrounded the fort. The annual cost of this lunatic asylum for 1869-70 was 10,697 rupees, of which 6,036 rupees was on account of establishment, including the salary of the superintendent. The remainder was spent in diet, clothing, and contingencies. In 1871 the inmates and establishment were removed to a new building near Haidarābād, called the Cowasji Lunatic Asylum, and the Lārkāno institution ceased to exist from that year. The dispensary was established in 1854, and is under the charge of a subordinate officer of the Bombay Medical Service, assisted by a small establishment. The annual expense incurred by Government on account of this institution is about 670 rupees, in addition to a supply of medicines, the cost of which is not known. The Lārkāno municipality defrays the cost of repairing the build-

Digitized by Google

ing, and in paying the salaries of the vaccination assistant and the peon, &c. The following table will afford other information as to the attendance, &c., of patients at this dispensary :—

	Total Admissions in		Casualties in		Average Daily Attendance.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
In-patients . .	86	43	4	3	2·49	2·04
Out-patients .	7,956	6,743	5	3	57·3	54·0

PRISONS.—There are no jails in this division, but at every Mūkhtiārkar's head-quarter station there is a kind of subordinate jail or lock-up, where untried prisoners are detained, and where those sentenced can undergo imprisonment up to one month; others with longer sentences are sent to the jail at Shikārpur.

EDUCATION.—The number of schools of all descriptions in this division in 1870-71 was 43, with an attendance of a little over 1300 pupils. Of these, 14 were Government institutions (one of them an Anglo-Vernacular school at the town of Lārkāno, with an average attendance of 189 scholars), and the remainder private schools. The number of schools in each talūka in 1870-71, with other particulars, is contained in the following statement :—

Talūka.	Government English Schools.		Government Vernacular.		Government Female.		Private.	
	No.	Pupils.	No.	Pupils.	No.	Pupils.	No.	Pupils.
1. Lārkāno. .	1	189	4	187	1	63	5	191
2. Kambar . .	...	...	2	81	1	25	8	107
3. Rato Dēro .	...	...	3	164	1	22	4	63
4. Labdaria .	...	...	1	37	...	...	11	178
5. Sujāwal . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
Total . .	1	189	10	469	3	110	29	548

AGRICULTURE.—There would seem to be three seasons for cultivation in this district—Peshras, Kharif, and Rabbi; the principal crops produced at these particular seasons are shown in the accompanying table.

Digitized by Google

Season.	Time when		Principal Crops produced.
	Sown.	Reaped.	
Peshras .	March . . .	July	Cotton, sugar-cane, kirang (*Setaria Italica*), and different country vegetables.
Kharif .	June and July .	November and December . .	Juār, bājri, rice, til, indigo and several pulses, and hemp.
Rabbi .	September and October . .	April and May.	Wheat, barley, oil-seeds, gram, peas, tobacco, carrots, turnips, onions, &c.

The cultivation in this district is mostly "mok." In the Labdaria talūka, however, there is a great deal of "well" cultivation, and along the banks of the larger canals "charkhi" cultivation is largely carried on. Near the western hills, "barāni" crops, or those raised from land saturated with rain-water, are chiefly grown. Owing to the amazing fertility of much of the land in this division, the wheat and rice crops are correspondingly excellent, the Kambar talūka being notorious as a good rice-producing district. It may here be not out of place, for purposes of comparison, to add a statement, originally drawn up by Lieutenant H. James, a former Deputy Collector, showing the average produce per bigā in 1845-46 of the various grains then cultivated in the Lārkāno district, with other information in connection with this subject (*see p.* 474).

Digitized by Google

Grains, &c.	Quantity of Seed per bigā.	Average produce per bigā.	Number of Waterings.	Quantity of Manure per bigā.	Season of		Number of maunds per kharwar.
					Sowing.	Reaping.	
	seers.	maunds.		maunds.			
Juār	4½	9	5	16	June and July. . . .	November and December	18
Bājri	2	4	4	...	June and July. . . .	November and December	20
Rice	14	4½	Mok	8	July	November.	14
Til	1	¾	2	...	June and July. . . .	November and December	15
Wheat	21	7	6	16	November.	May	21
Barley	18	4½	2	...	November.	May	18
Mustard . . .	1½	1½	Bosi	...	October	April	16
Peas	8	1½	do.	...	October	April	21
Gram	5	2½	do.	...	November.	May	20
Mung	5¼	2	do.	...	August	December.	21
Cotton. . . .	4	3	15	12	February and March. .	July and August . . .	...
Indigo	15	10	Incessant	...	June and July. . . .	November and December	...
Tobacco . . .	½	10	6	32	February	July	...

Digitized by Google

The agricultural implements in use in this Deputy Collectorate are the same generally as are met with in other parts of the province. There is the plough (*har*), the harrow or *sahar*, the *nari*, or sowing funnel, the *datro*, or reaping-hook, the *kuria*, or weeding hoe, and the *kohāro*, or hatchet.

TRADE.—Of the trade of this important division, all that seems to be known is that the exports, which are principally to the Haidarābād and Karāchi districts, comprise grain of different kinds, cotton, and other agricultural produce, in addition to wool, and that the imports consist of English cloths from Karāchi, *viâ* Sakhar, and silk, fruits, &c., brought from Khorāsan by kafilas during the cold season. But of the annual quantity of exports and imports, both in the local and transit trade, and their several values, there does not appear to be any record whatever—a fact which is greatly to be deplored, since the Lārkāno Deputy Collectorate is perhaps the richest, as regards productive fertility, of any throughout the province of Sindh, and some reliable statistics concerning the import and export trade, both local and transit, of this division would have proved not only interesting, but very useful, in showing to what extent, for instance, it supplied other districts with the agricultural produce they needed. The town of Lārkāno itself may be regarded as one of the chief grain marts in Sindh, hence it may naturally be supposed that its export of this particular commodity is on a correspondingly large scale. Again, this town lies along the route taken by the kafilas coming from Kandahar *viâ* the Bolān pass to Southern Sindh, hence the transit trade is no doubt of some importance—a fact which has to some extent been shown in treating of the inland trade of the town of Karāchi (see p. 384). It is thus a matter of regret that no statistical tables of even an approximate nature are forthcoming to illustrate the commerce of so important a division as that of Lārkāno.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures of the Lārkāno division consist principally of coarse cotton cloths, salt, working in metal, such as culinary utensils, &c., shoes, native saddles and other leather work. There is also a small paper manufactory at the town of Lārkāno. The quantity and value of these articles made annually do not, however, seem to be known.

It may not, perhaps, be here considered out of place to refer to the manufactures of this part of the Shikārpur Collectorate when known under the name of the Chāndko pargana, as described by Lieutenant James in 1847, since the various methods adopted by the Sindhis in the weaving and dyeing of cloths are entered into

Digitized by Google

at some length, and these may be considered to be the processes usually followed throughout Sindh:—

"1. Weaving, by which the country is supplied with a coarse cotton cloth in universal use, and none but the poorest villages are without their weavers. The wool having been purchased in the raw state, is made over to the cleaners; the instrument for beating it is the common triangular one, suspended from the roof of the building, the string being of gut; the cotton is not much injured in this process. The wool is then spun by the women of the establishment, and the thread drawn out upon rows of small sticks, and afterwards soaked in water and flour. When taken out, it is again drawn out and exposed to the air, and in this state is rubbed with a large brush of tamarisk, and is then ready for the weaver. The weaving is the same as that adopted in Ceylon, the machine being suspended from the roof, and a pit made below for the feet of the manufacturer, by which the upper and lower skeins are raised and depressed to admit of the passage of the needle. The cloth is generally made from a foot to a foot and a half in breadth, and thirty-six feet in length. Two of these pieces can be made in three days. The average price of wool is three seers per rupee, and from this three and a half pieces can be manufactured. The cloth is sold at an average price of fourteen annas, so that as the whole process, except the cleaning of the wool, is carried on by the household of the manufacturer, his profits may be calculated at a rupee per diem; under the Mīrs it was much more, for prior to the introduction of foreign cloths the price of the country produce was two yards per rupee. The poll-tax paid by the weavers was high, viz., eight rupees per annum on every married weaver, and four rupees on each unmarried one: the latter had to entertain hired workwomen for spinning. There are also silk weavers, but the silk is imported from Kandahar, and sometimes dyed in this country. Lungis were formerly very well made of silk and gold, but the only kind now manufactured is a checked cotton with silk borders. The dyers were a numerous class, for the under-garments of Sindhis of all classes were dyed, the common colour being a dark blue. The poll-tax upon a dyer was nine rupees, as he required no hired assistance in carrying on his trade. The following are the modes adopted in dyeing cloths of the undermentioned hues:

"*Red.*—Twelve chitaks (say 24 ounces) of bitter oil are mixed with the same quantity of iskhar, and half a seer (say 1 lb.) of camel-dung. The cloth is placed in the above for four days, and then dried in the sun for eleven days. It is then cleaned and put

Digitized by Google

into water with two chitaks of tamarisk berries, after which it is again dried, and then put into an earthen vessel containing two chitaks of alum, and again dried and washed. Twelve chitaks of manjit (a kind of madder, the *rubia tinctoria*) are then put into a large copper vessel with twenty seers of water, and boiled, and into this the cloth is placed until well coloured, when it is finally dried and cleaned.

"*Saffron.*—Two seers of safflower well mixed up with water, and two chitaks of iskhar, are trodden out with the feet. This is placed on a blanket suspended between three poles; water is then poured upon it, and whatever passes through the blanket is of use. The cloth is placed in the same vessel which receives the above, and a quarter of a seer of dried limes, finely cut, is added, and the cloth remains till sufficiently coloured.

"*Green.*—The cloth is first coloured in a quarter of a seer of indigo, mixed with water, and then put into two seers of water with one chitak of fine turmeric, taken out and dried. Six chitaks of dried pomegranate skins are then boiled in a copper vessel with five seers of water, until three seers of water only remain, when the cloth is placed in it and afterwards again dried. One chitak of alum is then boiled in a quarter of a seer of water, and being afterwards mixed with two seers of cold water, the cloth is put into it, and the final colouring obtained.

"*Yellow.*—A quarter of a seer of turmeric is mixed and beaten up with half a seer of dried pomegranate skins, in an earthen vessel, with three seers of water. The cloth is first placed in the above, and then dried. One chitak of alum is then put into the same preparation, and the colour is then finished.

"*Dark blue.*—A quarter of a seer of indigo, a quarter of a seer of iskhar, and one chitak of lime are mixed up with a great quantity of water, and allowed to remain from sunset to sunrise. Four pieces of cloth are then put into it and afterwards dried. This process is repeated three times, when the colour is obtained. The above are the only colours in use; of the ingredients, safflower, indigo, iskhar, limes, pomegranate skins, lime, oil, tamarisk berries and camel-dung are the productions of the country, but turmeric, alum and manjit are imported. The iskhar is a low shrub, but its botanical name does not seem to be known.

Paper is manufactured at Lārkāno, but not of a very fine description. Old fishing-nets and unwrought hemp are beaten up in water with the charcoal obtained from the iskhar and lime, and this is done in a pit large enough for a man to work in. A heavy wooden hammer is the instrument employed, with a horizontal beam. This is

Digitized by Google

worked by two men treading upon the latter, whilst a third in the pit is occupied in placing the material under the hammer. These men are hired by the manufacturer for about twenty days at a time, but he makes the paper himself from the above preparation, which is in cakes. This is picked in pieces, and put into a cistern of clean water. The manufacturer sits on the edge and immerses a wooden frame, upon which is spread a fine roll of thin strips of bamboo, opened out by means of two pieces of wood at either side. Upon this the particles are allowed to settle, and the lateral pieces of wood being removed, the bamboo roll is inverted upon a clean board, and being rolled up leaves the sheet of paper upon the board. After drying, the paper is rubbed and polished with a large stone. A finer kind is made from pieces of Chinese and European paper beaten up instead of hemp. From twelve to fourteen quires can be made in a day, the average price being from three to four quires per rupee, according to the quality. The poll-tax paid by each paper manufacturer was eight rupees twelve annas per annum. Oil and sugar-cane pressers did not manufacture on their own account, but were employed by the Hindūs at four annas a day. They had to keep two bullocks, and paid a poll-tax of three rupees per annum. The machinery employed is a large wooden mortar and rolling pestle turned by oxen, simple in form, but at the same time thoroughly effective in expressing the juice. About six and a half seers of oil-seed (mustard, or *sarson*) are pressed at a time, from which about a seer and a half of oil is obtained: twenty-six seers of seed can be pressed in a day, producing six seers of oil. The seed after pressure is sold at one rupee per maund as food for bullocks. With regard to sugar-cane, the *gur* is consumed in the country, but not refined into sugar. Coarse leather is manufactured, and a common kind of salt all over Chāndko."

There are no fairs of any importance in this district.

ROADS.—The Lārkāno district has above 400 miles of roads, trunk, postal, and cross. The main line of communication is that running from Lārkāno to Shikārpur, and from the former town southward towards Mehar. It is furnished with milestones, and has district bangalows and musāfirkhānas at the towns of Nawa Dēro, and Bangu Kalhora. This road is specially repaired and otherwise attended to by the Public Works Department as an imperial work, but all other roads in the division are kept up at the expense of the local funds. None of the roads in this district are metalled, but juār straw is laid down on many of them to keep down the dust arising from the traffic. The following is a list of these roads with their length, description, &c.

Digitized by Google

From.	To.	Length in Miles.	Description of Road.	Remarks.
Lārkāno . .	Shikārpur	39	Main and postal line.	Passes through the town of Nawa Dēro, where there is a bangalow and musāfirkhāna. This road is bridged and has milestones.
Ditto . . .	Garhi Khairo Jamāli . .	35	Cross-road.	Passes through Sujāwal, where, and at Chausul, there are bangalows and a musāfirkhāna. Is bridged.
Ditto . . .	Kambar	14	Main.	Passes through Biro Chāndio. There is a bangalow and musāfirkhāna at Kambar. Road is bridged.
Ditto . . .	Rato Dēro	18	do.	Passes through Bangul Dēro. There is a bangalow and musāfirkhāna at Rato Dēro. Road is bridged.
Ditto . . .	Bakrāni	9	Cross-road.	A bangalow and musāfirkhāna at Bakrāni. Road is bridged.
Ditto . . .	Mehar	18	Main and postal.	There is a bangalow at Bangu Kalhora. This road is bridged, and leaves the Lārkāno district 18 miles from Lārkāno.
Ditto . . .	Nasirābād	16	Main.	Road leaves this district 16 miles from Lārkāno. There is a bangalow and musāfirkhāna at Rashid Wagan. This road is bridged.
Ditto . . .	Wārā	15	do.	Passes through Khairpur Juso; leaves the district 15 miles from Lārkāno.
Ditto . . .	Dokri	12	Cross.	There is a bangalow at Dokri. Road only partly bridged.
Ditto . . .	Phulu Bandar	6		
Ditto . . .	Ābād	10	Cross.	This road is only partly bridged.
Kambar . . .	Ghaibi Dēro	20	do.	Passes through Pawhāro. There are bangalows at Pawhāro and Ghaibi Dēro. Road is partly bridged.
Ditto . . .	Sujāwal	18	Main.	Passes through Miro Khān. Bangalow and musāfirkhāna at Sujāwal. Is bridged.
Ditto . . .	Rato Dēro	21	do.	Passes through Chausul, where there is a bangalow. Road is bridged.
Ditto . . .	Nasirābād	6	...	Extends in this district to Wagan, 6 miles. Is bridged.

Digitized by Google

From.	To.	Length in Miles.	Description of Road.	Remarks.
Kambar . .	Dost Ali	7	Cross.	Is partly bridged.
Ditto . . .	Shāhdādpur	17	Main.	Is bridged.
Sujāwal . . .	Ditto	10	do.	Ditto.
Ditto . . .	Rato Dēro	11	do.	Ditto.
Rato Dēro . .	Nawa Dēro	10	do.	Ditto.
Ditto . . .	Shikārpur	26	do.	Passes through Dakhan *viâ* Gahēja. Only two miles of this road are in the Lārkāno division. Is bridged.
Ditto . . .	Jacobābād	35	do.	Only a mile of this road is in the Lārkāno district. Is bridged.
Ditto . . .	Garhi Khairo Jamāli . .	28	Cross.	Passes through Warisdino Machi. Only 11 miles of this road are in the Lārkāno division. Is partly bridged.
Ditto . . .	Dost Ali	22	do.	Is partly bridged.
Bakrāni . . .	Bangu Kalhora . . .	3	do.	Ditto.
Ditto . . .	Nawa Dēro	25	do.	Ditto.
Ditto . . .	Dokri	8	do.	Ditto. There is a bangalow at Dokri.
Ditto . . .	Dabi Vichola	14	do.	Is partly bridged.
Ditto . . .	Kot Chāndko	7	do.	Ditto.
Nawa Dēro .	Sakhar	5	Main.	Only four or five miles of this road are in the Lārkāno district. Is bridged.
Ditto . . .	Fatehpur	8	do.	Is bridged.
Shāhdādpur .	Garhi Khairo Jamāli . .	12	do.	Ditto.
Ditto . . .	Hamal	36	Cross.	26 miles of this road are in the Lārkāno district. Bangalow at Pawhāro. Is partly bridged.
Dokri . . .	Thari Muhbat . . . Badra	...	Main.	Only a mile in Lārkāno district. Is bridged.
Ditto . . .	Ābād	16	Cross.	Is not bridged.

Digitized by Google

FERRIES.—There are 36 ferries in the Lārkāno district, the greater number of these being on the Indus and the Western Nārā. The following is a list of these ferries:—

Name of Ferry.	Where situate.	Number of Boats employed.
1. Khiri	On the Indus	1
2. Phulu Bandar	Ditto	1
3. Kūria	Ditto	1
4. Rāji Dēro	Ditto	1
5. Pir Ali Muhammad Shāh	Ditto	1
6. Dabi Vicholo	Ditto	2
7. Tragar	Ditto	1
8. Nurpur	Ditto	1
9. Kot Chāndko	Ditto	1
10. Kanūri (or Sugi)	Ditto	1
11. Kūnbhar	Ditto	1
12. Lārkāno	On the Ghār Canal	1
13. Masū Habb	Ditto	1
14. Walid	Ditto	1
15. Gongra	Ditto	1
16. Meri	Ditto	1
17. Pir Arshid Shāh	Ditto	1
18. Phūl Pota	Ditto	1
19. Rahūja	Ditto	1
20. Sharifāni	Naurang	1
21. Ahrī	Ditto	1
22. Biti Kinghar Goghāro	Chilo-wāh	1
23. Patan	Western Nārā	1
24. Būtū	Ditto	1
25. Madd-bāhū	Ditto	1
26. Mahrābpur	Ditto	1
27. Vakro Nasirābād	Ditto	1
28. Dokri	Ditto	1
29. Bugi	Ditto	1
30. Nawabād	Ditto	1
31. Sanri	Ditto	1
32. Akil	Ditto	1
33. Danlat Khuro	Ditto	1
34. Elias	Ditto	1
35. Khalid	Ditto	1
36. Hamzāni	Ditto	1

POSTAL LINES.—There is only one chief line of postal communication in the Lārkāno division, running northward to Shikārpur from Lārkāno and southward to Mehar from the same town. It is a foot line, the average running rate being 4 miles an hour. There is a subordinate post office at the town of Lārkāno, and branch post offices at the towns of Rato Dēro and Kambar.

ANTIQUITIES.—There are but few buildings in this district which can lay claim to any antiquity. They consist of the tombs of men of celebrity, and among these may be mentioned that of

Digitized by Google

Shahal Muhammad Kalhora, near the village of Fatēhpur, which is thus described by Lieutenant James in his report on the Chāndko district. "Shahal Muhammad was the grandson of Adam Shāh, the celebrated mendicant, who, collecting adherents in Sindh, finally obtained such power as to pave the way for his descendants to the throne of the country. Even in the time of Shahal Muhammad, the Kalhoras had obtained power and influence, and a considerable extent of land, although it was not for several generations that they became the absolute monarchs of Sindh. Their power at that time may be known from their frequent skirmishes with the armies of the Vicegerent of the Delhi Emperor. It was in one of these conflicts at the village of Fatēhpur, about 6 miles from Lārkāno, that Shahal Muhammad was killed, receiving thereby the honours of martyrdom. It is related of him that after death his head flew to the spot where his tomb now stands, whither his followers afterwards brought his body. The tomb is situate on an eminence and is plainly built, but the interior is decorated with the enamelled tiles of Sindh. In an outer court are deposited the remains of his immediate followers and descendants, and some of those who fell with him at Fatēhpur. The doorway both of this court and of the mausoleum is hung with the votive offerings of those who consider that their prayers for any particular blessing have been heard through the mediation of this saint, and these consist principally of iron bells and strings of shells. The pilgrim to the shrine rings them on entering the portal, and muttering his prayers, reverently approaches the more sacred building. The tomb itself is covered with rich silk and brocades, the offerings of the wealthier visitors, while on the hill-side are the humbler graves of the less celebrated of his descendants. This tomb was built about 150 years ago." The tomb of Shāh Bahārah and the old fort of Lārkāno will both be found described in the account of that town.

Lārkāno, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Lārkāno Deputy Collectorate, containing an area of 290 square miles, with 9 tappas, 131 villages, and a population of 53,654 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this fertile and productive sub-division during the four years ending 1870-71 is as follows:—

	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	2,65,737	2,76,518	2,83,095	2,48,656
Local	28,377	18,813	19,707	21,594
Total rupees .	2,94,114	2,95,331	3,02,802	2,70,250

Digitized by Google

Lārkāno, the chief town of the Deputy Collectorate of the same name, is situate on the south bank of the Ghār canal (spanned here by a fine bridge) in lat. 27° 33′ north and long. 68° 15′ east. The surrounding country, which is fertile, populous, and highly cultivated, is perhaps the finest tract in the whole of Sindh. The town of Lārkāno, so called, it is supposed, from the tribe of Lārak which once settled here, has road communication with Shikārpur (*viâ* Nawo Dēro), from which it is distant about 40 miles in a south-westerly direction, and with Mehar (*viâ* Bangū Kalhora), from which it is distant 36 miles north-east. Roads also lead from it to Kambar, Rato Dēro, Bakrāni, Wārā, Phulū Bandar, Dokri, Garhi Khairo Jamāli, and Ābād. By the Ghār canal it has water communication with almost every important town in Upper Sindh. Within the town itself the roads are good, and lined on either side with large trees. The spacious walks, well laid-out gardens, and general profusion of foliage give this place a picturesque and beautiful appearance, and have gained for it the title of the "Eden of Sindh," which it well deserves. This flourishing condition is said to be mainly owing to the energy and good taste shown by one of its former Deputy Collectors, Captain St. Clair Ford, who, during a period of four years, laboured hard to improve and beautify the place. The principal buildings of this town are the deputy collector's bangalow, built on the banks of the Ghār and surrounded by a fine garden, a civil court, a large travellers' bangalow with a fine covered swimming bath close to it, and a fort formerly used as a lunatic asylum. It is a mud building, said to have been erected in the time of the Kalhoras by one Maga Pulio, a former kārdār of this place. By the Talpurs it was used as an arsenal, and was the residence of their celebrated minister, Wali Muhammad Laghāri, a permanent mūkhtiārkar of this district, a very able but dissolute man, of whom the Sindhis had a saying, "*Gahi Wali, gahi Būt*" (sometimes a saint, sometimes a devil). It was afterwards, under British rule, turned into a hospital and jail, and contained also the store-rooms of the Camel Corps. Subsequently (in 1861) it became the lunatic asylum for all Sindh; but in 1871 this institution was removed to a spot near the town of Haidarābād. There is also a good Government Anglo-vernacular school with an attendance of more than 180 pupils. The building, which is comparatively new, is situate near the fort, and is an ornament to the town. The medical dispensary is on the banks of the Ghār, but is too small to supply the wants of a town like Lārkāno. The wards at present can accommodate only eight in-patients. Between five

Digitized by Google

and six thousand persons are said to be treated yearly at this institution for various diseases, especially fevers. There are besides the mūkhtiārkar's and tappēdār's offices, a municipal office, post office, musāfirkhāna, and police lines capable of accommodating 54 men. Lārkāno is the head-quarters of the Deputy Collector of the district, as also of a Mūkhtiārkār and Tappēdār, and possesses a municipality, established in 1855, the income of which in 1870-71 was 12,942 rupees, made up mainly from town dues and cattle-pound fees. There are three bazars in this town; the principal one, containing some three hundred shops, is covered over to keep out the rays of the sun. The other two, the grain bazar, known as "Cowper Bazar," and the fish market, called "Ford Ganj," are situate at a short distance from each other. The houses, which are mostly one-storied, are built of mud and Kachha brick, and have flat roofs. They are divided into blocks called "padas." The population of Lārkāno, estimated in the time of the Mīrs at from 10,000 to 12,000 souls, did not in 1845-46, it was thought, exceed 8000, and at present not more than 7234, of whom 4159 are Masalmans and the remainder (3075) Hindūs. The chief tribes among the former are Saiyads, Kalhoras, Mohānas, Khatris, and Lahoris.

The principal Hindū castes in Lārkāno are Brahmins, Dudānis, Nāngrānis, and Bhatias.

The greater number of the inhabitants of this town, that is to say, nearly 6000, are engaged in trade and manufactures, while not more than 400 are agriculturists. Sirai Thāra Khān Lohāri, one of the wealthiest and most public-spirited Zamindārs in this division, resides here within municipal limits. Lārkāno is one of the principal grain marts of Sindh, and is famous for a particular kind of rice called the "sugdāsi." The local trade of Lārkāno is in grain, metals, cloth and leather, and the transit trade in rice and various kinds of grain. These are exported to a considerable extent to the Haidarābād and Karāchi districts, but in what quantity annually and to what value there does not appear to be any record. This is much to be regretted, as the transit trade passing through this town is believed to be of no small importance.

The manufactures of Lārkāno, in which so great a proportion of the population is engaged, formerly consisted chiefly of wove silk and cotton cloths to the yearly value of about 60,000 rupees; the silk was imported from Kandahar and dyed in this district. Lūngis (a kind of scarf) were also very well made of silk and gold, but the only kind afterwards manufactured was a checked

Digitized by Google

cotton with silk borders. At present the principal manufactures of the district are coarse cotton cloths, metal vessels for cooking and other purposes, "naths," or leather coverings for camel saddles, and other leathern work, but here again of the quantity yearly manufactured and its value nothing seems to be known.

The dyers of Lārkāno were once, it would appear, a numerous class, owing to the under-garments of Sindhis of all classes being dyed, the common colour being a dark blue.

Among the antiquities in and about the town of Lārkāno may be mentioned the old fort, a large square building with four towers; a fifth tower at the gateway is of burnt brick and higher than the others, the rest of the building is of mud. Its uses have already been described. There is also, among others, a celebrated tomb at Lārkāno, in a garden on the north bank of the Ghār canal. It was built in honour of Shāh Bahārah, a minister of Nur Muhammad Kalhora, who had the sole management of the affairs of this part of the country, and commanded a division of ten thousand men. Several canals and forts were excavated and built by him. This tomb is highly ornamented, and the inscriptions about it are numerous and well executed. These mausoleums are generally of an octagon shape, but in some instances they are square, and surmounted by a dome. They are internally decorated with flowers and fruits in enamel, and with verses from the Kurān and poets. From one of these in the building under consideration it is ascertained that Shāh Bahārah flourished about H. 1188 (A.D. 1774).

Lukmān-jo-Tando. (*See* TANDO-LUKMĀN).

Madēji, a Government village in the Naushahro Abro talūka of the Sakhar and Shikārpur Deputy Collectorate, seated on the Ghār canal, and distant 20 miles south from Shikārpur. It has road communication with Lārkāno, distant 26½ miles, and with Sakhar also until lately, when the road was washed away by an encroachment of the Indus. It is proposed to construct another inside the Jhali "band." There is a police thāna and a cattle pound, and the place once possessed a travellers' bangalow and dharamsāla, but these fell down during the inundation season of 1871. The inhabitants, numbering 1255, comprise 697 Mahammadans, principally Pathāns, and 588 Hindūs, mostly Ahujas. The occupation of the people is mainly agricultural, and its only manufactures are shoemaking, weaving, and the making of pots.

Mahrābpur, a Government village in the Kandiāro talūka of the Naushahro division, situate on the Mahrābpur canal, distant 22 miles north-east from Tarūsha, and 13 miles east from Kandiāro.

Digitized by Google

It has road communication with Tanda Ali Akbar, distant 3 miles; is the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār, and has a small police station of 3 men. There is a dharamsāla and school-house. The population, numbering 800, comprises 200 Masalmans, chiefly of the Khaskēli and Mēmon tribes, and 600 Hindūs of the Lohāno caste. Mīr Ghulām Mūstapha Khān is the chief resident of this place. There are no manufactures nor trade in this village, which is supposed to have been founded about 150 years ago by one Mahrāb Khān Jatoi Zamindār.

Mānjhand, a talūka (or revenue sub-division) of the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate, with an area of 118 square miles, having 4 tappas, 29 villages, and a population of 13,500 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this talūka, for the four years ending 1870-71 is as follows:—

	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	15,280	16,479	16,775	16,523
Local	3,537	3,475	3,318	3,376
Total rupees .	18,817	19,954	20,093	19,899

Mānjhand, a town in the talūka of the same name, and the head-quarter station of a Mūkhtiārkar. It is situate somewhat close to the Indus, in latitude 25° 51′ N., and longitude 68° 19 E., and stands on the main road leading from Kotri to Sehwan, being 42 miles north of the former and the same distance south of the latter town. Mānjhand has road communication also with the village of Lakri, distant 3 miles, and with Golaran, distant 4 miles. It possesses a municipality, established in 1861, with an annual income ranging from 1,000 to 1,100 rupees. There is also a Mūkhtiākar's kacheri and subordinate jail, police thāna with a force of 18 men, of whom four are mounted, a dharamsāla, and a cattle pound. The inhabitants, numbering in all 3150, consist of only 850 Muhammadans, mostly of the Mānjhand, Mēmon, Mohāna, and Variani tribes. The Hindūs, numbering 2300, are of the Udāsi and Lohāno castes. The place does not appear to possess any manufactures besides the ordinary ones of coarse cloth and shoes, but the trade, which is in grain, is large, great quantities being exported up and down river, the stable nature of the Indus bank at this town permitting this export trade to be carried on with advantage. Several wealthy native firms are

Digitized by Google

engaged in this trade, the value of which does not, however, seem to be known.

Māri, a rather large village in the Sakhar talūka of the Sakhar and Shikārpur Deputy Collectorate, seated on the Sindh canal, and distant but 3 miles from Shikārpur, and 22 miles west from Sakhar. It is on the Lārkāno and Shikārpur road, is surrounded by gardens, and has communication also with the village of Lakhi. The population of this place is 1500, of whom 867 are Hindūs, and 633 Masalmans. No Government officers appear to reside here. The occupation of the inhabitants is mainly agriculture: the trade and manufactures do not seem to be of any importance.

Masti Khān-jo-Tando. (*See* TANDO MASTI KHĀN.)

Matiāri, a town in the Hālā talūka of the Hālā district, in latitude 25° 35′ N., and longitude 68° 26′ E., distant 20 miles south from Hālā, and 16 miles north from Haidarābād. It is situate on a slight eminence (the Mazjid and tombs in the place being visible from a long distance), and has road communication with Hālā, Haidarābād, Nasarpur, the ferry on the Indus opposite the town of Unarpur and Shēkh Tir. It is the head-quarters of a Tappēdār, and possesses a commodious travellers' bangalow (lately rebuilt), a dharamsāla, Government vernacular school, and a number of private schools, police lines, and a cattle pound (or dhak). The population, numbering about 5000 souls, comprises 4000 Masalmans, and 1000 Hindūs. Of the former, the Mēmons, Saiyads, Shēkhs, and Khāskēlis are most numerous. The Hindū portion is entirely made up of Lohānos and Brahmins. There is a municipality at Matiāri, established in October 1868, the revenue of which in 1870-71 was 3,305 rupees. The chief trade of this town is in grain, oil-seeds, cotton, silk, piece-goods and sugar, and its value, roughly estimated, amounts to about 60,000 rupees. The value of the transit trade, which consists mostly of the same articles, may be computed at nearly one lakh of rupees. There are no manufactures of any kind in this town. Matiāri is said to have been founded in A.D. 1322 by one Sahēb Samma, and possesses, besides a fine Jama Mazjid, now about a century old, the tombs of two saints of reputed sanctity, Pirs Hāshimshāh and Rukanshāh. At these tombs, which are solidly constructed, annual fairs are held in the months of September and October, and these are each attended by from 2000 to 3000 Muhammadans. The chief men of note residing in this place are Pirs Alahyarshāh and Fazul Ali Shāh; Saiyads Muhammad Ali Shāh and Muhammad Husain, and Akhūnds Habibula and Azizula.

Digitized by Google

Mehar, a large division and Deputy Collectorate of the Shikārpur district.

BOUNDARIES AND AREA.—It is bounded on the north by the Lārkāno division; on the east by the river Indus; on the south by the Sehwan division of the Karāchi Collectorate, and on the west by the territory of his Highness the Khān of Kelāt, the Khirthar range of mountains forming a natural line of demarcation on that side. Its extreme length from north to south is about 45 miles, and breadth 32 miles; and the entire area of the division, according to the professional survey report, is 1528 square miles, but by revenue survey estimate 2504 square miles, which latter includes the hilly portion of the division beyond the Kācha. It is divided into 3 talūkas and 34 tappas, with a population of about 116,059 souls, or 46 to the square mile, a fair rate when compared with that of all Sindh, but less in this respect than either the Sakhar, Shikārpur, and Lārkāno districts. The following is a statement of the several talūkas and tappas, with their area, population, &c.

Digitized by Google

Talūka.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Tappas.	Number of Villages.	Population.	Towns having 800 Inhabitants, and upwards.
1. Mehar (including Tigir) . .	583	1. Muhammad Jatiāl . . . 2. Gāji Dēro . . 3. Bādah . . . 4. Vehar . . . 5. Nawo-got . . 6. Magsi . . . 7. Nāri . . . 8. Ganjo Thoro . 9. Kolāchi . . 10. Kamāngar . 11. Khāro . . . 12. Kothi . . . 13. Khondi . . 14. Rojhān . . 15. Thalo . . .	165	50,777	Mehar. Thari Muhbat.
2. Nasirābād.	343	1. Wārā . . . 2. Nasirābād. . 3. Ahūn . . . 4. Chijni . . . 5. Phekrāto . . 6. Chaudaro . . 7. Thari Hāshim 8. Wagan . .	54	26,102	Nasirābād.
3. Kakar . .	602	1. Buriri . . . 2. Khānpur . . 3. Bahādarpur . 4. Gozo . . . 5. Kandēchukhi . 6. Ghāro . . . 7. Bhangar . . 8. Pat Gul Muhammad . . 9. Pāt . . . 10. Sitā . . . 11. Dangar . .	124	39,180	Khairpur Nathoshāh. Kakar.
Total . .	1528		343	116,059	

The area in English acres of each talūka, with other information, is also subjoined :—

Talūka.	Area in English Acres.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unarable.
1. Mehar . . .	373,120	129,778	140,016	103,326
2. Nasirābād . .	219,520	40,253	39,406	139,861
3. Kakar . . .	385,280	85,754	121,556	177,970

Digitized by Google

GENERAL ASPECT.—With the single exception of the extreme western portion of this district, the Mehar Deputy Collectorate may be described as being on the whole a flat country, intersected by the Western Nārā canal, the tract between this stream and the Indus being equal, perhaps, in fertility and productiveness to any part of the adjoining Lārkāno district. The land bordering on the river Indus is fairly wooded, but after leaving the Western Nārā, and proceeding towards the Western hills, a desert tract of country is passed through, which nevertheless only requires irrigation to be brought into cultivation; at present it is dependent in this respect upon the occasional torrents from the Khirthar mountains, which, unless directly under the hills, make cultivation in this part of the district very precarious. At the same time there is a considerable extent of "kalar," or salt soil, utterly uncultivable, and incapable of affording subsistence to any living creature except the camel and goat. The Western hills are found to be divided into three distinct ranges; the lowest, evidently of sandstone formation, has a gradually ascending slope with winding gorges, and is covered in parts with huge boulders; the second range, which is of nummulitic limestone, has an average altitude of 4000 feet, and the third range, which is still higher, has some of its peaks fully 6000 feet above sea-level. On a closer inspection, the rocks in this range show considerable evidence of water action. From the plains they have an imposing appearance, though the want of vegetation is a great drawback; this applies, however, not alone to the mountains in this division, but to the whole of the range where it first touches the northern boundary of Sindh down to Cape Monze.

HYDROGRAPHY.—The river Indus, which forms the eastern boundary of the Mehar division, is the great source of supply for all the canals which intersect this district. The Western Nārā, itself a natural channel artificially improved, which derives its water supply entirely from the Indus, flows throughout this division in its entire length from north to south, entering it from the Lārkāno district at the Nasirābād talūka, and leaving it for the Sehwan division by the Kakar talūka. It is navigable throughout its whole length, and boats prefer to enter it from up-river during the inundation season by way of the Aral river and Manchhur lake, and coming out again into the main river at its mouth, which is on the boundary of the Lārkāno and Shikārpur divisions. Several other canals, Government and Zamindāri, branch off from this important stream. Next in size and length to the Western Nārā is the Wāhurwāh, flowing through what was formerly known

Digitized by Google

as the Tigir talūka. The following is a list of all the canals, both Government and Zamindāri, in the Mehar division, with other information connected with them :—

Name of Canal.	Length.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for 5 Years, ending 1870–71.	Average Annual Revenue for 5 Years, ending 1870–71.	Remarks.
	miles.	feet.	rupees.	rupees.	
1. Nārā (Western)	71	60	2,404	1,45,598	Main feeder; taps Indus on the Lārkāno boundary, entering Mehar district in the Nasirābād talūka, and leaving it for the Sehwan district near Kakar.
2. Wāhurwāh . .	30	80	2,165	34,306	Main feeder; taps Indus at Chana, watering the Vehar, Nawo-got, Magsi, Nāri, and Sita tappas, and tails off into the Indus near Sita.
3. Marui . . .	15	12	2,645	8,308	Branch of the Wāhurwāh.
4. Kakūl . . .	11	20	93	25,697	Branch of the Western Nārā.
5. Kudan . . .	20	20	2,272	25,700	Branch of the Nārā.
6. Gul Muhammadwāh . .	7	10	419	1,882	Ditto.
7. Gatwāh . .	4	50	255	18,285	Branch of the Naurangwāh, a canal in the Lārkāno district.
8. Chiliowāh . .	12	55	2,679	75,344	Branch of the Naurangwāh.
9. Nasirwāh . .	22	20	3,605	22,252	Branch of the Gatwāh.
	192		16,537	3,57,372	
ZAMINDĀRI CANALS.					
1. Gahwur Isran .	...	..	...	1,776	Branch of the Nārā.
2. Rājwāh . . .	12	10	...	2,729	Ditto.
3. Kaimshāhwāh .	6	10	...	4,429	Branch of the Kakūl.
4. Nabibakhshwāh	8	12	..	3,628	Branch of the Nārā.
5. Nasirwāh . .	8	12	...	6,728	Ditto.

The Government canals, as in other parts of Sindh, are under the immediate management of the Deputy Collector of the district, who, through the Mūkhtiārkar, attends to their clearance during the cold weather. But the direct superintendence of all the canals

Digitized by Google

lies with the executive engineer of the Ghār division, whose headquarters are at Lārkāno. In the clearance of the canals the Mūkhtiārkars are each assisted by 12 or more darogas, according to the exigencies of the work to be performed. During the inundation season an "abkalāni," or canal conservancy establishment, is entertained, comprising 18 darogas, 30 mukhadams, and a large number of bēldārs. The Zamindāri canals are cleared by those of the Zamindārs and others through whose lands these channels flow. The Mehar division does not, as a rule, suffer from *lēts* or floods, like those which at times devastate the Rohri and Shikārpur districts. Floods from the Western Nārā take place occasionally, preventing rice cultivation in some parts of the division. Hill-torrents, or *nais*, as they are called, are frequent, but they afford the means of cultivating the "Barāni" land of the Kācha, artificial channels being made to conduct the water through the fields. This kind of land too, and the plains generally, are often swept by floods after the occurrence of heavy rains.

CLIMATE.—The climate of this division does not, on the whole, differ materially from that in other districts of Upper Sindh. There are three principal seasons—the hot, temperate, and cold. The first begins about May with the *chāliho*, or forty days, a period when the greatest heat is supposed to occur, and lasts till the month of September. The prevailing winds during the season are from the southward and westward. The temperate months are March, April, and October, though occasionally hot winds are experienced at the end of April. The cold season may be said to last from the end of October to the following February, when at times great cold is felt; the prevailing winds during this season are from the northward and westward. The maximum, minimum, and mean temperature at the town of Mehar, for any stated period, cannot, unfortunately, be shown, as no meteorological register has been kept at the Dispensary there.

RAINFALL.—The average yearly rainfall for the Mehar division may be set down at about five inches. This is the result of a series of observations taken at the station of Mehar from 1864 up to 1871, both years inclusive, and which are contained in the following statement.

Digitized by Google

Months.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868	1869.	1870.	1871.
January . .	...	0·18	0·42	...	0·22	1·01	...	...
February . .	...	...	...	...	0·96	0·08	...	...
March . . .	...	2·66	0·18	0·13	1·20	2·53	1·38	...
April . . .	...	0·03	0·98	0·27	0·14	...	...	0·04
May . . .	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...
June . . .	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	2·05	0·07
July . . .	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...
August . .	0·95	0·49	5·83	3·02	0·78	...	7·64	...
September .	...	...	...	0·52	...	...	...	...
October . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December . .	0·05	0·82	...	0·09	0·43	...	...	...
Total for each Year . .	1·00	4·20	7·41	4·06	3·84	3·62	11·07	0·11

DISEASES.—The most common diseases in this division are, as usual throughout Sindh, fevers of different kinds, arising mainly from the malaria engendered by the drying up of flooded lands after the periodical inundation of the river Indus. Fevers are generally prevalent from the end of September till the following December.

DANNA TOWERS SANITARIUM.—There is but one sanitarium, if it may be called so, in this division, situate on the Western hills, to which sick European officers of the Government service might perhaps resort for the enjoyment of a more temperate climate, or when not sick, they might find a cool retreat during the intensely hot summer months of the year. These are the Danna Towers, seated at an elevation of 4500 feet above sea-level, on a plateau of the second or middle ridge of hills forming the Khirthar range of mountains; and as the place has been well described by an eye-witness—the late Dr. Lalor, of the Bombay Medical Service—extracts from his interesting report on this subject will here be given.

"The Danna Towers, built on a ridge of the great Hālā (Khirthar) range, are situate about 50 miles to the south-west of Mehar, and in that Deputy Collectorate. After considerable inquiries, especially instituted within the last few years, with the object of procuring a cool retreat during the intensely hot months of summer, this place was selected by Captain Ford, Collector of Shikārpur, as offering the greatest probabilities of success. Considered with reference to the surrounding country, it will be found, after an irregular, rugged, and occasionally steep ascent, to over-

Digitized by Google

look all that north-eastern portion of the valley of Sindh to which it forms a barrier, and to be again overlooked by those higher ranges of which the Khāra Takar is here the natural and impassable boundary between Sindh and Balochisthān. For about 30 miles to the west of Mehar, a straight road has been marked out, leading for the most part through a desert country, and dependent for cultivation on the mountain-torrents. The soil appears to be a fine rich brown loam, with apparently a considerable alluvial substratum from the repeated washings of mountain streams. The absence of vegetation is but seldom and only relieved by patches of stunted tamarisk. Of the remaining 20 miles, 15 are through irregularly winding gorges, mostly river-beds, covered with diluvium and occasional huge boulders, and up the gradually ascending slopes of the lower range. This is an exceedingly bad and disagreeable journey at present, but more particularly in the latter portion, where it takes a southerly turn, as here a free current of air is shut out by the now uninterrupted line of hills, while the rocks on either side radiate a powerful and almost stifling heat.

"On the wayside are some bold and striking overhanging cliffs, a few reaching a height of fully 1000 feet. This lower range appears to be all of the red sandstone formation, of vast horizontal, or sometimes slightly oblique, stratification, and invariably dips eastward toward the plain. Occasional beds of yellow clay and marl are met with, the evident result of *denudation* of the upper ranges. These hills are in every direction intersected by innumerable watercourses, and evince powerful and repeated water action. The ascent from these to the middle ridge, on which the towers are built, is very abrupt and laborious, though apparently practicable and safe for hill ponies. It is altogether about 5 miles. The first two are over solid rock, of close-grained sand and limestone, about 1500 feet in elevation, thence through the bed of a nālā, flanked on either side by masses of loose sandstone and marl, containing nummulites in large quantity and in a free state—'detritus from the higher ranges.' The remaining three miles to the towers are very steep, and up the middle ridge, the most marked peculiarity of which is that it dips at an angle of about 45° westward, or in a contrary direction to the lower one just described, and to the upper, or Khāra Takar, immediately beyond. It is, as approximately ascertained from the boiling-point of water, about 4500 feet above the level of the sea, and is mainly composed of nummulitic limestone, with the accompanying nummulites and testaceæ, occasionally varied by bits of

Digitized by Google

quartz, imbedded nodules of carbonate of lime and pyrites. Immediately beyond, and striking more directly north and south, is the Khāra Takar, 6000 feet high at least. This dips eastward at an angle of about 30°, shows considerable traces of water action along its side, and at either flank a huge cliff of fully 5000 feet. These appear to have been either corroded away by water action, or else thrown off in a convulsion of nature with some violence, altering the strike to north-east and south-west. They appear very imposing, especially at early morning, but access to them is difficult, particularly that to the south-west. This overhangs Herar, a pretty little valley about 3 miles south-west of the towers, containing an abundant supply of water. It is a place of some importance in the hills, was once intended by the Mīrs of Haidarābād as a secure retreat, and still shows the half-finished walls and gateways of a fort. At a comparatively early era of creation, this valley must have been inhabited, and curious remains of a bygone age are seen in the Kafir Kots—regular, and evidently artificial ranges like *river terraces*. They were probably intended as sites for huts and tents, but it would be impossible ever to ascertain how they were formed. The popular belief is that those huge boulders were lifted into position by the giant race then inhabiting the earth, or they may have been arrested in their descent from the higher ridges by some artificial contrivance. But whatever may be the theory of their formation, they are strange and imperishable, though indefinite memorials of an age and race long since passed away.

"The soil here, as in every place on the hills, is a yellowish-red marl, derived, no doubt, from the disintegration of the rocks, and washed into those plateaux by the water; it is apparently very rich, and in the season is under cultivation. Excellent water can always be had from Herar, but the road is difficult. The rivulet, on leaving the valley, is lost to sight beneath the rocks for nearly half a mile, reappearing in a fine gushing stream, at full 300 feet of a lower level than the point of its disappearance. There seems but little doubt that it still retains the original bed, and that the superimposed rock is of a comparatively late formation, and in many places composed of petrified vegetable matter and debris.

"Large masses of this structure, with a dull hollow resonance, may be occasionally met with, which on fracture give the appearance of tube and fibre—unmistakably vegetable. Few sights are more curious or picturesque than the course of this rivulet, which, up to the point of its disappearance in the valley, exhibits no

Digitized by Google

higher organisation than the *leech*, while here, at its escape from the rocks, it teems with animal life, varied and advanced in the scale of nature. Amôngst these are many kinds of fish, similar apparently to the roach and perch, crabs, crayfish, and myriads of minute articulate animals. The lofty overhanging crags on either side are studded with flowers of various colours. In the bed of the stream are some huge grey limestone boulders, often 20 feet high, and as many in circumference, with masses of conglomerate, showing that once a mighty torrent must have swept down those mountain-sides. Some beautiful ferns cover the edges of the spring, and a few well-known trees in Sindh—the siris, pipal, babūl, pilū and fig, together with the pink oleander, large reeds, and a stunted variety of bamboo—appear to be indigenous, though not flourishing in this place. On leaving the rocks the stream winds through the intermediate valley, and is lost amongst the lower hills, affording at one place—At-ke-Pere, about 4 miles from the towers — excellent drinking water. Several attempts have been made to procure a supply of water in the immediate neighbourhood of the towers, and two tanks, partially excavated by Captain Ford, will test the possibility of retaining the rain-water in a convenient situation. According to the hill-men, the water, after a wet season, lodges for four or five months in any place with a favourable watershed. The general aspect of the hills is wild and barren, but thousands of sheep and goats find herbage amongst the stunted shrubs and trees. Of the latter there are few of any size, and actually on the hills themselves none approaching to the dignity of a forest tree. With regard to temperature, the first and great element of climate, the mean of sixteen observations taken at 6 A.M. and 2 P.M. respectively, during the last fifteen days of June, was 84° 20′, the greatest maximum 97°, and minimum 76°. The mean daily variation during the same time was 5° 6′; the greatest maximum 14°, and minimum 1° 30′. Solar radiation was powerful, but tempered by cool breezes, setting chiefly from the north-west during the first week, but afterwards from the east and north-east. These latter days were particularly cool and moist, accompanied by light clouds and rain. The thermometer never rose above 78°, and the daily variation was a minimum. The nights were invariably pleasant; a few positively cold, and in none could warm covering be conveniently dispensed with. High winds, cold, but otherwise of an exceedingly disagreeable nature, prevailed at the lunations in June. The small particles of sand and dust were swept along with a violence such as rendered walking or sitting in exposed situations very un-

Digitized by Google

pleasant. Shortly after the east and north-east breezes sprang up, the valley below became covered with fog, appearing at first in small patches, but gradually spreading, and finally rising above the level of the towers, seeming to settle along the top and sides of the Khāra range. During the night there was a good fall of dew, and in the day a most grateful alternation of cloud and sunshine. A slight shower of rain on the 30th, and again the atmosphere became dry. During the month of July, the atmosphere was much more uniform, the temperature lower, and daily variation slight. There were none of those high winds so disagreeable in June. The first experiments on humidity showed a powerful evaporation and unduly dry state of the air, the mean depression amounting to 28°. In July there was a marked, but gradual and never violent, transition from dryness to moisture, which gave to the month its decidedly agreeable character. The observations on solar radiation show a different result from what might have been expected, and are opposed to the theory that "the calorific effects of the sun increase as we ascend." The greater clearness of the atmosphere and general absence of clouds seem to favour the theory. There is every reason, then, to suppose that the thermometer can only be taken as a measure of the accumulated free heat, which will be greater in the plains, both from the wider extent of radiating surface, and the forced accumulation from superincumbent pressure. The period of the highest range of the thermometer was between one and two o'clock, about one hour earlier than the greatest maximum within doors. From the nature of the locality, and the absence of vegetation, the glare is considerable, but, owing also to the greater purity and uniformity of the atmosphere, the sun's rays are never refracted in that dazzling 'mirage,' and the sickening effects of both the glare and solar heat in the plains are never experienced. East and north-east winds were almost the only ones during the months of June and July. This great uniformity results, no doubt, from the vapour rising up out of the plains, and carried against the sides of the mountain, causing some condensation—a vacuum—and consequent rush of air in those directions. Rain came on towards the end of June. The vapour upraised from the plains formed for days, with low and continued mutterings of thunder along the Khāra, and at last fell in all the bright tints of a summer's evening shower. During the month of July these grateful and refreshing showers were of constant occurrence. The amount of heat evolved in condensation was curiously demonstrated, in the occurrence of a hot wind immediately following the subsidence of the rain. The ther-

Digitized by Google

mometer suddenly rose from 70° to 84°, and as quickly fell again. The temperature, even during the hottest months of the year—June and July—bears a very strong and favourable contrast to that of the plains. But it is the modifications of the other physical conditions of climate—the buoyancy and elasticity of the atmosphere, owing to its escape from such enormous superintendent pressure, that constitute its most pleasant feature. This is the first thing that strikes a stranger on visiting the hills, and enables him to take an amount of exercise, without the accompanying feeling of lassitude, which from a long experience of the plains he would have believed impossible. The only hot months of the year are June and the early part of July. Once moisture prevails—as it did this season in July, and the natives say does always about the same time,—the climate becomes most equable and pleasant. No doubt, in the present state of Upper Sindh, a sanitarium is not only unnecessary, but would be injudicious, from the comparative solitude to which it would be doomed. The number of Europeans is very limited, and the facilities for reaching Karāchi—which, in addition to a change of climate, affords the equally grateful one of society—sufficiently great for any one whose means can afford it, or services be dispensed with. But that such a place can be found is nevertheless of the greatest importance in a remote aspect, should the vicissitudes of state ever require an increased establishment of Europeans. The immediate benefit conferred by the present cool retreat, in enabling a certain number of officers to carry on their official work, without that detriment to bodily and mental vigour which drives so many to seek a change before they have been more than a few years in Upper Sindh, must be apparent. The present accommodation at the towers is unsatisfactory, and nothing but previous experience of the plains would induce any one to seek the change. But a good deal has been done—a tank excavated—sufficient at least to test the probability of obtaining water there; and the towers, begun originally by the Mīrs, have been roofed and made into a comparatively comfortable state. A little more money, as judiciously expended, would not only procure for the civil staff of the Shikārpur Collectorate a healthy and beneficial change during the hot months, but would likewise be the means of obtaining valuable, and, perhaps, ultimately very necessary information regarding the climate and other natural and physical features of all the hill districts bounding the plains of Sindh."

GEOLOGY AND SOILS.—The two chief prevailing descriptions of soil in the Mehar division are alluvial deposit and hill detritus,

Digitized by Google

the former found mostly in that portion of the district lying between the Indus and the Western Nārā, and for a short distance to the westward of the latter stream. The hill detritus is met with between this alluvial soil and the Western range of hills, but there is in this tract a great deal of saline soil. Under the hills the land is very favourable for cultivation, and admirably suited for cotton growing. One authority, Captain Macdonald, has estimated that quite 300,000 acres of this land are suited for the cultivation of that important staple. The principal geological features of that portion of the great mountain barrier between Sindh and Balochisthān, lying in the Mehar division, have already been referred to when treating of the Danna Towers Sanitarium. The several varieties of soils known in this district are as follows:—

Kalrathi, which is an unproductive saline soil useful only for the manufacture of salt.

Tāk, a hard, dark-coloured soil, containing little or no sand, hard to plough up, but considered suitable for rice cultivation.

Gusāri, an alluvial soil deposited by the river Indus; is well suited for wheat cultivation.

Nao, is land flooded by the river, which, after the subsidence of the inundation waters, is left covered with deep fissures; in this description of soil, oil-seed crops are usually raised.

Chiki, a kind of clayey earth used in the manufacture of pottery.

Such minerals as are found in this division are of a saline nature. Alum is said to be manufactured on the Khirthar range of mountains in large quantities and of a fair quality.

ANIMALS.—The wild animals found in the Mehar division are panthers, ibex, and "gad," or wild sheep, on the Western hills, but they are scarce. Parah, or hog-deer; chinkāra, or ravine antelope; the wolf, hyena, jackal, fox, wild hog, mangoos, hedgehog and hare are also found. Among birds there are several varieties of the duck, the ubāra, or bustard, partridge, flamingo, heron, rock-grouse and quail. Parrots, hawks, kites and vultures are also common. The pelican is frequently seen on the Indus, but duck, snipe, and other water-birds abound in the marshes of the Kakar talūka. The domestic animals are the same as in other parts of Sindh, the camel being the most useful. The dumba, or large flat-tailed sheep, is common, and large numbers are pastured on the Western hills.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.—The chief vegetable productions of this district are juār, bājri, rice, oil-seeds, wheat, barley, gram, tobacco, cotton, sugar-cane, and a large variety of garden vegetables. The fruits, which are the same as those in the adjoining division of

Digitized by Google

Lārkāno, comprise the mango, plaintain, date, lime and pomegranate, which are common. The forest trees are the babūl, the nim (*Azadirachta Indica*), a very useful tree, valuable for its medicinal properties, and having a highly aromatic seed; it attains a great height in Sindh; the siris (*Mimosa Siris*), an ornamental tree with a very fragrant blossom; the sisu, or tāli, a kind of blackwood; the bēr (*Zizyphus vulgaris*) and several others. On the hills, the wild olive, almond and medlar trees abound, and the nim is found there up to an altitude of 3500 feet. The ak (*Calotropis Hamiltonii*), a camel-fodder plant, the fibres of which are also used for nets and the smaller kind for ropes, together with the tamarisk and other plants and shrubs, are common in the plains. The only Government forest in this division is the Magsi, with an area of 1483 acres, and a revenue, derived mostly from grazing fees, which in 1870-71 realised 194 rupees. It is under the charge of the Dāk Mūnshi of Sehwan.

FISHERIES.—The principal fish found in the river and in the canals and dhandhs of this division are the pala (caught only in the Indus), the dambhro, singāri, khago, gandan, and numerous others. The principal fisheries of this district, from which the Government derived in 1870-71 a total revenue of 5,503 rupees (included under the head of Local Revenue), are shown in the following statement, which comprises those in the various kolābs and dhandhs.

Digitized by Google

FISHERIES.

Talūka.	Name of Fishery.	Revenue.	Total Revenue.
		rup. a.	rup. a.
Nasirābād	Dūbas in the Phēkrāto tappa.	5 0	
	do. in Got Chunēja	1 4	
	do. in Chaudaro	5 0	
	do. Wārā	4 0	
	do. Yaredēro and Wagan	35 0	
	do. Murādi	3 0	
	do. at Thari Hashim	6 0	
	Kolāb Hamal Kachri	121 0	
	Dhandh Aror	27 0	
	Dūba at Trimal	2 0	
	do. at Deh Dēra	2 0	
	do. at Got Mango	1 0	
	do. at Chijni	2 0	
			214 4
Kakar	Kolāb Jakhapāri	825 0	
	do. Chikan	685 0	
	do. Wasāi	260 0	
	Miāni Dau	100 0	
	Kolāb Mulā-Khamisō	90 0	
			1,960 0
Mehar (including Tigir)	Miāni Iso	51 0	
	do. Kaiaran-ji	182 0	
	do. Sawan-ji	10 0	
	Khad Umido Dēro	4 8	
	Khad Sultān Chāndio	2 0	
	Miāni Thari	336 0	
	do. Chana	105 0	
			690 8
		Total	2,864 12

There are other kolābs, such as those of Sahari, Tēji, and Sutiāro in the Kakar talūka and the Dulan Miāni in the Mehar talūka, but revenue from these is mainly dependent upon the bursting of canal banks.

POPULATION.—The total population of the Mehar division, as given by the latest returns, is 116,059, of whom 96,696 are Masalmans, and 19,363 Hindūs. There are thus 46 souls to the square mile. The Muhammadan and Hindū inhabitants are classed in separate tribes as follows (*see next page*).

INDIAN INSTITUTE OXFORD

Digitized by Google

I. MUHAMMADANS.

Tribes.	Number.	Sub-Divisions.
1. Balochis .	11,325	Laghāri, Lund, Magsi, Chāndia, Rind, Gadhi, Lashāri, Baldi, Jamāli, Kolachi, Jalbāni, Khosa, Māri, Bazdar, Kaloi, Mirāni, Gopang, Jatoi, Jatiāl, Nizamāni, Korai, Alkhāni, Marfāni, &c.
2. Jats . .	3,975	Jakhrāni, Brahmani, Dināri, Lakrēja, Gogāni, Saroi, Jhajik, Lahbar, Chang.
3. Sindhis .	70,129	Thēba, Mahēsar, Kamāngar, Depar, Gorār, Mohāna, Phulpota, Hāla, Siāl, Khokhar, Kalhora, Unar, Mahor, Daya, Pahwār, Mangria, Bhati, Chana, Sūmra, Narēja, Junēja, Pitāfi, Hingora, Kathia, and numerous others.
4. Saiyads .	981	Bokhāri, Matāri, Lekhirayi.
5. Mixed, &c.	10,286	Dedh, Shikāri, Mēmon, Kori, Korēshi, Māchi, Mochi, Rangila, &c.
Total . .	96,696	

II. HINDŪS.

1. Brahmins .	315	Sarsudh, Brimchāri, Acharāj.
2. Waishia .	17,527	Lohāno, Jagiāsi, Thakur, Jajik.
3. Sudras. .	547	Sonāro, Wahan, Kanjar.
4. Sikhs . .	545	Khalsa, Lohāno Sikh.
5. Out-castes.	429	Khati, Bogri, &c.
Total . .	19,363	

The Masalman and Hindū population in their dress, food, character and habits are assimilated to their brethren in the adjoining district of Lārkāno (q. v.). The former are mostly given to agricultural pursuits, while the Hindūs occupy themselves more with trade than anything else. As a rule, both classes use tobacco, charas (a preparation of hemp) and opium, and indulge in the drinking of ardent spirits. Taken, however, as a whole, the inhabitants of this division are quiet, orderly, and well-disposed. It is said, and no doubt with much truth, that a great deal of unfaithfulness prevails among the wives of both classes, the reason put forward for this among the Masalman community being the non-liability of the female under British rule to the severe penalties prescribed for this offence by the Muhammadan law, a fact which the women would seem to be aware of; and in the case of the Hindūs, to the careless indifference with which it is

Digitized by Google

viewed by the Hindū husband. It is believed that many of the murders committed among the Muhammadan community may be traced to conjugal infidelity on the part of the wife, whose life, as well as that of her paramour, are frequently taken to satisfy the vindictive jealousy of the husband. The crime to which the population as a body appear to be greatly addicted, is cattle-lifting, so common throughout the province, and in this the Baloch portion of the inhabitants take a prominent part. The Masalman loves to resort to the criminal courts of his district on the slightest provocation, while the Hindū, on the other hand, avoids them, but eagerly enters the civil courts for the satisfaction of procuring a decree whereby he may enforce some particularly harsh stipulation in a bond to which a Muhammadan is a contracting party. These peculiarities of disposition may be taken as a fair index of the characters of the respective classes. The amount of crime and litigation prevailing among the people of the Mehar division will be better understood by a reference to the following criminal and civil statistics for the four years ending with 1871 :—

I. CRIMINAL.

Year.	Murders.	Hurts, Assaults, and use of Criminal Force.	Thefts.		Receiving Stolen Property.	House-breaking.	Highway Robbery.	Other Offences.
			Cattle.	Others.				
1868	1	85	88	80	14	15	3	130
1869	1	168	77	95	45	16	2	145
1870	...	147	103	194	42	27	...	187
1871	4	95	62	163	26	38	...	180

II. CIVIL.

Year.	Suits for Land.		Suits for Money.		Other Suits.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		rupees.		rupees.		rupees.		rupees.
1868	17	3,533	973	59,853	30	2,561	1,020	65,947
1869	20	4,900	456	24,803	31	1,929	507	31,632
1870	30	4,009	793	40,510	14	1,194	837	45,713
1871	19	1,603	997	49,071	16	807	1,032	51,581

ESTABLISHMENTS.—The chief revenue and magisterial officer in the Mehar Deputy Collectorate is the Deputy Collector, who is

Digitized by Google

vested with the full power of a magistrate throughout his charge, under him, as in other districts in Sindh, are the Mūkhtiārkars of the four talūkas (who are generally first-class subordinate magistrates in their respective talūkas), and 34 Tappēdārs. There is a subordinate civil court at Mehar, presided over by a native judge, whose jurisdiction extends over the whole division. He visits during the year on circuit the towns of Kakar, Thariri, and Nasirābād. This court is immediately subordinate to the district judge of Shikārpur.

POLICE.—The total number of police employed in the Mehar division is 110, or one policeman to every 1055 of the population. They are divided into district and foot rural police, and are a portion of the large force belonging to the Shikārpur Collectorate. The Mehar police force, which is directly under the charge of two chief constables, one of whom is stationed at Mehar and the other at Wārā, is distributed as follows :—

Talūka.	District Police.		Foot Rural Police.
	Mounted.	Foot.	
1. Mehar (including Tigir)	11	26	17
2. Nasirābād	4	10	7
3. Kakar	11	17	7
Totals . .	26	53	31

REVENUE.—The revenue, imperial and local, of this division, though not so large in the aggregate as that of the adjoining and richer Lārkāno district, is nevertheless considerable for its area, and is shown under its principal heads, for the four years ending 1870-71, as follows.

Digitized by Google

I. IMPERIAL REVENUE.

Items.	Realisations in				
	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Land Tax . .	3,25,842	2,65,896	4,36,111	4,75,306	3,89,251
Abkari . . .	5,200	2,056	5,412	5,871	7,479
Drugs and Opium . .	3,728	2,946	5,016	5,835	3,970
Stamps . . .	4,067	13,499	12,165	11,539	13,599
Salt	8,640	5,616	6,609	10,640	17,710
Registration Department . .	623	561	1,098	1,420	1,903
Postal Department . . .	487	519	534	500	546
Income (and Certificate) Tax .	2,446	4,192	4,188	6,756	12,581
Fines and Fees.	...	7	18	...	3,802
Miscellaneous .	121	207	233	1,041	2,525
Total rupees.	3,51,154	2,95,499	4,71,384	5,18,908	4,53,326

II. LOCAL REVENUE.

Items.	Realisations in				
	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Cesses on Land and Sayer Revenue . .	28,829	23,254	26,109	29,587	26,553
Percentage on Alienated Lands . .	269	320	243	453	219
Cattle Pound and Ferry Funds . .	3,732	8,292	6,626	6,789	7,728
Fisheries . .	13,118	15,376	7,787	8,150	5,503
Total rupees.	45,948	47,242	40,765	44,979	40,013

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.—The topographical survey of this district was carried out in 1861-62, and the new survey settlement was introduced between the years 1867-68 and 1870-71. The following table will show the different survey rates obtaining in each of the four talūkas of the Mehar division (*see next page*).

Digitized by Google

Talūka.	When Introduced, and for what Period.	Class of Village.	Maximum Survey Rates per Acre for					Average Rate on Survey Assessed Cultivable Land.	Remarks.
			Mok.	Inundation Wheel.	Sailāb.	Perennial Wheel.	Barāni.		
			r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	
1. Kakar . .	In 1867-68, for ten years in fifty-three villages, and 1868-69, for nine years in twenty-four villages . . .	I.	3 8	1 8	3 0	3 0	...	1 8	Forty-seven villages in this talūka remain unsettled.
		II.	3 0	1 4	2 8	2 8	...		
		III.	2 8	1 0	...	2 0	...		
		IV.	2 0	0 12	...	...	...		
2. Tigir* . .	In 1869-70, for ten years	I.	3 0	1 8	3 4	3 0	...	1 9	
		II.	2 8	1 4	3 0	2 8	...		
		III.	2 0	1 0	2 8	2 0	...		
3. Mehar . .	In 1869-70, for ten years in ninety-two villages . .	I.	3 4	1 4	4 0	2 8	1 0	From 13 annas to 1 : 7 & 1 : 10	In nine dehs specially settled assessment only paid when land is cultivated. Five Barāni dehs specially settled on same provisoes.
		II.	3 0	1 0		2 4	0 12		
		III.	2 8	...		2 0	0 10		
		IV.	2 0	...		...	...		
4. Nasirābād .	In 1870-71, for ten years	I.	3 8	...	1 4	3 8	...	1 12	Two dehs in this talūka remain unsettled.
		II.	3 0	...		2 8	...		
		III.	2 8	...		...	...		
		IV.	2 0	...		...	...		
		V.	1 8	...		...	...		
		VI.	1 4	...		...	...		

* The Tigir talūka has now been included in the Mehar talūka.

Digitized by Google

JĀGIRS.—The jāgir land in this division is mostly in the Kakar and Mehar talūkas. In the Tigir talūka (now included in that of Mehar), the jāgir land is confined to one village, the area being small, not more than 584½ acres. In the Nasirābād talūka, though the holders are few, the area held is large, the jāgir of Wadero Ghaibi Khān Chāndio, whose residence is at Ghaibi Dēro in the Lārkāno division, alone comprising 51,562 acres of culturable and unarable land. The entire area of culturable land held in jāgir, throughout the Mehar division, is about 61,508 acres, that of unarable land being still larger. The following is a list of the Jāgirdārs of various classes in this district, showing the extent of land each holds with other particulars (*see next page*).

Digitized by Google

Name of Jāgirdār.	Class.	Taluka and Village.	Cultivable Land.	Uncultivable Land.	Amount of Revenue paid to Government.
		TAL. KAKAR.			
			acres. güntas.	acres. güntas.	rup. a.
1. Mīr Khān Muhammad Talpur	1	Village of Malko	5,000 0	10,134 0	2,000 0
Ditto	1	,, Duābo	700 0	398 0	1,000 0
Ditto	1	,, Khairpur	2,000 0	2,000 0	1,050 0
Ditto	1	,, Kambar	6,400 0	8,100 0	3,720 0
2. Lal Bakhsh and Pariāl Khān Laghāri .	2	,, Lalhar	2,000 0	1,001 15	600 0
3. Ali Murād and Jan Muhammad Thoro .	2	,, Kūrkit and Kario Mitho Zungijo	2,000 0	4,424 0	742 10
4. Ghulām Shāh Laghāri	2	Ditto	4,000 0	8,444 0	2,614 7
Ditto	2	Village of Deh Hūri	1,000 0	1,196 0	446 11
5. Būdho Khān and Mīr Ali Bakhsh Khān .	2	,, Mādo	9,000 0	4,516 0	2,759 0
6. Chapar Khān and Mīr Muhammad Thoro	2	,, Kambar and Thori . .	2,000 0	1,696 14	1,950 0
7. Nawāb Aladād Khān Laghāri. . . .	2	,, Karah	512 0	...	950 0
8. Husain Ali Khān	4	,, Ghalū	360 0	191 5	344 10
9. Lal Bakhsh and Pariāl Khān Laghāri .	4	,, Kasba	200 0	239 4	100 0
10. Ahmad Khān Laghāri	4	,, Fojo	90 0	44 0	64 0
11. Ghulām Muhammad Laghāri	4	,, ,, ...	200 0	112 9	131 4
12. Murid Khān Laghāri	4	,, ,, ...	300 0	219 0	130 0
13. Mussū Khān Būrgri.	4	,, Bawan	50 0	23 4	50 0
14. Sirdār Khān Būrgri.	4	,, ,, ...	73 0	...	100 0
15. Ghulām Muhammad Būrgri	4	,, ,, ...	107 16	...	250 0
16. Husain Khān and Shāh Ali Khān . .	4	,, Kūr Husain	1,000 0	9,000 0	610 0

Digitized by Google

TAL. MEHAR, INCLUDING TIGIR.

1. Sirdār Khān Būrgri	1	Village of Thalo, near Kolāchi	55 20	...	118 4
2. Wadero Ghaibi Khān Chāndio	1	,, Sostelo	750 0	250 0	300 0
3. Ghulām Shāh Laghāri	1	,, Bachi	413 9	258 11	2,400 0
4. Gūl Muhammad Magsi	1	,, Godho	103 12	154 38	600 0
Ditto	1	,, Lala	100 15	28 0	400 0
5. Ghulām Muhammad Būrgri	2	,, Thalo, near Kolāchi	23 2	...	43 12
Ditto	2	,, Umēdo Dēro	19 20	...	18 8
Ditto	2	,, Chun	3 20	...	8 8
6. Shēr Muhammad Būrgri	2	,, Umēdo Dēro	13 15	...	12 12
Ditto	2	,, Thalo, near Kolāchi	10 0	...	20 0
7. Karam Khān Magsi	2	,, Lala	10 35	...	40 0
8. Faiz Muhammad Būrgri	3	,, Umēdo Dēro	26 15	...	31 0
Ditto	3	,, Chun	3 20	...	4 8
Ditto	3	,, Thalo, near Kolāchi	52 20	...	101 0
9. Muhammad Ali Būrgri	3	,, Umēdo Dēro	19 35	...	28 0
Ditto	3	,, Chun	1 30	...	2 4
Ditto	3	,, Thalo, near Kolāchi	20 5	...	46 0
10. Fateh Khān Laghāri	3	,, Charo	400 0	...	1,000 0
11. Muhammad Khān Nizamāni	4	,, Beto	142 5	...	230 8
12. Muhammad Husain Nizamāni	4	,, Umēdo Dēro	341 5	..	421 2
13. Islam Khān Būrgri	4	,, ,,	35 25	...	45 4
Ditto	4	,, Chun	3 30	...	4 8
Ditto	4	,, Thalo, near Kolāchi	32 32	...	56 7
14. Sirdār Khān Būrgri	4	,, Umēdo Dēro	30 15	...	9 10
Ditto	4	,, Chun	4 0	...	7 4
Ditto	4	,, Thalo, near Kolāchi	19 5	...	38 14
15. Bakhsh Ali Khān Būrgri	4	,, Umēdo Dēro	20 30	...	23 0
Ditto	4	,, Chun	3 15	...	4 0
16. Sultān Ali Būrgri	4	,, Umēdo Dēro	5 15	...	6 8

Digitized by Google

Name of Jāgirdār.	Class.	Talūka and Village.	Cultivable Land.	Uncultivable Land.	Amount of Revenue paid to Government.
			acres. gūntas.	acres. gūntas.	rup. a.
17. Sultān Ali and Lal Bakhsh Būrgri . .	4	Village of Chun	3 5	...	3 14
Ditto	4	,, Thalo, near Kolāchi . .	21 15	...	42 6
18. Lal Bakhsh Būrgri	4	,, Umēdo Dēro	13 10	...	16 8
19. Abdula Būrgri	4	,, ,, ...	24 5	...	25 0
Ditto	4	,, Chun	3 25	...	7 8
Ditto	4	,, Thalo, near Kolāchi . .	22 20	...	50 8
20. Jān Muhammad, Ghulām Shāh, and Muhammad Ali Laghāri	4	,, Faridābād	60 15	...	55 6
21. Jafir Khān Talpūr	4	,, Ghāri	1,500 0	500 0	300 0
22. Sirdār Khān Būrgri	4	,, Kūr Kolāchi	500 0	125 0	1,500 0
23. Ghulām Husain, Nawāb Khān, and Gul Muhammad Laghāri	4	,, Adi	301 10	283 10	687 0
		TAL. NASIRĀBĀD.			
1. Wadero Ghaibi Khān Chāndio . . .	1	Village of Mirzāpur	19,000 0	32,562 0	13,871 8
2. Tājo Khān, Dost Muhammad, and Ali Muhammad Laghāri	4	,, Adi	400 0	63 10	2,774 0

Digitized by Google

MUNICIPALITIES.—There are at present no municipal institutions in this division, but sanction has been accorded to their establishment in the two towns of Mehar and Khairpur Nathoshāh.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.—There is but one medical dispensary—that at Mehar—throughout the whole of the Mehar division. It was established about twenty-five years ago, and is placed under the charge of a hospital assistant of the Bombay Medical Service, with a small subordinate establishment. This dispensary is wholly supported by the Government at an annual cost of more than one thousand rupees, and it is visited by the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Sindh division, during the cold season. The following table will show the attendance of patients at this dispensary during the years 1870 and 1871 :—

	Total Admissions in		Casualties in		Average Daily Attendance in	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
In-patients . .	150	65	4	3	3·6	2
Out-patients .	3,593	2,468	...	...	22·7	17·6

JAILS.—There are no jails in the Mehar division, but at every Mūkhtiārkar's head-quarter station there is a subordinate jail or lock-up, where untried accused persons as well as prisoners under sentence can be detained for a time.

EDUCATION.—The number of schools, both Government and private, in this division in 1870-71 was 49, with 869 pupils—of these six are Government institutions, with an attendance of 226 boys. The number of schools in each talūka in 1870-71, with other particulars, is contained in the subjoined statement :—

Talūka.	Government Schools.		Private Schools.		Remarks.
	No.	Pupils.	No.	Pupils.	
1. Mehar	2	96	24	367	All these schools are vernacular. There are no female schools in the division.
2. Nasirābād . . .	2	69	8	161	
3. Kakar	2	61	11	115	
Total. . . .	6	226	43	643	

Digitized by Google

AGRICULTURE.—The seasons during which agricultural operations are carried on in this division are three in number, viz.: Kharif, Rabbi, and Peshras. The different crops raised in these several seasons are as follow :—

Season.	Time when		Principal Crops Produced.
	Sown.	Reaped.	
1. Kharif .	June . .	October .	Juār, bājri, rice, tir (oil-seeds), mung, nangli, and vegetables of sorts.
2. Rabbi .	November.	May . .	Wheat, barley, gram, matar, tobacco, jambo, and garden produce.
3. Peshras	February .	September	Cotton, sugar-cane, indigo, and several vegetables.

The cultivation in the Mehar Deputy Collectorate is mostly Mok and Barāni or rain-land. This latter is principally carried on in that part of the district lying near the Western range of hills. In the Kakar talūka irrigation is ample from the Kudan and Marui canals as well as from several "dhandhs." The villages in the Ghāro tappa of this talūka produce good rice, but floods from the Nārā are frequent, and often prevent the cultivation of this crop. The Barāni lands of the Mehar talūka lie in the five villages of Mojhar, Dadh, Faridābād, Charo, and Kūr-Kolāchi. They receive their supply of water from hill-streams, to which artificial channels are made, others from floods which sweep over the plains after heavy rain. The implements of husbandry in use in this district are the same, generally speaking, as in other parts of Sindh, and consist chiefly of the "har," or plough, the "sahar," or clod-crusher, the "dato," or saw-edged sickle, and the "rambo," or hand grubbing-hoe.

COMMERCE.—The export trade of this division is mainly in grain of various kinds, which is sent by boats on the Indus to Kotri, Haidarābād, and other places. Nothing seems to be known concerning the quantity and value of either the local or transit trade of this division; but if the large revenue derived by the Government from the land can be taken as any guide, it must be both extensive and important.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures of the Mehar district are comparatively unimportant, being confined chiefly to salt, saltpetre, and coarse cloths, but nothing is known of the yearly

Digitized by Google

quantity manufactured and value of any one of these articles, or whether exported to other districts or consumed within the division.

FAIRS.—There are but eight fairs of any note held in the Mehar division, that of Nāngo Shāh, at the town of the same name, being the most numerously attended; these are shown in the subjoined table:—

Where held.	When.	For what Time.	In whose Honour.	Average Attendance.
		Days.		Muh. & Hindūs.
1. Shāh Godro . .	10th Zilhaz . .	1	Pir Shāh Godro	1,030
2. Gāzi Shāh . .	1st Monday in every month . .	1	Pir Gāzi Shāh .	200
3. Khānpur . . .	February . . .	1	Kāzi Birhān .	2,000
4. Pīr Nath . . .	Annually in month of February . .	1	Pir Nāth . .	1,000
5. Nasir Muhammad	Ditto	2	Mahāl Mia . . Nasir Muhammad . . .	3,000
6. Nāngo Shāh . .	October . . .	3	Nāngo Shāh .	5,000
7. Gāji Dēro. . .	20th Sawan (July to August) . .	1	Pir Muhammad	2,000
8. Shāh Panjo . .	1st Monday in every month . .	1	Shāh Panjo .	1,000

COMMUNICATIONS.—There are in all about 223 miles of road—main, postal and branch—throughout the Mehar division. The chief and most important line is that running from the Lārkāno district nearly north and south through Mehar, and on to that of Sehwan. None of the roads are metalled, but juār straw is laid on them in several places, a plan which seems well adapted to keep down the dust during both the cold and hot seasons. The following is a list of the different lines of road in this district, with other information in connection with them (*see next page*).

Digitized by Google

From	To	Length in Miles.	Description of Road.	Remarks.
Mehar	Kamāngar . . .	7	Branch .	Is bridged, and is passable during the inundation season.
Mehar	Sitā	12	Do. . .	Bridged and passable. Dharamsāla at the intermediate village of Butra and at Sitā.
Mehar	Nawo Got . . .	11	Do. . .	Bridged, and is passable.
Mehar	Gāji Khuhāwar . .	12	Main . .	Bridged, and usually passable. Dharamsāla at Gāji Khuhāwar.
Mehar	Khairpur. . . .	8	Branch .	Bridged, and generally passable, but is at times flooded by the Nārā. Dharamsāla at Khairpur.
Mehar	Bothro	8	Main . .	Is bridged, and passable during inundation season.
Mehar	Walū Gurir . . .	6	Do. . .	Bridged and passable. Staging bangalow at Walū Gurir.
Bundo	Mādo	10	Branch .	Not bridged properly, and is at times flooded by the Nārā and mountain torrents. Dharamsāla at Mādo.
Gāji Khuhāwar . .	Wārā.	8	Main . .	Bridged, and usually passable. Travellers' bangalow and Dharamsāla at Wārā.
Khairpur. . . .	Kakar	9	Do. . .	Bridged, and generally passable, though at times flooded by the Nārā. Dharamsāla at Kakar.
Bādah	Radhan	12	Do. . .	Bridged, and passable. Travellers' bangalow at Bādah, and dharamsālas at Radhan and Bādah.
Radhan	Aghāmāni . . .	8	Branch .	Bridged. Travellers' bangalow at Aghāmāni.
Aghāmāni . . .	Kalri	11	Do. . .	Bridged.

Digitized by Google

Hamal	Mādo.	14	Branch .	Unbridged, and occasionally flooded by hill-torrents. Travellers' bangalow at Hamal.
Mādo	Mahal Mia. Nasir Muhammad.	10	Do. . .	Unbridged throughout.
Mahal Mia Nasir Muhammad.	Pat Gul Muhammad	6	Do. . .	Unbridged throughout. Dharamsāla at Pat Gul Muhammad. (From this place to the Sehwan division boundary is but two miles.)
Bothro	Bādah	8	Do. . .	Bridged and passable.
Kakar	Taga	7	Do. . .	One *paka* bridge over the Mārui canal; the rest are of *kachha* erection.
Taga	Sitā	7	Do. . .	Bridges on this road are of *kachha* erection, usually passable during the inundation.
Kakar	Rukan	10	Main . .	Bridged, and passable at all times. Travellers' bangalow at Rukan.
Rukan	Kalri	2	Do. . .	Bridged and passable.
Walū Gūrir . . .	Radhan	2	Do. . .	Bridged and passable. Dharamsāla at Thari, an intermediate village.
Nasirābād . . .	Wagan	8	Do. . .	Bridged. Travellers' bangalows and dharamsālas at Nasirābād and Wagan.
Thari	Jatiāl	8	Branch .	Bridged and passable. Deputy Collectors' bangalow at Thari.
Jatiāl	Dokri	8	Do. . .	Bridged and passable. Travellers' bangalow at Dokri.
Dairio	Nasirābād . . .	8	Do. . .	Bridged and passable. Dharamsāla at Dairio.

Digitized by Google

The postal lines of communication in this district are from Mehar to Kakar and Wārā, again from Mehar northward towards Lārkāno, and southward towards Sehwan. They are foot lines. There is a subordinate post-office at Mehar and branch post-offices at Kakar and Wārā.

FERRIES.—There are 31 ferries in the Mehar division, all of them upon either the Indus or Western Nārā; and it may be as well to remark that their names are derived from the villages near which they are situate. The following is a list of these ferries, with the number of boats employed at each:—

Name of Ferry.	Where situate.	Number of Boats employed.
	TAL. KAKAR.	
1. Sitā	On the Indus	2
2. Rūkan	Ditto	2
3. Ghalū	Ditto	2
4. Mir Husain	Western Nārā	1
5. Gozo	Ditto	1
6. Kundi Chūkhi	Ditto	1
7. Dūr Muhammad	Ditto	1
8. Mundro	Ditto	1
9. Charan	Ditto	1
10. Bēlo	Ditto	1
	TAL. MEHAR.	
11. Safar Lakhir	Western Nārā	1
12. Gāzi Shāh	Ditto	1
13. Dubi Mirza Shāh	Ditto	1
14. Rawat Khān	Ditto	1
15. Ghāri	Ditto	1
16. Butra	Ditto	1
17. But Sarāi	Ditto	1
18. Jamāli	On the Indus	2
19. Chana	Ditto	2
20. Lashāri	Ditto	1
21. Vehar	Ditto	1
22. Chakro	Ditto	1
23. Nawo Got	Ditto	1
24. Nāri	Ditto	1
25. Thari Muhbat	Western Nārā	1
26. Patriji	Ditto	1
27. Jadam Kalhoro	Ditto	1
28. Sihar	Ditto	1
29. Sono Gadhi	Ditto	1
30. Kabūlo	Ditto	1
31. Ghulām Husain Būt	Ditto	1

No remains of any antiquity exist, it would appear, in this division, none at least that call for any special mention.

Digitized by Google

Mehar, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Mehar Deputy Collectorate, now including what was known as the Tigir talūka, and containing an area of 583 square miles, with 15 tappas, 165 villages, and a population of 50,777 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division (including the Tigir talūka) during the four years ending 1870-71 is as follows:—

	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	2,22,374	2,83,917	2,72,173	2,75,028
Local . . .	19,156	23,904	22,939	23,665
Total rupees.	2,41,530	3,07,821	2,95,112	2,98,693

Mehar, the chief town of the Deputy Collectorate of the same name, situate on the banks of the Kakūl canal, in about latitude 27° 6′ N. and longitude 67° 54′ E. It is distant 36 miles south-west from Lārkāno, with which it has road communication, as also with the villages of Kamāngar, Sitā, Nawo Got, Nasirābād, Kakar, and other places. It has a somewhat pretty appearance when viewed from a distance, being embosomed in trees of a large size, nor is this dissipated by a nearer approach. It is the head-quarter station of the Deputy Collector of the division, who has a bangalow here with a fine garden attached to it. Close to this residence is the Mūkhtiākar's kacheri. There are lines for the accommodation of 11 district and 10 foot rural police, who are under the command of a chief constable. The other public buildings of the place are—a medical dispensary, the only institution of the kind throughout the division, established about twenty-five years ago, and in charge of a subordinate officer of the Bombay Medical Department; a travellers' bangalow, a large and commodious musāfirkhāna, a market, Government vernacular school, and a subordinate post-office. The erection of a court-house at a cost of 12,600 rupees is at present under consideration. There is as yet no municipality in this town, but sanction has already been accorded for the establishment of such an institution at an early date. The population of Mehar, which is estimated at 2475 souls, consists of 1413 Masalmans, mostly of the Abra tribe, and 1062 Hindūs, chiefly Lohānos. There are, it would seem, no manufactures in this place. The trade, both local and transit, is principally in grain of all kinds, the produce of the division, cotton and tobacco, but no statistics of either its quantity or value seem to be available.

Digitized by Google

Miān Sahēb, a Government village in the Shikārpur talūka of the Sakhar and Shikārpur Deputy Collectorate, seated on the large Bēgāri canal, and distant 16 miles north-west from Shikārpur. It has road communication with Zurkhēl and Hamāyun (Hamao) on the Shikārpur and Jacobābād road. No Government officers reside here, though the population is large, numbering in all 1444 persons, of whom 1049 are Masalmans, many of them Pawars, and 395 Hindūs of the Lohāno caste. The chief occupation of the people is agriculture, and the manufactures are comparatively of no account.

Miāni, a small and inconsiderable village in the Haidarābād talūka of the Haidarābād Collectorate, about 8 miles north of the city of Haidarābād. It was here that Sir Charles Napier, on the 17th of February, 1843, with a British force amounting to but 2800 men of all arms and 12 pieces of artillery, encountered a Baloch army of 22,000 men strongly posted on the banks of the Phulēli, and totally routed them, with a loss to the enemy of 5000 killed and wounded, the whole of their artillery, ammunition, standards, and camp, with considerable stores and some treasure. The British general had ascertained that, had he delayed offering battle to the Mīrs, another day would have placed nearly 30,000 men in his rear and on his left flank, and, in order to extricate himself from this threatening situation, it was necessary to engage the Balochis at once with the small force he had with him. A monument, surrounded by iron palisading, marks the spot where this great action was fought, and on the eastern side of the pillar are inscribed the names of the officers and the number of rank and file who fell on the occasion. Miāni was at one time the head-quarters of the Sindh camel baggage corps.

Miāni, a Government village in the Sakhar talūka of the Sakhar and Shikārpur Deputy Collectorate, distant 12 miles north of Sakhar and 20 east from Shikārpur. It has road communication with Chak and Abād Melāni, as also with Shikārpur *viâ* Abād. It is the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār, and has a cattle pound. The population, numbering in all 936 souls, comprises 780 Masalmans, principally Saiyads, and 156 Hindūs of the Waishia and Sudra castes. There is a little trade carried on in grain, but there are no manufactures, the chief occupation of the inhabitants being agriculture.

Mirpur, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Rohri Deputy Collectorate, containing an area of 1720 square miles, with 8 tappas, 86 villages, and a population of only 20,079 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1870-71 is as follows.

Digitized by Google

	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	91,405	1,07,263	1,03,899	1,21,743
Local . . .	9,870	8,810	10,951	9,535
Total rupees.	1,01,275	1,16,073	1,14,850	1,31,278

Mirpur, a Government town in the Rohri Deputy Collectorate, and the head-quarter station of the Mūkhtiārkar of the talūka of the same name, distant 55 miles north-east from Rohri. It has road communication with Rohri, Mathēlo, Khairpur, Bagudra, Kotloi, and Rawati. It has a Mūhktiārkar's kacheri and a Tappēdār's "dēra," as also a travellers' bangalow, musāfirkhāna, post-office, police thāna, with a force of 18 men (mounted and foot), and a cattle pound. The population of this town does not exceed 900, of whom 525 are Hindūs (of the Brahmin and Bania castes), and 375 Masalmans, who are mostly of the Siāl, Sumaija, Mohāna and Kūmbhar tribes, and engaged in agriculture. The trade of the place is insignificant, and is chiefly carried on in grain and ghi.

The district of which Mirpur is the principal town appears to have been known formerly under the name of Mēhrki, being inhabited mostly by the Mēhr tribe, who were originally Hindūs, and emigrated from Hindusthān under their forefather Chand, but at what particular time is not known. They are supposed to have entered Sindh during the Rāi dynasty, and when Rāi Sahāsi was on the throne. By this monarch Chand was made Naib of Mathēlo, and a portion of that district was given to him in jāgir. Under their chief Sitmak, the Mēhrs renounced the Hindū religion, and became Muhammadans, Sitmak receiving the name and title of "Khān," as well as the district of Mathēlo, in jāgir. The town of Mirpur was founded by Mīr Musū Khān Talpur about A.D. 1739.

Mirpur, the second largest town in the Frontier district of Upper Sindh, and situate in the Thul talūka, 20 miles east from Jacobābād, with which it has direct communication by road, as also with Mubārakpur, Shikārpur, Kashmor, Ghouspur, Garhi Hasan and Udi. It has a police chauki, and is at present the head-quarters of a Tappēdār. Formerly there was a district bangalow here, but this, together with a Mūkhtiārkar's kacheri and a portion of the town itself, was destroyed by the floods of 1862-63. Its population is 2000, who are agricultural, and comprise

Digitized by Google

Banias and Buhra Sindhis. It has no particular trade or manufactures. There is a small vernacular school here, supported by the Zamindār of the place, named Mūsa Khān, who is the head of the Buhra tribe.

Mirpur, a talūka (or revenue sub-division) of the Hālā Deputy Collectorate, having 5 tappas and 39 villages, with an area of 624 square miles, and a population of 14,880 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this talūka for the five years ending 1870-71 is as follows:—

	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . .	28,955	35,104	35,438	33,255	48,035
Local . . .	3,658	3,379	4,459	2,420	3,591
Total rupees.	32,613	38,483	39,897	35,675	51,626

Mirpur (Khās), the chief town of the Mirpur talūka of the Hālā Deputy Collectorate, in lat. 25° 24′ N. and long. 69° E., distant 38 miles S.E. from Hālā, and 41 E.N.E. from Haidarābād *viâ* Alahyar-jo-Tando (17 m.). It is situate on the Lētwāh canal, and has road communication with Haidarābād and Umarkot, being on the high road to both these towns. Roads from it also lead to Adam-jo-Tando, Gorchāni, Khān and Khipro. It possesses a Deputy Collector's bangalow, a large building seated in what has been a well laid-out garden, a subordinate Judge's court-house, Mūkhtiārkar's office, a Tappēdār's dēra, dharamsāla, rural and mounted police lines, post-office, Government school, and a cattle pound (or dhak). Mirpur has also a municipality, established in October 1860, the revenue of which in 1870-71 was 1,642 rupees. The population of the place is now small, not exceeding 1280 souls—a great falling off from its palmy days in the time of the Talpurs, when the number of inhabitants was estimated by Burnes at 10,000. The present population comprises the two great classes, Masalmans and Hindūs, there being 407 of the former, chiefly Saiyads, Gorchānis and Sumras, and 634 of the latter, who are principally Lohānos. The chief men of note residing in and near this town are—1st, H.H. Mīr Sher Muhammad Talpur, K.C.S.I., who fought against the British in 1843, and is now very old and decrepid; 2nd, Mīr Fateh Khān, and 3rd, Imām Bakhsh, his two sons. The trade of this place is mostly in grain, cotton and piece-goods. The cotton produced in this district is said to be the finest in Sindh. The value of the local

Digitized by Google

trade may be roughly estimated at 42,000 rupees, and the transit trade at 57,000 rupees. There are no manufactures of any kind in this place.

The town of Mirpur is of a comparatively modern date, having been built in 1806 by Mīr Ali Murād Talpur; it possesses a small fort, also erected during the sovereignty of that dynasty. It was the chief town of Mīr Sher Muhammad Khān Talpur, whose army was totally defeated in 1843 by Sir Charles Napier at Dabo (Dabba), a few miles from Haidarābād.

Mirpur Bathoro, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate, and the most fertile and productive of any in the division. It has an area of 800 square miles, with 6 tappas, 270 villages, and a population of 19,782 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division for the four years ending 1871-71 is as follows:—

	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	59,847	70,043	73,063	82,897
Local . . .	7,070	6,323	5,719	6,856
Total rupees.	66,917	76,366	78,782	89,753

Mirpur Bathoro, the chief town of the talūka of the same name in the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate, in lat. 24° 45′ N., and long. 68° 20′ E. It is seated on the Fatiah canal, and is on the high road from Bēlo to the Tanda district of the Haidarābād Collectorate. It is also a main line of communication between Kachh and Sindh, and is distant 13 miles north-east from Sujāwal, and 26 miles north from Mughilbhin, with which places it has road communication, as also with the villages of Jhok, Jar, Mulchand and Khorwāh. Mirpur is the head-quarter station of a Mūkhtiārkar and Tappēdār, and has a police thāna, with a force of 21 men, under the charge of the Chief Constable of the talūka, who, with the Police Inspector of the district, resides here. The population of the town is estimated at about 4500 souls, of whom 3500 are Masalmans, mostly of the Saiyad, Mēmon, and Khwāja tribes, and 1000 Hindūs of the Lohāno, Kachhi, and Khati castes. The Muhammadan portion of the community are principally artisans and agriculturists, while the Hindūs are engaged in trade. The chief institution of this town, which, it may here be mentioned, is the largest in the division, is a municipality, established in 1856, having an annual income ranging from 3,000 to 5,000 rupees. It

Digitized by Google

possesses also an extensive garden. The bazar is clean and well kept, and supplies generally are abundant. There is a dharamsāla for travellers, and a large tank in the town affords excellent drinking water to the inhabitants. The chief trade of the place is in grain, which is exported to the adjoining Collectorate of Haidarābād. The manufactures are unimportant, and consist only in the dyeing of cloth and the making of country liquor. The transit trade is in cloth, ghi, and other miscellaneous articles, but to what extent and value is not known. The surrounding country, which is fertile and well cultivated, belonged, before the conquest of Sindh by the British, to the Mīr of Mirpur, the least important and wealthy of all the Talpurs, but Burnes states that it yielded him a revenue of about 5 lakhs of rupees (or 50,000*l.*)

Mirpur Sakro, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Jhirk Deputy Collectorate, having an area of 960 square miles, with 4 tappas, 16 villages, and a population of 14,184 souls. There is in this talūka no village having a population of 800 persons. The town of Ghāro, distant 37 miles from Karāchi, and seated on a creek of the same name, is the largest in this sub-division, but it does not at present contain probably more than from 300 to 400 inhabitants, nearly all of whom are Banias engaged solely in grain transactions. There is no cultivation at all in the immediate neighbourhood of this village. Formerly Ghāro was an important place, boats reaching it from Gisri-bandar in less than twenty-four hours; the creek also was navigable for vessels of 12 kharwars as far as the town. It had then a population of 1500 souls, mostly Lohānos and Jokias, the former Hindūs, the latter Masalman converts, but the railway from Karāchi to Kotri has quite diverted the trade from this town. There is a travellers' bangalow at Ghāro, and a bridge of four arches was built about 1860 over an arm of the creek a little to the eastward of the village. The revenue, imperial and local, of the Mirpur Sakro sub-division during the five years ending 1870-71 is as follows:—

	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	29,964	35,555	39,404	39,662	41,827
Local	3,253	4,343	5,088	4,524	5,441
Total rupees .	33,217	39,898	44,492	44,186	47,268

Mithāni, a Government village in the Naushahro talūka of the Naushahro division, distant 12 miles west by north from Tarūshā. It is seated on the Indus, at the head of the Dādwāh canal, and

Digitized by Google

has road communication with Naushahro, Tarūshā, Abād, and Sehrā. There are no Government officers in this village, nor any police lines. The population consists of 950 persons, of whom 450 are Masalmans, chiefly Saiyads and Mohānas, and 500 Hindūs of the Lohāno caste. This place is mentioned by Lieut. Jameson as having in 1852 a population of 1819 persons, of whom 1165 were Masalmans and 628 Hindūs; there were in all 302 houses and 66 shops. The local trade of this place is very insignificant, but, owing to its position on the Indus, there is a large transit traffic in grain and cloth, though the quantity and value do not appear to be known. This town is supposed to have been founded about 135 years ago by one Saiyad Mitha Shāh.

Mithi, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency, the area of which is not at present known. It has 2 tappas, 4 dehs, and a population of 43,502 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1870-71 is as follows:—

	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	5,897	2,583	8,696	5,898
Local	1,467	404	15	194
Total rupees .	7,364	2,987	8,711	6,092

Mithi, the chief town in the talūka of the same name in the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency, distant about 50 miles south from Umarkot, with which place it has road communication *viâ* Nabisar, as also with Islamkot, Diplo, Chelāro, Nawa-kot, and Bākhoro. It is the head-quarter station of a Mūkhtiārkar and Tappēdār, and has a police post of 13 men. There are also civil and criminal courts, a dispensary, Government school, post-office, dharamsāla, and cattle pound. The town possesses a municipality as well, established in 1861, the income of which in 1870-71 was 2,592 rupees, and the expenditure 2,264 rupees. The cost of the dispensary (established in 1863) is defrayed partly by Government and partly by the municipality. This institution is under the charge of a hospital assistant of the Bombay Subordinate Medical Department. The annual rainfall at this town would appear, from the records kept at the dispensary, to be somewhat higher than in other parts of Sindh, the average quantity for the nine years ending 1871 being 10 inches exactly. The population of Mithi is estimated at about 5000 souls, of whom 4000 are Hindūs,

Digitized by Google

principally Brahmins, Lohānos, Malis, Sonaros, Samis, Bhils and Mengwars. Of the Masalmans, numbering 1000, the tribes are the Khāskēli, Pināra and Kunbar. The occupations of the inhabitants are mainly agriculture, cattle-breeding, and the export of ghi. There are no manufactures in this town, but the trade, both local and transit, is of some importance, consisting in cotton, cocoa-nuts, camels, cattle, metals, dyes, ghi, grain, hides, oil, piece-goods, sugar, tobacco and wool, but neither the quantity annually imported and exported, nor its value, seem to be known.

Mondra (or **Mundaro**), a Government village in the Nagar Pārkar talūka of the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency, situate close to the Rann of Kachh, and distant about 8 miles west from Nagar Pārkar, with which town alone it has road communication. No Government official resides here, and there is only a small police post of 2 men in the place. The population of this village is estimated at about 1000 souls, all of them Hindūs, comprising Brahmins, Lohānos, Sodas, Kolis and Mengwars. Their chief occupation is agriculture and the breeding of cattle. The only manufacture is the weaving of cloth, and the local trade is in ghi, grain, oil, molasses, salt, piece-goods and tobacco.

Moro, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Naushahro Deputy Collectorate, having an area of 704 square miles, with 8 tappas, 51 villages, and a population of 40,881 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1870-71 is as follows:—

	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	69,573	62,441	68,407	72,682
Local	9,254	8,682	9,181	9,268
Total rupees .	78,827	71,123	77,588	81,950

Moro, a Government town in the Moro talūka of the Naushahro Deputy Collectorate, situate on the main road leading from Haidarābād to Rohri, distant 22 miles south by west from Tarūshā, and 15 miles south-west from Naushahro, with which places, as also with the villages of Gachēro, Lalia, Pabji and Sehrā, it has road communication. It is the head-quarter station of a Mūkhtiārkar and Tappēdār, and has police lines for 20 men. There are a subordinate gaol, civil court-house, market, school-house, district bangalow, and a dharamsāla. At a spot not far from the district bangalow lie the remains of Mr. H. Ryland, U.C.S., a Deputy

Digitized by Google

Collector of this division, who died here on the 12th August, 1869. A neat and substantial monument has since been placed on this tomb by public subscription as a tribute to his memory. Moro possesses a municipality, established in 1861, the income of which in 1870-71 amounted to 1875 rupees, and the expenditure to 1409 rupees. The population, numbering in all 1738, consists of 1010 Masalmans, mostly of the Mēmon tribe, and 165 Hindūs of the Lohāno caste. The occupation of the inhabitants is principally agriculture and trade. The chief manufactures of the place are soap, ornamental rings used as armlets for women, and coarse cloth. The local trade is of no consequence, but there is a considerable transit traffic carried on by "kāfilas," from Khorāsan, which pass through this town; of the quantity and value of this trade there does not appear to be any record. The town is said to have been founded about 200 years ago by one Bazid Fakir, of the Moro tribe.

Mubārakpur (sometimes called Shāhal) is a town in the Thul talūka of the Frontier district, containing about 1200 people, whose employment is mostly agricultural, and consisting of Banias and Sindhi Mehars. It is 15 miles east from Jacobābād, and 5 west from Mirpur, and roads from these towns, as well as from Shikārpur and Gūniah, lead to it. The Mirzawāh canal runs by it on the north, and the Bēgāri about one mile south of it. It possesses a police station, and is the head-quarters of a Tappēdār. There is a large mud fort here, once occupied by the rulers of Būrdika. Its chief trade is in grain.

Mughilbhin, the chief town in the Jāti talūka of the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate, in lat. 24° 11′ N. and long. 68° 17′ E. It is situate on the banks of the Gungro, which is really the tail of the Pinyāri branch of the Indus. About two miles south of this town is a great embankment, 200 yards long, 40 feet broad, and of a proportionate height. It is now lined with a fine avenue of babūl trees; the fresh-water channel above this embankment is called the Gungro, and below it is the old salt-water channel of the Pinyāri. This town has road communication with Mirpur Bathoro, distant 26 miles north, with Shāhbandar, distant 30 miles south-west, and with Bēlo, distant 32¾ miles north-west. It is also on the high road to Kachh from Sindh, and is distant 48 miles from Lakhpat, on the Kori creek, in the territory of the Rao of Kachh. On the British side of this creek is a small dharamsāla, kept up by the Rao, and there is another directly opposite on the Kachh shore. The passage across the creek is made in ferry boats, but camels usually cross over by a ford higher up the stream. Hundreds of pilgrims pass along this road during the year, Naryansar, in the Kachh territory, about 6 miles from the

Digitized by Google

town of Lakhpat, being a celebrated place of pilgrimage for Hindūs throughout Sindh Mughilbhin is the head-quarter station of the Mūkhtiārkar of the Jāti talūka, and, besides a dharamsāla, has a police thāna, with a force of 18 men under the command of a chief constable. There is a municipality in this town, established in 1856, the income and expenditure of which in 1870-71 was 5,554 rupees and 5,065 rupees respectively. The population, which was formerly computed at 5000, does not, it is believed, at present number more than 2500 souls, of whom 2000 are Masalmans, principally of the Thāim and Mēmon tribes, and 500 Hindūs of the Lohāno caste. There are a number of Kachh families settled in this place. The trade of Mughilbhin is chiefly in grain and coarse cloths. Rice, which is abundantly grown in the neighbourhood, forms an important article of exportation. Formerly these articles were sent to Kachh by way of the Pinyāri channel, which was navigable from this town to its sea mouth, then known as the Sir. In the inundation season boats laden with grain still go up the Gungro into the main river, and thence proceed either up-river to Sakhar, or down to Kēti-bandar. This town also once carried on a profitable fishery along the sea-coast, and for this purpose used to send 30 boats down the river, but this source of commerce has long ceased to exist. There is a large fair held annually, in the month of February, in this town, in honour of a Muhammadan "pir," or saint, whose tomb is then visited by about 5000 persons. There do not appear to be any antiquities in or near Mughilbhin, with the single exception of four domed buildings on the bank of the Gungro canal, about half a mile from the town, but nothing is known in connection with their history. This town is said to derive its name from two persons, father and son, of the Korēshi tribe, called Mughil and Bhin, who died here.

Muhammad Khān's Tanda (or, as it is generally called, the "Tanda") is a large division and Deputy Collectorate of the Haidarābād district. It lies between 24° 14′ and 25° 17′ of N. lat. and 68° 19′ and 69° 22′ of E. long., and is bounded on the north by the Haidarābād talūka and a portion of the Hālā Deputy Collectorate; on the east by the Thar and Pārkar district, the "Purān," an old channel of the Indus, forming for some distance a well-defined line of demarcation; on the south by the Rann of Kachh and the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate of the Karāchi district; and on the west by the last-named district and the river Indus. The entire area of the Muhammad Khān's Tanda district is 3177 square miles, and it is divided into 4 talūkas and 27 tappas, with a total population of 121,097 souls, or 38 to the square mile, as shown in the following table.

Digitized by Google

Talūka.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Tappas.	No. of Villages.	Population.	Towns having 800 Inhabitants and upwards.
1. Gūni	995	1. Saiyadpur . . . . . 2. Kātiyar . . . . . 3. Khokhar . . . . . 4. Dhandhi . . . . . 5. Bulri . . . . . 6. Khorwah . . . . . 7. Agri . . . . . 8. Jūma Jakhro . . . . . 9. Ghulām Haidar	129	28,346	1. Tanda Muhammad Khān. 2. Kātiyar. 3. Khorwāh. 4. Saiyadpur.
2. Badīn	800	1. Talhār . . . . . 2. Khado . . . . . 3. Badīn . . . . . 4. Nindo Shahr . . . . . 5. Kadhan . . . . . 6. Bahadami . . . . . 7. Sirāni . . . . . 8. Luāri	115	28,016	1. Nindo Shahr.
3. Tando Bāgo . .	700	1. Sūmro Kalōi . . . . . 2. Wango . . . . . 3 Pangrio . . . . . 4. Dādāh . . . . . 5. Karam Khān Jamāli . . .	100	43,603	1. Tando Bāgo. 2. Rājā Khanāni.
4. Dēro Muhbat . .	682	1. Gujo . . . . . 2. Sarmat Laghāri . . . . 3. Gul Muhammad Zor . . . 4. Hāji Sāwan	66	21,132	1. Ghulām Ali Tanda.
	3177		410	121,097	

Digitized by Google

The area in English acres of each talūka, showing the extent cultivated, cultivable, and unarable, is also tabulated below:—

Talūka.	Total Area in English Acres.	Cultivated.	Cultivable.	Unarable.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1. Gūni	632,981	59,577	193,695	379,709
2. Badīn	508,758	55,553	91,748	361,457
3. Tando Bāgo . . .	453,612	57,693	128,577	267,342
4. Dēro Muhbat . . .	438,095	34,058	201,615	202,422

GENERAL ASPECT.—The general aspect of the "Tanda" district is that of a level plain, the monotony of which is but slightly relieved by belts of trees growing on both sides of the canal banks. Large natural hollows or water-courses, called "dhoras," are occasionally met with; they are of great extent, two of them especially, the Rēn and Phito, in the Dēro Muhbat talūka. It is in this talūka that "chhans," or shallow depressions where rain-water accumulates, abound; these greatly promote the growth of babūl trees, and thus improve the appearance of this part of the district. To the east and south nothing but extensive salt plains and uncultivated waste lands meet the eye, varied by a few sandhills on the Thar and Pārkar border, but on the western boundary, skirting the Indus, are babūl forests of considerable area. There are no hills in this district save the Haidarābād (or Ganja) range, which terminates just within its north-western boundary, and two small conical hills on the Indus, directly opposite the range at Jhirk, to which, in a geological point of view, they no doubt belong, but from which they have evidently been separated by the river.

HYDROGRAPHY.—The canal system prevailing in this district is extensive, there being nearly one hundred canals of different sizes, both main and branch, Government and Zamindāri. The main feeders are only eleven in number, the others branching off from them. Of these the Gūni is the largest canal in the district, and from it minor ones branch off both to the right and left, irrigating immense tracts of land. The Government canals of the Tanda district, with other information connected with them, are given on next page.

Digitized by Google

Name of Canal.	Length.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for 5 Years ending 1870–71.	Average Annual Revenue for 5 Years ending 1870–71.	Remarks.
	miles.	feet.	rupees.	rupees.	
1. Gūni	69	122	3,670	30,701	Continuation of the Phulēli, and rises from the Indus; is navigable, and divides the Gūni and Badin talūkas from the Dēro Muhbat and Bāgo Tando talūkas.
2. Phulēli (old)	6	18	Included in the Gājāh.		Now the mouth of the Gājāh; is navigable.
3. Dodo	4⅝	6	331	4,556	Branch of the Gūni; waters the Saiyadpur tappa.
4. Dhādhwāh	21¼	14	1,368	4,846	Branch of the Gūni; waters Gul Muhammad Zor tappa.
5. Malūkwāh	7⅝	7	168	1,848	Branch of Dhādhwāh; waters Gul Muhammad Zor tappa.
6. Khānwāh	4¼	6	90	223	Ditto.
7. Sherwāh	7½	9	578	907	Ditto.
8. Ghāri	4⅝	7	62	391	Ditto.
9. Panjtanāhwāh	9	8	304	1,948	Branch of Alibahar; waters Ghulām Haidar tappa.
10. Alibahar	16	26	1,061	2,832	Branch of Gūni; partly navigable; waters Hāji Sāwan and Gul Muhammad Zor tappas.
11. Pirwāh	16½	16	1,843	4,910	Ditto.
12. Mubārakwāh	10	11	904	1,644	Branch of Gūni; waters the Ghulām Haidar tappas.
13. Buhāwali	3	6	130	428	Ditto.
14. Jagsi	3½	11	349	1,324	Ditto.
15. Shāhwāh	19	13	2,919	6,316	Branch of Gūni; waters Ghulām Haidar and Jūma Jakhro tappas.
16. Imāmwāh Janūbi	42½	24	5,404	10,679	Branch of Gūni; navigable 20 miles; waters Hāji Sāwan, Gul Muhammad Zor, Sarmat Laghāri, Karam Khān Jamāli, and Dādāh tappas.
17. Dokiāh	12¾	14	2,013	9,206	Branch of Gūni; unnavigable; waters Jūma Jakhro and Talhār tappas.

Digitized by Google

Name of Canal.	Length.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for 5 Years ending 1870–71.	Average Annual Revenue for 5 Years ending 1870–71.	Remarks.
	miles.	feet.	rupees.	rupees.	
18. Mahrāb	4⅜	6	130	757	Branch of Gūni ; waters the Hāji Sāwan tappa.
19. Chhandan	3	6	130	438	Ditto.
20. Jamshēro	4½	9	204	581	Branch of Gūni ; waters Khado tappa.
21. Sherwāh Kobri. . .	3	7	228	343	Branch of Gūni ; waters Karam Khān Jamāli tappa.
22. Mulchand	20½	25	1,800	3,093	Branch of Gūni ; partly navigable ; waters the Karam Khān Jamāli, Dādāh, Hāji Sāwan, and Sarmat Laghāri tappas.
23. Imāmwāh	2¼	6	116	186	Branch of Gūni ; waters Karam Khān Jamāli tappa.
24. Fazulāh	3¼	6	241	498	Ditto.
25. Mirwāh (Talhār) . .	21½	22	703	24,490	Branch of Gūni ; navigable whole length ; waters Talhār, Khado, Badin, Jūma Jakhro, and Ghulām Haidar tappas.
26. Rājwāh	5	10	213	850	Branch of Mirwāh ; waters Khado and Talhār tappas.
27. Ghāri Māndhar. . .	28⅜	18	1,132	13,968	Branch of Mirwāh ; partly navigable ; waters Luāri, Sirāni, and Badin tappas.
28. Nasirwāh	30⅝	32	2,828	27,407	Branch of Gūni ; wholly navigable ; waters the Sūmro Kaloi, Karam Khān Jamāli, Khairpūr, and Dādāh tappas.
29. Manakwāh	13⅜	34	1,519	5,445	Branch of Gūni ; navigable ; waters Sūmro Kaloi tappa.
30. Lundo	6	11	474	1,554	Branch of Manakwāh ; waters Sūmro Kaloi and Khairpūr tappas.
31. Ahsānwāh	9	11	585	1,851	Ditto.
32. Mirwāh	16	16	1,793	8,893	Branch of Manakwāh ; partly navigable ; waters the Pangrio, Khairpūr and Sūmro Kaloi tappas.
33. Shādi (large) . . .	13⅜	30	3,632	1,850	Branch of Gūni ; wholly navigable ; waters tappas as above.

Digitized by Google

34. Bāhādur	7¾	12	413	896	Branch of Shādi; waters the Pangrio tappa.
35. Bāgwāh	12½	15	1,219	2,639	Branch of Shādi; partly navigable; waters Khairpūr and Pangrio tappas.
36. Shādi (small)	16	15	1,307	3,707	Branch of Shādi; waters the Pangrio tappa.
37. Saidāh	7¼	8	252	967	Branch of Gūni; waters the Khado tappa.
38. Kaziāh	29¾	24	3,451	8,600	Branch of Gūni; wholly navigable; waters the Badin, Khado, Luāri, and Bahadami tappas.
39. Nurwāh	10	10	739	3,418	Branch of Kaziāh; waters the Bahadami tappa.
40. Ganjbahar	7¼	9	265	415	Ditto.
41. Alibahar Karo	19¼	13	1,496	3,928	Branch of Gūni; partly navigable; waters the Wango and Pangrio tappas.
42. Ghār-luāri	4¾	12	645	29	Branch of Gūni; waters Nindo Shahr and Luāri tappas.
43. Aliwāh	7	8	146	200	Branch of Ghār-luāri; waters the Luāri tappa.
44. Lākhiāh	4¾	6	126	1,333	Ditto.
45. Mahrāb	5¼	6	105	237	Ditto.
46. Ghār Kadhan	6¼	10	391	31	Branch of Gūni; waters Nindo Shahr and Luāri tappas.
47. Rājwāh	8	8	259	4,335	Branch of Ghār Kadhan; waters Kadhan and Luāri tappas.
48. Wangi	10½	12	600	1,057	Branch of Gūni; waters Wango and Nindo Shahr tappas.
49. Sanhi Gūni	11	14	739	1,053	Branch of Gūni; partly navigable; waters Nindo Shahr and Kadhan tappas.
50. Shērwāh	5½	10	380	2,698	Branch of Sanhi; waters Nindo Shahr tappa.
51. Mirwāh	7	6	97	220	Branch of Sanhi; waters Nindo Shahr and Kadhan tappas.
52. Shērwāh Sanhro	23¾	16	116	6,388	Branch of Gūni; partly navigable; waters Nindo Shahr, Kadhan, and Wanga tappas.
53. Aliwāh	22	16	1,469	8,503	Branch of Gūni; partly navigable; waters Nindo Shahr and Kadhan tappas.
54. Gājāh	45	18	2,897	6,403	Continuation of the old Phulēli; wholly navigable; waters the Katiyar, Ghulām Haidar, Bulri, Agri and Khorwāh tappas.
55. Jāmwāh	14	8	411	748	Branch of Gājāh; waters the Ghulām Haidar and Agri tappas.

Digitized by Google

Name of Canal.	Length.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for 5 Years ending 1870–71.	Average Annual Revenue for 5 Years ending 1870–71.	Remarks.
	miles.	feet.	rupees.	rupees.	
56. Panjtanah	4	9	248	537	Branch of Gājāh ; waters the Būlri tappa.
57. Rājwāh	8½	12	1,037	3,483	Branch of Gājāh ; waters the Agri tappa.
58. Manakwāh	6	8	562	616	Branch of Gājāh ; waters the Būlri tappa.
59. Saidāh	2	14	340	72	Ditto.
60. Mirwāh Dūk . . .	10¾	8	722	1,227	Branch of Saidāh ; waters the Agri and Khorwah tappas.
61. Khorwāh	4¾	8	557	7,174	Branch of Gājāh ; waters the Khorwāh tappa.
62. Chautaki	3	5	133	2,529	Branch of Khorwāh ; waters the Khorwāh tappa.
63. Shērwāh	8	11	407	2,835	Tail of the Gājāh ; waters the Khorwāh tappa.
64. Bāhādur.	4	6	152	853	Branch of Shērwāh ; washes the Khorwāh tappa.
65. Pairozwāh	4	8	252	552	Ditto.
66. Mirwāh	3	8	405	1,129	Main feeder from the Indus ; waters the Gūni talūka.
67. Wāsingwāh	4¾	8	312	1,934	Main feeder from the Indus ; waters Saiyadpur and Katiyar tappas.
68. Nurwāh	5	11	611	2,433	Main feeder from the Indus ; waters the Katiyar tappa.
69. Hasanaliwāh . . .	13	13	1,229	3,822	Main feeder from the Indus ; waters the Khokhar and Dhandhi tappas.
70. Khairwāh	14	16	1,835	5,096	Ditto.
71. Khokharwāh . . .	5¼	12	758	2,266	Main feeder from the Indus ; waters the Katiyar and Khokhar tappas.
72. Dhadhko	10	12	353	2,157	Main feeder from the Indus ; waters the Dhandhi, Būlri, and Saiyadpur tappas.
73. Bhaghiār	6	9	211	348	Main feeder from the Indus; waters the Dhandhi tappa.
74. Mulchand	17	22	851	1,580	Main feeder from the Indus ; partly navigable ; waters the Dhandhi tappa.
75. Mirwāh (old) . . .	8	6	251	823	Branch of Mulchand ; waters Dhandhi and Būlri tappas.

Digitized by Google

76. Mirwāh (new) . . .	7½	10	427	1,916	Branch of Mulchand; waters Dhandhi and Būlri tappas.
77. Ditāh	5	9	233	1,002	Ditto.
78. Kabrāh	3	6	60	172	Branch of Ditāh; waters the Būlri tappa.
79. Nasirwāh	3½	9	122	861	Branch of Mulchand; waters the Dhandhi and Būlri tappas.
80. Kabūlah.	3¾	6	65	350	Branch of Nasirwāh; waters Būlri tappa.
81. Sājanāh	8½	8	178	994	Branch of Nasirwāh; waters the Dhandhi and Būlri tappas.
82. Joyah	8¾	10	344	1,683	Branch of Mulchand; waters Khorwāh tappa.
83. Sarafrāzwāh . . .	36	18	1,268	5,953	Main feeder from Indus; waters Gul Muhammad Zor and Gujo tappas of Dēro Muhbat talūka; tail only of this canal is in this district.
84. Lūndo Bāgmal . . .	9	15	257	1,505	Branch of Sarafrāzwāh; waters the Gujo tappa.
85. Chaugazo Gujo. . .	7¾	8	117	465	Ditto.
86. Chaugazo Garho . .	5¾	8	92	1,416	Branch of Sarafrāzwāh; waters the Gujo, and Sarmat Laghāri tappas.
87. Muridwāh	8	12	229	2,109	Branch of Sarafrāzwah; waters the Gujo tappa.
88. Nāngnāi.	9½	8	326	1,554	Branch of Ghalūwāh; is the tail only; waters the Gujo tappa.
89. Murādwāh	5	6	113	225	Branch of Nāngnāi; is the tail only; waters the Gujo tappa.

Digitized by Google

The following branch canals are maintained solely by Jāgirdārs through whose lands they flow :—

Canal.	Length.	Width at Mouth.	Whence issuing.	In what Talūka.	Remarks.
	miles.	feet.			
1. Imāmwāh	40	20	From the Gūni . . .	Gūni talūka . . .	Are in the jāgir of Mīr Ghulām Shāh Shāhwāni.
2. Alibahar	7⅜	13	Ditto	Ditto	
3. Pāndhiawāh . . .	6	12	Ditto	Ditto	
4. Lūndo	5	14	Ditto	Tando Bāgo talūka	In the jāgir of Nabi Bakhsh Mari.
5. Hadāchar	6	16	Ditto	Ditto	In the jāgir of Mīr Ghulām Husain Shāhdadāni.
6. Ghār Sharākat . .	5	14	Ditto	Ditto	
7. Jhurwāh	4	12	From the Mulchand . .	Ditto	In the jāgir of Mīr Wali Muhammad Bagāni.

Digitized by Google

None of the canals in this district are perennial. They fill, as the Indus rises, early in May, and continue flowing till the beginning of October, after which the water subsides, and the canals then rapidly dry up. Canal clearances are carried out in the cold season by the Revenue authorities under contract, the Engineer Department exercising a supervision over the work and checking its various details. The Gūni, Gājāh, and Nasir canals have a large boat traffic. The former is navigable for boats of from 12 to 40 kharwars (9 to 32 tons) from early in May up to October, but the branch canals only from the beginning of June to the beginning of September.

There are but few "dhandhs" in this district which retain water throughout the year. Of these the principal are the Barēji, in the Gūni talūka, and the Sarabudi and the Jhalar, in the Badin talūka.

CLIMATE.—The climate of this portion of the Haidarābād Collectorate is considered, on the whole, to be healthy, except during the subsidence of the inundation, when, as in other parts of Sindh, fevers are very prevalent. Neither the heat nor the cold in the Tanda district is so great as in Upper Sindh, the average minimum cold at the town of Tando Muhammad Khān for the three years ending 1869 being but 61° in the month of January, and the average maximum heat (in June) but 100°. The following table will show the average minimum and maximum range of the temperature at Tando Muhammad Khān during the three years ending with 1871 :—

Months.	Mean Daily Minimum.	Mean Daily Maximum.
	°	°
January	61	68
February	62	69
March	70	78
April	80	87
May	87	96
June	89	100
July	87	97
August	85	92
September	83	89
October	80	87
November	73	79
December	62	69
Mean daily average .	76	84

RAINFALL.—The average annual rainfall for the eleven years ending 1871 at the same station was 5.19 inches, but the quantity gauged during 1869 itself was unprecedentedly large, being, in fact,

Digitized by Google

as much as had fallen during the whole preceding eight years. The true average may therefore be considered as not exceeding *three* inches yearly. The prevailing winds during the hot season are from the south and south-west, and a sensible change is felt in the temperature after the setting-in of the south-west monsoon, though in May and a portion of June hot winds blow occasionally from the north and north-east, when the heat is then terrible and dust storms frequent. During the cold weather the prevailing winds are from the north and east, but south winds attended with heavy fogs are then not uncommon.

The prevailing disease of the Tanda district is fever, which commences as soon as the inundation waters begin to subside, and lasts till the northerly winds have well set in and the country is dry. During the hot weather the district is comparatively free from this complaint. Cholera is not a yearly visitant, but it occasionally commits terrible ravages; the mortality from it in 1869 was 540. Bowel complaints occur, but not to any great extent.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS.—There is but little to say on the subject of the geology of the Tanda district. Like other parts of the great plain of Sindh, salt and saltpetre are both obtained—the former in shallow lagoons in the southern part of the Badin talūka, near the Rann of Kachh, and by evaporation in the Gūni, Dēro Muhbat, and Tando Bāgo talūkas. The latter is procured in small quantities by a similar process. Limestone is found in the northern portion of the Gūni talūka. Of the different soils prevailing in this district there are five of various degrees of excellence.

1. Pakki, a firm rich soil, fit for any crop.
2. Kuwari, a soft clayey soil, good for any crop but rice.
3. Gasar (or Drasar) is a clay mixed with sand; rice and juār are not grown in this soil; ordinary crops even require many fallows.
4. Wariāsi, a sandy soil, fit for melon cultivation only.
5. Kalrāthi, a salt soil; applicable also to land having but little salt in it; when this is the case, and there is water sufficient, rice crops can be raised, but, strictly speaking, "Kalrāthi" is practically useless for purposes of cultivation.

ANIMALS.—The wild animals found in the Tanda district are not numerous. There are hyenas, wolves, jackals, foxes, deer, and wild pig. Among birds there are partridges (black and grey), quail, snipe, pigeons, several kinds of wild duck, the ubāra (or tilūr), a kind of bustard, dove, &c. The domestic animals are those which are generally found throughout Sindh, such as camels,

Digitized by Google

horses, buffaloes, oxen, donkeys, sheep, goats, and poultry. Among the reptiles common to this district are poisonous snakes of several kinds, which abound, and are during the hot season very destructive to human life.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.—The principal vegetable productions of the Tanda district are wheat, barley, juār, mung (*Phaseolus mungo*), matar (*Lathyrus sativus*), jambo (*Eruca sativa*), rice, tobacco, cotton, sugar-cane, hemp, til (oil-seed), castor-oil plant, melons, and garden produce generally. Of rice there are six varieties cultivated in this district—three red, viz., motio, gagu and kambru, and three white, viz., naindāsi, sūgdāsi, and satria. The chief fruit-trees in the Tanda district are the mango, the guava, the country apple, the mulberry, fig, plaintain, the grape, lime, date, pomegranate, tamarind, jamu (or rose-apple, the *Jambosa vulgaris*), gedūri (*Cordia latifolia*) and the liyāri (*Cordia Rothii*). The varieties of grasses in this district are very numerous, the most useful as food for camels, cattle and horses being 'kip' (*Leptadenia Jacquemontiana*), chabar, sawari (*Khazza stricta*), chibo, dangni, gandir and makani. Two other grasses—drab and kal—are much used as binding material in mud plaster. From another grass, the "kaub," are made the mats and "pankhas" in use for house-roofing. Of the forest trees, the principal are the babūl (*Acacia Arabica*), pipal (*Ficus religiosa*), bhar, nim, tāli (or blackwood), sahanjiro (or horse-radish tree), siris, kando (*Prosopis specigera*), &c. The following are the forests, seven in number, in the Tanda district, with the area of each in English acres, and the revenue for 1870-71 :—

Forest.	Area in English Acres.	Revenue in 1870-71.
		rupees.
1. Khatro . . .	1,239	204
2. Katiyar . . .	1,374	251
3. Tikhūr . . .	1,200	1,020
4. Khokhar . . .	870	1,334
5. Khirduhi . . .	250	150
	4,933	2,959

The management of these forests, which are the property of the Government, lies with the Forest Department; they comprise the forest tappa of Katiyar, and are specially looked after by the forest Tappēdār of that particular division. The first four of these forests were planted by the Haidarābād Mīrs of Sindh, between the years 1807 and 1836; that of Khirduhi was planted by Cap-

Digitized by Google

tain (now Colonel) Lambert, in 1859, when Deputy-Collector of this division. The bush jungle includes the "kir" (or wild caper), the "ak" (*Calotropis Hamiltonii*), tamarisk (jhao and lāi), kando, khabar (excellent food for camels), and "jowasi," a low and stunted shrub. The wood of the "kir," which is said to be proof against the attacks of white ants, is in consequence much used as battens for house-roofs, as well as for the water-wheels of irrigating wells.

FISHERIES.—The fisheries in the Tanda district, which are annually put up to auction and the proceeds credited to local funds, extend not only to the river Indus, but also to the canals and "dhandhs." Pala are taken in large numbers in the Indus, but never in any of the canals. Other fish are the "dambhro," which is large and highly prized by the natives, the jerki, kuriri, khago (cat-fish), bara, popri, and juni. The following table will show the principal fisheries in the district, together with the average revenue of the three past years derived from them by Government:—

Talūka.	Whence obtained.	Average Revenue derived by Government.	Total Revenue.
		rupees.	rupees.
Gūni . . .	From Canals and Dhandhs .	1,143	
	,, Pala Fisheries . . .	2,021	
			3,164
Badin . .	,, Canals and Dhandhs .	918	918
Tando Bāgo.	Ditto	1,021	1,021
Dēro Muhbat	Ditto	147	147
	Total rupees .	...	5,250

POPULATION.—The total population of the Tanda district, consisting for the most part of Hindūs and Masalmans, is estimated at 121,097, of whom 17,243 belong to the former, and 103,854 to the latter class. There are thus 38 souls only to the square mile, a fact owing, it would seem, to so much of the land in this division being both uncultivated and unarable. The Muhammadan inhabitants, who are mostly of the Sūni persuasion, may be classed as in the following tables.

Digitized by Google

I. MUHAMMADANS.

Tribes.	Number.	Sub-divisions.	Remarks.
1. Balochis . .	36,577	Chāndio, Laghāri, Kaloi, Talpur, Khoso, Jamāli, Lashāri, Nizamāni, Būrgri, Lūnd, Notkāni, Chang, Rind, Omdāni, Nūhāni, Tangri, Būldi, Zangijo, Zor, Gopang, Pitāfi, Desāi, Chalgari, Kalhoro, Magsi, &c. &c.	
2. Jats . . .	5,998		
3. Sindhis . .	32,210	Halpotro, Junējo, Dul, Powar, Thebo, Sūmro, Otho, Mindro, Samino, Shoro, Arāi, Udijo, Sutho, Arisar, Mahuro, Lakho, Abro, Rahūkuro, Suhto, Korāi, Sand, Uthlo, Jarwar, Būghio, Nūhrio, Rakhro, Rehāri, Mangrio, Suhro, Kirio, Katiyar, Chauro, Vurar, &c.	
4. Saiyads and Pirs . .	2,495		
5. Mixed . .	25,353	Mohāno, Khāskeli, Māchi, Mēmon, Khwājo, Sidhi, Kūmbhar, Khati, Kori, &c.	
6. Out-castes .	1,221	Shikāri	Called also Dapher; though Masalmans, they eat carrion, and are not permitted to enter a mosque; but, after undergoing certain ceremonies, they can enter the Māchi class.
	103,854		

Digitized by Google

II. HINDŪS.

Tribes.	Number.	Sub-divisions.	Remarks.
1. Brahmins .	485	Sarsudh and Pokarno	
2. Waishia . .	12,084	Lohāno, Bhatia, Panjābi, Bhabro .	These are followers of Nanak Shah Bhawāni, Shiva, Walabi, and Dūrga.
3. Kachhis . .	2,364		
4. Sudras . .	986	Sonāro, Khati, Sūtar, Mali, Suhto, &c.	
5. Sikhs . .	17		
6. Out-castes .	1,307	Bhils, Mēngwars.	
	17,243		

CHARACTER.—There is a great difference in the character and personal appearance of the two races inhabiting this district. The Muhammadan, in point of physique and constitution, is very far superior to the Hindū, and among the Balochis especially are some very fine specimens of tall, well-knit and muscular men. The Masalman is grave, patient, and, generally speaking, courageous, but, on the other hand, lazy, inert, lascivious and improvident. The Hindū is effeminate and timorous, but thrifty and economical, and though possessing a keen eye to business, is at the same time apathetic and indolent, but not to the same degree as the Masalman.

LANGUAGE.—The language in ordinary use among all classes of the people of the Tanda district is, as elsewhere in the province, Sindhi, with a few local peculiarities, but the Balochis are said among themselves to converse in a perfectly distinct tongue.

DRESS.—In dress the Hindū wears the dhotar, a body cloth, and a cotton coat or jacket; and in his head-dress, with the exception of the Amil class, adopts the turban, and not the orthodox cylindrical hat peculiar to Sindh. The Muhammadan of the poorer classes, in his ordinary dress, wears loose cotton drawers, with a jacket of the same material, or in lieu a sheet or cloth thrown over the shoulders. The higher classes wear long flowing robes of cotton, with either a turban or the Sindhi hat.

FOOD AND HABITATIONS.—The food of both Masalmans and Hindūs is principally rice, bājri, juār, dhal, wheat, fish, ghi and curds. The latter eat poultry, as also mutton and beef. The houses of the lower classes are, for the most part, poor and wretched in construction. They are built of mud, or sun-dried

Digitized by Google

bricks with mud roofs, and, as a rule, are only one story in height. Many of these habitations are made of wattle and daub, with a roofing of rough grass thatch. In some villages all that can be seen are huts composed of the stems of the tamarisk worked up into a kind of hurdle with a roofing of loose grass. The dwellings of the people of the higher classes are necessarily better and larger than those just described. They are built of the same materials, mud or sun-dried bricks, which are undoubtedly those best suited to the climate, and have, in addition to a few close and unventilated rooms, a small verandah called "otāk" in Sindhi, where friends are received and business generally transacted. In these houses the only furniture to be seen is a cot or a carpet, a hūkah, and vessels for water and cooking purposes. A Sindhi is never disposed to lay out money upon household furniture, as his wants in this respect are few; his chief expenditure is reserved for the celebration of religious ceremonies, and in procuring gold and silver ornaments for the outward adornment of the female portion of his family.

CRIME.—The prevailing crimes in the Tanda district are theft, cattle-lifting and receipt of stolen property, as will be seen in the following statistical table, showing the principal crimes committed in this portion of the Haidarābād Collectorate during the four years ending with 1871 :—

CRIMINAL.

Year.	Murders.	Hurts, Assaults, and use of Criminal Force.	Thefts.		Receiving Stolen Property.	House-breaking.	Highway Robbery.	Other Offences.	Total.
			Cattle.	Others.					
1868	2	63	68	144	45	32	2	136	492
1869	2	39	100	129	43	28	2	137	480
1870	9	73	178	174	43	46	1	139	663
1871	3	126	127	172	25	51	1	217	722

Digitized by Google

The following table of different suits brought into the civil courts during the four years ending with 1871 will show the amount of litigation prevailing among the inhabitants of the Tanda district:—

CIVIL.

Year.	Suits for Land.		Suits for Money.		Other Suits.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		rupees.		rupees.		rupees.		rupees.
1868	13	10,447	296	55,418	58	22,352	367	88,217
1869	12	2,477	333	41,108	17	1,401	362	44,986
1870	14	3,552	583	85,262	4	540	601	89,354
1871	14	2,560	603	61,906	5	462	622	64,928

The number of civil suits filed by Hindūs against Masalmans is exactly double that brought by Hindūs against Hindūs; and those filed by Masalmans against Hindūs are *ten* times the number brought by the former against their own co-religionists.

ESTABLISHMENTS.—The chief revenue and magisterial charge of the Tanda district, like that of other Deputy Collectorates in the province, is vested in a Deputy Collector, who, as magistrate also of the district, has full powers in all criminal matters. Under him are the Mūkhtiārkars (or Kārdārs), who, besides having each the revenue charge of a talūka, are also subordinate magistrates of either the first or second classes. The establishment of each of these native officers consists, on an average, of six mūnshis and seven peons, the head mūnshi being usually vested with the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the first or second class, so as to enable him to take up criminal cases when the Mūkhtiārkar is on tour in his district. Every talūka is divided into a number of tappas, each of which is placed under the charge of a Tappēdār, whose duties, though confined solely to getting in the revenue, are very onerous. Each Tappēdār, again, is assisted in his duties by one or more "kotars," or peons, and where there is any rice cultivation, others called "zabits" are entertained to assist the Tappēdār in the crop measurements. The Tappēdār's duties are to count the wheels used for irrigation, to measure up the area of all cultivated land, with certain exceptions, and to collect the land revenue of his tappa. His work is subjected to test by both the Mūkhtiārkar and the Deputy Collector. The Mūkhtiārkar is

Digitized by Google

responsible for the due collection of the land and sayer revenues of his talūka, and all matters in any way connected with revenue come under his cognisance. In these are included public works sanctioned from local funds (which are supervised by a local fund engineer and his establishment), annual repairs, the clearance and preservation of all canals, with the distribution of water from them, &c. The Mūkhtiārkars are also *ex officio* members and vice-presidents of all municipalities within their charge, the district magistrate being the president.

CATTLE POUNDS.—In several parts of the district "dhaks" or cattle pounds have been established; they are under the immediate charge of mūnshis, with peons to assist them, and the supervision of these forms one of the duties of magisterial officers.

CIVIL COURTS.—There is a subordinate civil court at Tanda Muhammad Khān, presided over by a native judge who visits Tando Bāgo, Talhār, and Nawāb-jo-Tando twice a year on circuit. In addition to the talūkas comprising the Tanda division, his jurisdiction extends over so much of the Haidarābād talūka as is not included within the limits of the Haidarābād municipality.

POLICE.—The total number of police of all descriptions employed in the Tanda district is 149, or one policeman to every 813 of the population. Of these, 53 are mounted, including 1 inspector and 5 chief-constables; 72 are armed foot police, and 24 municipal police. This force is distributed as follows:—

Talūka.	Mounted Police.	Armed Foot Police.	Municipal Police.
1. Gūni	18	28	8
2. Badin	11	16	9
3. Tando Bāgo . . .	15	14	7
4. Dēro Muhbat . . .	9	14	...
Total . .	53	72	24

The district police are under the immediate charge of an inspector, and those in each talūka under a chief constable, the whole forming a part of the large police force directly controlled by the district superintendent of police, whose head-quarters are at Haidarābād.

REVENUE.—The revenue of the Tanda Deputy Collectorate, which may be divided into imperial and local, is shown under its

Digitized by Google

separate heads, for the four years ending with 1870-71, in the following tables:—

I. IMPERIAL REVENUE.

Items.	Realisations in			
	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Land Tax	3,03,919	3,24,019	3,05,820	3,27,585
Abkāri	9,680	14,230	13,330	11,825
Drugs and Opium	2,950	4,750	4,755	3,456
Judicial Receipts, including Fines, &c.	4,307	5,935	9,186	13,645
Postage Stamps	1,582	1,628	1,496	1,569
Stamps	10,289	12,298	9,112	7,343
Salt	5,256	5,256	3,909	5,709
Income Tax	...	2,717	10,095	16,512
Licence Tax	2,860			
Miscellaneous	376	122	61	86
Total rupees	3,41,220	3,70,955	3,57,764	3,87,730

II. LOCAL REVENUE.

Items.	Realisations in			
	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupee .	rupees.
1. One Anna Cess	20,880	22,547	23,852	22,304
2. Jāgir 5 per cent. Cess Roads and Schools	1,556	1,558	1,539	1,544
3. Cattle Pound and Ferry Funds	9,332	13,160	9,438	9,670
4. Fisheries	3,599	3,522	6,053	5,367
Total rupees	35,367	40,787	40,882	38,885

All licences to manufacture and retail liquor, to sell drugs, and for making salt are put up to auction annually at the head-quarter station of the division. At the natural salt deposits in the Badin talūka, a tax of 8 annas per maund is levied, independently of the local fund, under the superintendence of a mūnshi and preventive establishment.

With regard to the third item in the local revenue, all surplus receipts were formerly credited to local funds; but at the close of 1866-67, the cattle pound receipts within municipal limits were made over to the different municipalities.

Digitized by Google

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.—Topographically, the survey of the Tanda district has long since been completed, but no survey settlement has yet (June 1871) been introduced. Three of the talūkas, viz., Gūni, Tando Bāgo and Badin, still remain to be classed. The rates at present in force are those chiefly introduced by a former Deputy Collector, Mr. Macfarlane, of the Bombay Civil Service, in the year 1861. The following statement will show the present rates of assessment in the Tanda division :—

Talūka.	Rice per Acre.		Other Sorts of Grain per Acre.		Per Hūrla.		Per Wheel.	
	Highest Rate.	Lowest rate.	Highest Rate.	Lowest Rate.	Highest Rate.	Lowest Rate.	Highest Rate.	Lowest Rate.
	r. a. p.	r. a. p.	r. a. p.	r. a. p.	r. a. p.	r. a. p.	r. a. p.	r. a. p.
1. Gūni	4 13 5	1 15 0	1 7 3	1 7 3	14 0 0	5 0 0	28 0 0	10 0 0
2. Badin	4 5 8	1 7 3	1 15 0	1 7 3	11 0 0	5 0 0	22 0 0	10 0 0
3. Tando Bāgo . .	4 13 5	0 15 6	2 6 9	0 15 6	15 0 0	5 8 0	30 0 0	11 0 0
4. Dēro Muhbat .	3 13 11	1 15 0	2 2 10	0 15 6	15 0 0	6 0 0	30 0 0	12 0 0

Digitized by Google

Barāni (or rain land) cultivation is assessed at a uniform rate of 8 annas per bigā, except in the Gūni talūka, where it is 12 annas.

TENURES.—The different land tenures prevailing in this district are the following :—1. Lands held wholly or partly free from assessment, such as jāgirs, garden grants, *pattas* under conditions, *seri* grants, and Hūris, or tree plantations. Of these, pattas are rent-free grants of land of 4 bigās (2 acres 3 gūntas) in area, under Sir Bartle Frere's rules, to such persons as dug wells and planted the land with trees at their own expense, maintaining the same for the benefit of the public generally, as halting or resting-places for travellers. Seri grants (now discontinued) were those conferred on Patels in return for general service done as heads of their respective villages.

Hūris are tree plantations (not orchards) on which no assessment is levied so long as the land in them is not brought under cultivation, but reserved exclusively for trees.

2. Lands held at rates assessed by the Government.

There are two distinct rights in the land, called "Zamindāri," and Occupancy. In the former the Zamindār (or superior holder) has the land direct from the Government, while the latter, as "occupant," holds it from the Zamindār, giving him a certain share of the produce in lieu of the Government assessment which is paid by the Zamindār. Where the latter clears the water-courses or provides seed, he has, in proportion to this outlay, a further lien on the occupant's produce. The plan generally adopted is this, that whatever may remain after the payment of the fixed share of the produce to the Zamindār, and of the "Rāj kharch," or the shares due to the village artisans, such as the carpenter, blacksmith, potter, &c., the remainder is divided between the Zamindār and occupant in a fixed proportion. As a general rule, the occupant realises about five-twelfths of the entire produce, though in wheel lands it is as high as two-thirds, but in this case he pays all the expenses. The payment of "lapo," or Zamindārs' dues, is not common in this district. Where it does exist, the Zamindār does not relinquish his right as superior holder, but is still the medium through whom the Government assessment is paid. The occupant's right remains only so long as he is willing to cultivate, and a Zamindār may oust an occupant who, without any good reason, allows his land to remain waste.

JĀGIRS.—There are upwards of 400 Jāgirdārs of different classes in the Tanda district, holding cultivable and unarable land to the extent, in the aggregate, of nearly 296,000 acres. The fol-

Digitized by Google

lowing table will show the jāgir area in each of the four talūkas of this division, together with the amount of revenue annually paid to Government on this account:—

Talūka.	Number of Jāgirdārs.	Class.	Cultivable Land.	Unarable Land.	Yearly Amount of Government Revenue represented.
			acres.	acres.	rupees.
1. Gūni . . .	19	1	15,116	120,102	22,637
	4	2	96	114	31
	11	3	52	408	114
	62	4	2,756	4,552	2,961
	96	...	18,020	125,176	25,743
2. Badin . . .	17	1	6,532	34,139	17,606
	2	2	181	192	321
	8	3	157	471	445
	88	4	3,704	6,509	2,151
	115	...	10,574	41,311	20,523
3. Tando Bāgo .	11	1	9,392	46,944	12,105
	9	2	195	364	202
	38	3	2,177	3,059	1,496
	82	4	2,911	6,196	4,152
	140	...	14,675	56,563	17,955
4. Dēro Muhbat .	9	1	2,474	21,188	5,162
	...	2	...	...	...
	10	3	380	757	540
	40	4	353	4,507	371
	59	...	3,207	26,452	6,073
Grand Total .	410	...	46,476	249,502	70,294

MUNICIPALITIES.—There are municipal institutions in five of the towns of this Deputy Collectorate, viz.: Tando Muhammad Khān, Tando Bāgo, Badin, Nindo Shahr and Rājā Khanāni. The receipts and disbursements of these several municipalities for two years ending 1870-71 are shown in the following table (*see next page*).

Digitized by Google

Where situate.	Date of Establishment.	Receipts in		Disbursements in	
		1869–70.	1870–71.	1869–70.	1870–71.
1. Tando Muhammad Khān	Jan. 2, 1856 .	3,236	3,649	3,428	3,821
2. Tando Bāgo	June 20, 1857	1,751	2,562	1,512	2,291
3. Badin	Ditto . . .	1,225	1,744	1,140	1,177
4. Nindo Shahr	Dec. 16, 1860	2,184	2,770	1,771	1,457
5. Rājā Khanāni . . .	Aug. 27, 1861	368	434	446	377

The revenue of these municipalities is derived principally from town duties and the surplus of cattle-pound receipts; and the chief disbursements are on account of police, scavenging and lighting. Any balance remaining is expended in the improvement of the towns, and in carrying out public works.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—The only medical establishments in this division are a hospital and dispensary at Muhammad Khān's Tanda, both of which are in the same building, and under the charge of a first-class hospital assistant, with a small establishment. This officer, in addition to his military pay, receives a further allowance of 30 rupees per mensem from the local and municipal funds. The following table will give further information regarding the attendance, &c., of patients:—

	Total Admissions in		Casualties in		Average Daily Attendance.		Remarks.
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	
In-patients .	122	147	2	2	3	3	No epidemic has taken place here since 1869.
Out-patients	1,697	1,754	10	13	27	31	
	1,819	1,901	12	15	...	...	

PRISONS.—There is a kind of subordinate jail at every Mūkhtiārkār's head-quarter station, in which all untried persons are for a time detained; sentenced prisoners can also undergo imprisonment up to one month in these jails; when sentenced to longer terms of imprisonment they are forwarded to the district jail at Haidarābād.

EDUCATION.—The number of educational institutions in the Tanda district in 1871 was 58, with an attendance, in all, of 677

Digitized by Google

pupils: of these seven were Government schools, and the remainder private. The number of schools in each talūka of this district, with other particulars, is given in the following table :—

Taluka.	Government Schools.		Private Schools.			Remarks.
	Number.	Pupils.	No.	Boys.	Girls.	
1. Gūni . . .	3	99	27	232	62	
2. Badin . .	1	24	8	53	4	
3. Tando Bāgo .	1	15	8	50	10	
4. Dēro Muhbat	2	42	8	71	15	There is one Anglo-Vernacular school in this talūka, with nine pupils.
Total . .	7	180	51	406	91	

The language chiefly taught in the private schools of this district is Persian; Arabic is learnt in some of the schools, but Sindhi in very few. The Kurān is the principal subject of instruction.

AGRICULTURE.—There are two seasons in the Tanda district in which agricultural operations are principally carried on; these, with the chief crops produced, are shown in the accompanying table :—

Season.	Time when		Principal Crops produced.
	Sown.	Reaped.	
1. Kharif.	March, June, and July.	February, October, and November.	Juār, bājri, rice, til, tobacco, cotton, sugar-cane and hemp.
2. Rabbi .	January, February, October, November, and December.	February and March.	Wheat, barley, mung, matar, jambo, sariba, melons, castor-oil plant, and garden produce generally.

The Kharif season may be said to commence with the annual rise of the river Indus, which is the natural source of water supply for the crops grown at that time; but those in the Rabbi season are raised from land which has already been saturated either by

Digitized by Google

canal or rain-water, without any further irrigation during their growth. Among the Rabbi crops, wheat, barley, mung and matar are sown on land that has been flooded, while sarsu and jambo are sown on "Barāni," or rain land. Garden produce is raised generally during the cold season, excepting cucumbers and a few other gourds, which are grown in the hot weather. Irrigation is carried on by means of the Persian wheel, of which there are three kinds, the charkha, the hūrla, and the pirātī. The first is capable of irrigating about *ten* acres, and is equal in power to two hūrlas or four pirātis. Both the charkha and hūrla are worked by animal power, but the pirātī, which is not in common use, is worked by human labour. These several kinds of wheels are employed in the Kharif season in irrigating land from canals, and in the Rabbi season, from "dhandhs" and wells; such lands are called "charkhi," in contradistinction to "sailābi" land, which is that overflowed by the Indus during the inundation season. "Barāni" land is that on which rain has fallen; where there has been an early fall, crops of bājri and cotton are sometimes raised, otherwise Rabbi crops of sarsu and jambo are cultivated. When such land has been much saturated with rain, any Rabbi crop can be raised from it. The following statement will give particulars concerning the cultivation, &c., of the principal crops in this district.

Digitized by Google

Crop.	When Sown.	Soil required.	How and when Irrigated.	Time to Mature.	Average Yield per Bigā (¼ Acre).
Rice	Middle of June	Hard and compact, with a little salt in it.	Plants are submerged, heads only remaining out of water	4 months	15 kasis (or 630 lbs.).
Juār	End of June	Good soft soil	Every 15 days for the first month, and afterwards every 3 weeks	3½ do.	12 kasis (or 504 lbs.).
Bājri	July	Any soil but a salt one	Rather less than for juār	3 do.	10 kasis (or 420 lbs.).
Cotton	June	Good soil	Every 15 days	5 to 6 do.	1½ maunds, uncleaned (120 lbs.).
Til	July	Ditto	Every 18 days	4½ do.	5 kasis (210 lbs.).
Tobacco	June	A rich soil	About every 10 days	5 do.	4 maunds (320 lbs.).
Hemp	June	Ditto	Ditto	4½ do.	4 maunds (320 lbs.).
Sugar-cane	March	Ditto	Constantly	11 do.	16 maunds of gūr (1280 lbs.).
Wheat	November.	Ditto	Not irrigated, but crop is improved by a rainfall	4 do.	6 kasis (252 lbs.).
Barley	December.	Ditto	Ditto	3½ do.	6 kasis (252 lbs.).
Sarsu	September and October	Good soft soil	Ditto	4 do.	5 kasis (210 lbs.).
Jambo	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	4 do.	5 kasis (210 lbs.).
Melons	February	Sandy soil	Ditto	3½ do.	
Mung	January	Good soft soil	Ditto	3 do.	7 kasis (294 lbs.).
Matar	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3 do.	7 kasis (294 lbs.).

Digitized by Google

The agricultural implements in use in this district are those generally used throughout Sindh. They consist of the spade, plough, the sowing drill, "rhambo" or hand-hoe, the sickle, and a rough kind of harrow.

COMMERCE.—The exports from the Tanda Deputy Collectorate, which are mostly towards the Thar and Pārkar district, consist mainly of agricultural produce, such as rice and til, as well as camel cloths (to a small extent), ghi and cotton. Salt is exported to a large extent, but the import of this article is still larger; this is the case also with other articles, chiefly grains, such as juār, bājri, mung, sarsu, &c. The following table will show, though only approximatively, the amount and value of the principal articles exported from this district.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	maunds.	rupees.
Grains :—		
Bājri	19,890	70,795
Juār	4,642	16,827
Mung	1,336	6,012
Rice	131,960	5,92,820
Til	13,200	43,725
Sarsu	660	1,980
Camel Cloths	200	500
Cotton	250	5,698
Ghi	2,675	71,055
Molasses	4,340	30,651
Salt	10,000	10,000

The chief imports of this district, with their quantity and value, are contained in the following tabular statement, but they must also be regarded as merely approximative.

Digitized by Google

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	maunds.	rupees.		maunds.	rupees.
Almonds	301	4,515	Ghi	1,725	46,660
Grains :—			Grass Rope	2,168	8,807
Bājri	33,880	1,43,990	Indigo, and other Dyes	385	18,232
Barley	2,400	6,900	Metals :—		
Gram	1,610	8,754	Gold	136	1,84,008
Jambo	3,040	7,550	Silver	297	26,730
Juār	14,405	48,845	Bell-metal	350	24,915
Mung	2,567	10,597	Copper	506	24,613
Wheat	8,669	38,602	Iron	1,543	9,258
Rice	28,960	1,41,180	Steel	257	3,533
Betel Nut	228	2,764	Oils (of sorts)	3,149	35,502
Cloths	...	2,69,100	Salt	13,605	17,856
Cochineal	864	17,604	Silk	..	32,000
Cotton	200	5,447	Skins	48,000	48,000
Dates	4,296	30,072	Spices	2,212	39,816
Drugs	207	5,447	Sugar (and saccharine matter)	7,354	90,626
Fancy Articles	...	5,150	Sweetmeats	349	6,385
Fuller's Earth	3,548	2,218	Tobacco	1,918	28,983

Digitized by Google

It was ascertained so early as 1844 that the pools and valleys connected with the lower part of the Purān Nālā, dividing the Tanda district from that of the Thar and Pārkar, abounded in pure salt, and large beds of it, from 5 to 6 feet deep, were found to exist between Rahma and Wanga Bazar. The then Collector of Haidarābād sent specimens of these deposits to Karāchi, whence they were forwarded to Bombay, but so much opposition was shown by the salt merchants there, that Sindh salt was unable to get into that market; in addition to which, the difficulty of communication, and the consequent expense attending its transit, were found too great to admit of a profitable trade being carried on in this article.

The following table will show (also approximatively), the quantity and value of the traffic passing through the Tanda district:—

TRANSIT TRADE.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	maunds.	rupees.
Carpets (Woollen)	600	2,400
Cloths	...	1,57,500
Cocoa-nuts	1,090	10,900
Cotton	1,000	20,000
Dates	2,423	19,950
Fancy Articles	...	3,150
Ghi	1,650	30,050
Grains:—		
Bājri	28,100	1,00,600
Juār	475	1,535
Rice	83,740	3,16,900
Sarsu (and Jambo)	450	900
Wheat	725	3,600
Gram	115	375
Grass Rope	400	1,600
Gum	100	1,800
Indigo	70	5,600
Mats	...	2,200
Metals:—		
Gold and Silver	...	45,000
Bell-metal	25	2,000
Copper	102	4,400
Iron	4,000	26,000
Oil	2,140	23,650
Saddles	1,400	2,900
Salt	1,200	1,500
Silk	...	15,280
Skins	3,600	3,600
Spices	282	3,300
Sugar and Molasses	6,330	54,156
Tobacco	4,710	50,640
Wool	1,800	7,450

Digitized by Google

Of the above articles, the grain goes mostly to the Thar and Pārkar, the skins coming from this latter district *en route* for Karāchi. Ghi passes through the Tanda district from Shāhbandar towards Haidarābād. The greater part of the remaining articles come from Haidarābād, and are intended for either the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate, or the Thar and Pārkar district.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures of the Tanda district are confined mostly to the making of striped cloths (called sūsis), blankets, camel saddles, gold and silver ornaments, wooden articles, such as cots, boxes, &c.; carpets, silk thread, various articles in leather, copper, iron and tin; the preparation of molasses and coarse sugar, salt and saltpetre. The following table will show the principal articles so manufactured, with their value approximatively estimated:—

Articles.	Estimated Value.	Where Manufactured.
	rupees.	
Carpets (Woollen)	3,690	In the Gūni and Dēro Muhbat talūkas.
Cloths (Cotton)	4,150	Throughout the Tanda district.
Cloths, Striped (Sūsis)	2,800	Saiyadpur, Katiyar, Khokhar, Tanda Muhammad Khān and Tando Bāgo.
Earthenware	6,200	Throughout the district.
Leathern articles	8,000	Ditto.
Liquor (Country)	3,600	Tanda Muhammad Khān.
Metals:—		
Copper	9,300	Tanda Muhammad Khān and Tando Bāgo.
Ironware	7,600	Throughout the district.
Molasses (and coarse Sugar)	47,000	In all the talūkas and at Dhandhi.
Ornaments (Gold and Silver)	33,400	Throughout the district.
Saddles (for camels)	1,600	Ditto.
Saddles (others)	500	In the Agri tappa (Gūni talūka).
Salt	10,300	Gūni and Dēro Muhbat talūkas.
Saltpetre	300	Ghulām Haidar tappa.
Silk Thread	10,000	Tanda Muhammad Khān.
Tiles (Encaustic)	700	Saiyadpur and Būlri.
Wooden articles, such as Cots, Boxes, &c.	11,780	Throughout the district.

FAIRS.—The fairs held in the Tanda district are five in number; at three of these, viz., Būlri, Badin, and Kocho Sājan Sawāi, fees are levied on stalls, as also on passes for the sale of animals. The

Digitized by Google

licenses for stalls are of three classes, paying 1¼ rupees, 10 annas, and 4 annas respectively; the passes are intended as a check on the sale of stolen animals. The proceeds from these fees are spent in promoting improved police and sanitary arrangements in the fairs themselves, and of the localities where they are held. The following table will afford further details in connection with these fairs:—

Where held.	Talūka.	When held, and for what Period.	Average Attendance.	Remarks.
1. Būlri	Gūni .	Annually in month Zilkad, (from 1st to 18th January)	20,000	Established in H. 1033 (A.D. 1617) in honour of Shāh Karim: dealings in precious stones, cloths, silks, copper utensils and animals.
2. Bādin	Badin.	Annually in month Rabal Sāni (8th to 20th June) .	10,000	Established in H. 985 (A.D. 1569) in honour of Pir Shāh Kadri; dealings as in Būlri fair.
3. Shāh Gurio . . .	Ditto .	Annually in month Phargūn (1st to 5th February) . .	2,500	In honour of Shāh Gurio; dealings as above, but less in animals.
4. Kocho Sājan Sawāi	Tando Bāgo.	Annually in Zilhuj (27th Z. to 3rd Moh.), Feb.—March .	6,500	Established H. 1000 (A.D. 1584) in honour of Pir Sājan Sawāi; dealings as at Būlri.
5. Miān Morio. . .	Ditto .	January (12th to 15th) . .	5,000	Established H. 1190 (A.D. 1774), in honour of Pir Miān Morio; dealings as at Būlri.

Digitized by Google

COMMUNICATIONS.—The Tanda district possesses about 555 miles of roads, of which 131 are trunk and postal lines, and the remainder cross roads. The principal line of communication is the Haidarābād postal road, which enters the Dēro Muhbat talūka near Ghulām Ali Tanda, and, passing through Digri, leaves it at the Thar and Pārkar boundary near Jūda. Another important trunk road is that leading from Haidarābād through the Gūni and Badin talūkas to Rahmaki Bazar in the Thar and Pārkar district. Travellers to Kachh use this road. The expense of maintaining all the roads, trunk and cross, in this district, excepting the Ahmedābād postal road, is defrayed by the local funds. There are travellers' or district bangalows, at Ghulām Haidar Tanda, Talhar, Badin, Tando Bāgo, Katiyar and Dhandhi; and dharamsālas have been erected at all the important halting-places in the district excepting Ghulām Ali Tanda in the Dēro Muhbat talūka. The following is a list of the roads, with other information connected with them, in the Tanda Deputy Collectorate (*see pages* 558 *and* 559).

Digitized by Google

LIST OF ROADS IN THE TANDA DISTRICT.

From	To	Length in Miles.	Description of Road.	Remarks.
1. Sēri Ferry (Hadarābād tal.)	Rahmaki Bazār	74½	Trunk.	
2. Boundary of Tanda Alahyar talūka, near Ghulām Ali Tanda	Thar and Pārkar boundary, near Jūda	33¾	Postal.	
3. Tanda Muhammad Khān	Mūla Katiyar	10	Cross road.	
4. Ditto	Dhandhi	14¼	Ditto.	
5. Ditto	Khorwāh	25¾	Ditto.	
6. Mūla Katiyar	Dhandhi	8	Ditto.	
7. Mehrāni Haidarābād boundary	Mulchand canal (by Jhirk ferry)	19	Ditto.	
8. Mulchand canal	Dhandhi	6¼	Ditto.	
9. Dhandhi	Jhok (Mirpur Bathoro boundary)	12¼	Ditto.	
10. Būlri	Khorwāh	9½	Ditto.	
11. Khorwāh	Mirpur Bathoro boundary	2¾	Ditto.	
12. Ditto	Badin (by Turāi)	27	Ditto.	
13. Wangi	Talhār boundary (*viâ* Dando)	19	Ditto.	
14. Tanda Ghulām Haidar	Matli	2¾	Ditto.	Is a short cut from the trunk road.
15. Tanda Muhammad Khān	Fazul Tanda boundary	6¾	Ditto.	
16. Ditto	Ghulām Ali Tanda	20¾	Ditto.	
17. Ditto	Hāji Sāwan (*viâ* Muhbat Dēro)	15	Ditto.	

Digitized by Google

18. Tanda Muhammad Khān . . .	Hāji Sāwan (*viâ* Matli)	17¾	Cross road.
19. Ghulām Ali Tanda	Hāji Sāwan	7½	Ditto.
20. Digri	Gorchāni.	11½	Ditto.
21. Ditto	Dādāh	14¾	Ditto.
22. Hāji Sāwan	Jamāli (*viâ* Rājāh Khanāni)	16¼	Ditto.
23. Tando Bāgo	Khairpur.	18½	Ditto.
24. Ditto	Pangrio	14½	Ditto.
25. Pangrio	Wanga Bazār	10¾	Ditto.
26. Dādāh.	Jūda boundary	11½	Ditto.
27. Jūda	Khairpur.	5¾	Ditto.
28. Khairpur	Pangrio	9	Ditto.
29. Wanga Bazār.	Nindo Shahr	13	Ditto.
30. Nindo Shahr	Tando Bāgo	11	Postal.
31. Tando Bāgo	Talhār (*viâ* Jamāli)	12¼	Ditto.
32. Ditto	Badin (*viâ* Vanahi)	13½	Cross road.
33. Vanahi	Nindo Shahr	8	Ditto.
34. Nindo Shahr	Bahadami (*viâ* Kadhan)	18	Ditto.
35. Bahadami.	Sirāni	12¾	Ditto.
36. Sirāni	Badin	12¼	Ditto.
37. Nindo Shahr	Luāri	10	Ditto.
		555½	

Digitized by Google

FERRIES.—There are 28 ferries in the Tanda district, the greater number of which are on the Gūni canal. The average annual receipts from these during the years 1870 and 1871 were 620 rupees only, but in some instances one-half, and in others three-fourths of the receipts of four of these ferries are either alienated or credited elsewhere. The following is a list of these ferries, with their situation, &c. :—

Name of Ferry.	Where situate.	Remarks.
1. Hājipur	On the Indus . .	Half of the receipts are credited to the Karāchi Collectorate.
2. Miāni Sang . . .	Ditto	
3. Jhirk	Ditto	
4. Patoro	On the Gūni.	
5. Nurāi	Ditto.	
6. Tanda Sāidād . .	Ditto.	
7. Tanda Muhammad Khān	Ditto	Three-fourths alienated to Mīr Ghulām Shāh.
8. Tanda Alum Khān .	Ditto	On the trunk road.
9. Nazarpur	Ditto.	
10. Matli	Ditto	On the cross road.
11. Alipur	Ditto.	
12. Dando	Ditto.	
13. Kocho Sājan Sawāi .	Ditto.	
14. Jām Laghāri . . .	Ditto.	
15. Talhār	Ditto.	
16. Wasi-ādil	Ditto.	
17. Jamāli	Ditto	On postal road from Talhār to Tando Bāgo.
18. Shoro	Ditto.	
19. Katiyar	Ditto.	
20. Vabnai	Ditto	On the cross road.
21. Visar	Ditto.	
22. Jhok	On the Gājāh . .	On cross road from Tanda Muhammad Khān to Dhandhi.
23. Ali Khān	Ditto.	
24. Jehān Khān Rind .	Ditto	Cross road from Tanda Muhammad Khān to Khorwāh.
25. Muhammad Shāh .	Ditto.	
26. Chhato-daras . . .	Ditto.	
27. Thoro	On the Nasirwāh .	Cross road from Jamāli to Rājā Khanāni.
28. Dādāh	Ditto.	

It is expected that, instead of the ferries on the Gājāh and Nasirwāh canals, permanent bridges will soon be built.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.—There are now no electric telegraph lines in this Deputy Collectorate. Formerly the Bombay line ran through this district by Badin, but in 1868 its direction was altered, and it now passes through the Hālā Deputy Collectorate to Umarkot.

Digitized by Google

POSTAL LINES.—The chief lines of postal communication in this district are two in number; one of these, the Bombay postal line, passes through the Dēro Muhbat talūka, with stations at Ghulām Ali Khān and Digri. The district post is carried by foot runners from Haidarābād by the trunk road through Tanda Muhammad Khān, Ghulām Haidar Tanda and Talhār to Badin. From Talhār a branch line passes by Tando Bāgo to Nindo Shahr. The branch post-offices in this district are situate at Tanda Muhammad Khān, Badin and Tando Bāgo; at these offices, as well as at Digri, rural messengers are employed to deliver letters in the district.

ANTIQUITIES.—The only object which can be regarded as an antiquity in this district is the Luāri fort, in the Badin talūka, built in the first instance of brick and lime, in the time of Mīr Ghulām Ali, by one Pir Muhammad Zumah, as some protection against the inroads of the Pathāns. A portion of this fort was pulled down by Mīr Ghulām Ali, but it was subsequently rebuilt of mud.

Muhammad Khān's Tanda, town of. (*See* TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN.)

Nabisar, a town in the Umarkot talūka of the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency, situate a little to the east of the Nārā, and distant about 20 miles south from Umarkot, with which town, as also with Nawakot, Juda, Daraila, Samāro, Harpar and Chelāro, it has road communication. This town is the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār, and has a police thāna with 8 men, civil and criminal courts, a Government school, dharamsāla, post-office, and cattle pound. It possesses also a municipality, established in 1862, the income of which in 1870-71 was 1,726 rupees, and the expenditure 2,343 rupees. The population, numbering in all about 1500 souls, comprises 700 Muhammadans of the Darsi, Mēmon, Pināra, Khāskēli and Bazgar tribes, and 800 Hindūs, principally Brahmins, Lohānos, Sonaras, Khatis, Bhils and Mengwars. Their employment is mostly agriculture, cattle-breeding and the export of ghi. The manufactures of this place consist in the weaving and dyeing of cloth, and the making of *dabas* for containing ghi. The trade, both local and transit, is in cotton, cocoa-nuts, metals, grain, camels, cattle, hides, ghi, sugar, tobacco and wool, but neither the quantity or value appear to be known.

Nagar Pārkar, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency, bordering on the Rann of Kachh, having 2 tappas, 3 villages, and a population of 55,034 souls.

Digitized by Google

The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1870–71 is as follows :—

	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . .	18,228	6,418	15,824	13,555
Local . . .	2,466	1,234	128	293
Total rupees .	20,694	7,652	15,952	13,848

Nagar Pārkar, the chief town in the talūka of the same name in the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency, situate to the east of a range of low hills, distant from Umarkot south-east about 140 miles, with which town it has road communication by Virāwah and Chhachhro, as also with Pitāpur, Berāno, Bēlo Rann and Kachh Bhūj. It is the head-quarter station of a Mūkhtiārkar and Tappēdār, has a police thāna with 21 policemen, civil and criminal courts, a Government school, dispensary, dharamsāla, post-office, and a "dhak" or cattle pound. The dispensary was established in 1855, and is in charge of an officer of the Subordinate Medical Department, its cost being defrayed partly by Government and partly by the municipality. The Nagar Pārkar municipality was established in 1862, the receipts of which in 1870-71 reached 1,995 rupees, while the expenditure during the same year was 1,759 rupees. The population of this town is said to be only 1379, of whom not more than 191 are Masalmans, of the Khosa, Khāskēli and Chaki tribe, the remainder (1188) being Hindūs, chiefly Brahmins, Lohānos, Mengwars and Kolis. Another statement raises the number of inhabitants to 5000. Their pursuits are principally agriculture and cattle-breeding. The manufactures consist almost solely in the weaving and dyeing of cloth. The local trade is in cotton, cocoa-nuts, wool, grain, metals, piece-goods, hides and tobacco; the transit trade comprises the following articles:—grain, camels, cattle, hides, wool and ghi, but the quantity and value do not seem to be known. This town is believed to be of some antiquity, and the existence of several ruined tanks in and about the place seem to show a more prosperous condition in times gone by than is the case at present. About a mile from this town is Sardaro, where there is a temple of Māhādeo and a spring of water sacred to the Hindūs. A fair is held here annually during the Shivrata. Half a mile west of Sardaro is a pool of water, always full during the hottest weather, and near it was a fort said

Digitized by Google

to have been built by Chhandan, a Rānā of Nagar Pārkar; it was destroyed in 1859 by order of the British Government.

It was in that same year that the town of Nagar Pārkar became the centre of a rebellion, headed by the Rāna of the Pārkar District. Early in the month of May, 1859, Colonel Evans was sent with a force from Haidarābād to quell the insurrection. He occupied this town, driving off the rebels, who made, however, a desperate resistance. In the following June, Akhaji, the Rāna's minister, was given up by the Kachh Darbar, and on the 20th of that month an attack was made by the Kolis on the town, but they were, after a sharp encounter, routed and driven back by the troops under the command of Colonel Evans. Subsequently the Rāna was captured, and both he and his minister were tried by the authorities in Sindh, and each sentenced to transportation for a term of years.

Nārā, Eastern, a large and important water channel having its rise in the floods of the Bhāwalpur state, and running southward successively through the Rohri Deputy Collectorate, the Khairpur State, and the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency. A depression in the Bhāwalpur territory between the towns of Rupar and Bhāwalpur, on the left bank of the Indus and parallel to that river, is presumed by some to be the source of water-supply to the Nārā, but others believe it to be owing mainly to the overflooding of the Indus in two places—one near Sabzalkot in the Bhāwalpur State, and the other at Ghotki in the Rohri district. The amount of water, therefore, which before the opening of the Rohri supply channel in 1859 found its way into the Nārā was entirely dependent upon the strength of these floods. In some years no water at all would reach the Nārā, at other times there would be strong floods for years together. The first well-defined head of the Eastern Nārā occurs at a place called Khāri, not far distant from the town of Rohri, whence the stream runs almost due south through the territory of H.H. Mīr Ali Murād, afterwards entering the Thar and Pārkar district, where the channel is in some places large and well-defined, and in others hardly perceptible. Between the towns of Chūndāwāh and Nawakot, in this latter district, the Nārā, or, as it is there called, the "Hakra," skirts the foot of the Thar. At Nawakot the river, according to a report of Lieutenant (now Colonel) Fife, R.E., flows in two channels, the larger running in a south-easterly direction to Wango-jo-got, where it joins the Pūran, the other continuing to skirt the foot of the Thar for about 30 miles, after which it joins the Pūran below Wango Bazār. From this latter

Digitized by Google

place the waters of the Nārā pass by means of the channel of the Pūran to Lakhpat, where, after completing from the head of the river a course of 300 miles, they enter the sea. The valleys in the course of this stream are occupied by numerous "dhandhs" or lakes, amounting in the aggregate to nearly four hundred, some of them being as much as three miles in length by one in breadth. According to Lieutenant Fife, there is every reason to believe that the Nārā was at a former period constantly supplied with water from the Indus, though before the construction of the supply channel it only received this water on the occasion of high floods. In the year 1838 a "band" was said to have been put across the Nārā in Upper Sindh by a Jagirdār, named Fateh Muhammad Ghori, with the object of increasing his means of irrigation, but it appears to have cut off the supply from Lower Sindh, and thus to have caused much distress among the cultivating population of that part of the province. It seems, however, to be a question whether such a "band" ever existed; Captain Rathborne, a former Collector of Haidarābād, in a report written in 1843 maintained that it did, but no one ever appears to have seen it, and in 1851 it was declared either to have no existence, or if existing, not to interfere in any way with the flow of the chief stream of the Nārā towards Lower Sindh. In his report of 1852 Lieutenant Fife, who had been deputed to ascertain the real stoppage of this stream, stated that in his opinion the supply of water to the Nārā had diminished from natural causes, the quantity in some years being excessive and flooding the surrounding country, in others, on the other hand, so deficient as to prevent cultivation being carried on to any considerable extent. As a remedy for this state of things he urged the necessity of constructing a supply channel from the Indus near Rohri at a cost of a little over 4¾ lakhs of rupees, the yearly revenue expected to be realised from increased cultivation being 52,000 rupees, or eleven per cent. on the outlay on the project. The scheme was sanctioned, the supply channel and regulating bridge completed, and the water formally admitted on the 7th of May, 1859, but the annual revenue obtained by Government has not, it would seem, realised the expectation of the projector. As much of the water thrown into the Nārā by this artificial channel was lost in the numerous "dhandhs" which, as before observed, line this stream, strong "bands" were thrown across the feeding channels leading to them, the water being thus forced up on to the plain where it would yield a crop by simply ploughing and sowing the land after the subsidence of the inun-

Digitized by Google

dation. A few years after the opening of the supply channel it was found that this annual flooding of the country was doing much damage by converting it into a jungly swamp, and some further modifications in the system of irrigation became in consequence imperatively necessary. These consisted chiefly in making excavations in the bed of the Nārā, so as to facilitate the flow of the water southwards, and further by erecting a series of embankments on the right bank of this stream in order to arrest the overflow of its water. By this means regular cultivation on distributing channels is substituted for the easy but precarious and wasteful cultivation on the flood water, and these modifications are still in progress. As there are other streams in connection with the Eastern Nārā, such as the Mithrau, Thar, &c., which may, in fact, be considered as its branches, it will not here be out of place to quote certain interesting remarks upon this important channel and its tributaries, made by Major J. Le Mesurier, Superintending Engineer for irrigation in Sindh, extending over a period of ten years, that is to say, from 1861-62 to 1870-71:—

The works carried out during the ten years ending 1870-71 were the Mithrau canal, commenced in 1858-59; the Thar canal, commenced in 1863-64; the embankments along the right bank of the Nārā; the cuts in the bed of that stream, so as to enable the water to reach the head of the Thar canal in time for kharif cultivation, and the Dimwāh and Harūnwāh canals. Up to 1861-62 the Mithrau canal had been excavated for a length of about 40 miles, with a full width of 44 feet at the head. Between 1861-62 and 1870-71 the excavation was completed with all the subsidiary works, such as bridges, sluices to the branches and main distributing channels, plantations, &c. The length of the Mithrau canal is 87 miles, or including all the branches, 123 miles. The average discharge during the kharif season is about 1010 cubic feet per second. The Thar canal has been completed according to the original estimate. Its length, including its two branches in the direction of the towns of Chhor and Umarkot, is 44 miles. The width of the canal at head is 35 feet, and the average discharge during the kharif season is about 725 cubic feet per second. The length of the Dimwāh is 13 miles, and of the Harūnwāh 3 miles. The cost of the various works connected with the Eastern Nārā, which are dependent on the Nārā supply channel at Rohri, was, up to the end of the official year 1870-71, as follows.

Digitized by Google

	rupees.
Nārā supply channel	7,21,019
Bands and embankments	2,23,089
Cuts in the bed of the Nārā	2,02,516
Mithrau canal	6,19,896
Thar canal	2,01,294
Dimwāh cānal	11,799
Harūnwāh	1,503
Establishment {Direction	6,008
Establishment {Engineering	4,39,536
Tools and plant	5,194
Total rupees	24,31,854

The total revenue realised up to the same date was 15,76,515 rupees, and the total charges (not including interest) 2,98,815 rupees, made up as follows :—

	rupees.
Repairs	1,24,676
Maintenance	1,00,247
Establishment {Direction	3,434
Establishment {Engineering	68,780
Tools and plant	1,668
Total rupees	2,98,805

The gross receipts were thus 65 per cent. on the capital expended, and the net receipts 52 per cent.

The area of cultivation, kharif and rabbi, for 1870-71 and amount of revenue were as shown in the following table.

Digitized by Google

Canal.	Cultivation.		Revenue.		Total Cultivation and Revenue.	
	Kharif.	Rabbi.	Kharif.	Rabbi.		
	acres.	acres.	rupees.	rupees.	acres.	rupees.
Mithrau canal	31,697	8,308	57,955	8,709	40,005	66,664
Thar canal	21,244	11,734	46,894	10,098	32,978	56,992
Dimwāh and Harūnwāh	1,278	449	2,328	499	1,727	2,827
Nārā Supply channel	2,051	1,963	1,795	2,492	4,014	4,287
Nārā	8,575	21,763	16,632	21,289	30,338	37,921
Total	64,845	44,217	1,25,614	43,087	109,062	1,68,691

The percentage of expenditure on revenue, and the cost of maintenance per acre for 1870-71, as contrasted with the three previous years, are shown in the following table :—

Cultivation, Revenue and Expenditure in 1870-71.			Percentage of Expenditure on Revenue.	Cost of Maintenance per Acre.	Average of Three Previous Years.			Percentage of Expenditure on Revenue.	Cost of Maintenance per Acre.
Acres.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Acres.	Revenue.	Expenditure.		
109,062	rupees. 1,68,691	rupees. 69,280	41·07	rupees. ·635	85,606	rupees. 1,19,633	rupees. 39,810	33·28	rupees. ·465

Digitized by Google

The cost of the works, treated as a whole and completed, will probably be as under :—

A. Works of distribution.

	rupees.
1. Jhambrao canal	25,50,000
2. Enlarging, &c., Mithrau canal	5,40,000
3. Thar canal	1,70,000
4. Irrigation south of Chūndāwāh	2,00,000
5. Dimwāh	40,000
6. Deepening, &c., Nārā supply channel	2,00,000
	37,00,000

B. Works of control.

1. Escape into the Gagh dhandh	20,000
2. Weir across the Jātri channel	40,000
3. Cuts below Jātri	50,000
4. Kūrthari band escapes	40,000
5. Kilankar band escape	20,000
6. Cuts between head of Thar canal and Chūndāwāh	70,000
7. Cuts between Chūndāwāh and Nawakot	2,00,000
	4,40,000
Add cost of works sanctioned or completed	25,19,500
Surveys and establishments	8,45,000
Grand total, rupees	75,04,500

The estimated revenue from these works, when completed, is likely to be as follows :—

	rupees.
1. Jhambrao canal	4,50,000
2. Mithrau canal	1,12,000
3. Thar canal	87,500
4. Dimwāh and new head to Mithrau canal	70,000
5. Kariahs on the Nārā	1,75,000
	8,94,500
Deduct 4 per cent. on the cost of the works for maintenance, &c.	2,80,200
Net revenue, rupees	6,14,300

or 8½ per cent. on 72 lakhs of rupees.

Digitized by Google

STATEMENT showing the Capital, Charges (exclusive of Interest at 5 per cent.), and Income from the Eastern Nārā Works during the Ten Years ending 1870-71.

Heads of Charges and Income.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	rup.	rup.	rup.	rup.	rup.	rup.	rup.	rup.	rup.	rup.
1. Capital	98,372	1,33,479	1,57,561	1,87,015	1,65,349	1,55,318	1,31,498	84,392	49,977	1,01,929
2. Charges	28,483	7,363	3,980	6,880	11,719	10,553	17,274	35,116	68,041	69,280
3. Income	1,20,292	98,227	1,01,374	90,403	81,327	1,31,815	86,057	1,60,861	1,42,653	1,85,373

Nārā, Western, a large and important water channel having its rise in the Indus, which it taps close to the boundary dividing the Lārkāno Deputy Collectorate from that of Sakhar and Shikārpur. Its course is southerly, and after flowing through portions of the Lārkāno, Rato Dēro, and Labdaria talūkas of the Lārkāno division, enters the Nasirābād talūka of the Mehar division, leaving it for the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate by the Kakar talūka. In the Sehwan district it flows through portions of the Dādū and Sehwan talūkas, falling at last, after a course of about 138 miles, into the northern side of the Manchhur lake. The Western Nārā is generally considered to be a natural channel artificially improved, and, being navigable throughout its entire length between the months of May and September, is preferred by boats going up river during the inundation season by way of the Aral river and Manchhur lake, since the current met with in the Nārā is by no means so strong as that of the Indus. About 17 canals branch directly from the Western Nārā in its entire course, 4 of these being in the Lārkāno district, and 7 and 6 respectively in the Mehar and Sehwan divisions. Floods from this stream occur at times in the Mehar district, preventing the cultivation of rice in some parts. The Western Nārā is, for purposes of superintendence, included in two canal divisions, viz., the Ghār and the Karāchi Collectorate canals, and forms part of the charges of the two executive engineers of those divisions. The following table will show the revenue and expenditure (including improvements) on this canal for a period of ten years ending 1870-71:—

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	rup.	rup.	rup.	rup.	rup.	rup.	rup.	rup.	rup.	rup.
Revenue .	3,23,750	3,88,150	3,76,470	4,31,004	3,81,740	3,88,290	3,42,035	3,67,926	4,00,235	3,88,235
Cost of Clearance, &c. . .	19,065	9,678	1,671	804	2,101	4,021	11,659	27,510	34,756	14,685

Digitized by Google

Nasarpur, a town in the Alahyar-jo-Tando talūka of the Hālā district, 8 miles N.N.W. from Alahyar-jo-Tando, and 26 miles S.S.E. from Hālā. It is in lat. 25° 28′ N. and long. 68° 39′ E., and has road communication with Matiāri, Tājpur and Udēro-lāl. It possesses a tappēdār's "dera," a Government vernacular school, police lines, and a cattle pound (or dhak). It has also a municipality, established in 1860, the revenue of which in 1870–71 was 1,105 rupees, and the expenditure 1,617 rupees. The population, numbering in all 3000, comprises 2049 Masalmans and 951 Hindūs, the former being mostly of the Girāna, Mēmon, Kazi and Bhanū tribes, while the principal Hindū castes are Lohānos and Sehtas. Their chief occupations are agriculture, trade and weaving.

The trade of the place is insignificant and of no account.

The manufactures are of pottery, but the glazed tiles made there are considered to be inferior to those of Hālā. "Sūsis" (trousering cloth) and "khēsis" (or cloths of different colours) are also largely manufactured here, and find a good market in the large towns of the Haidarābād Collectorate. The yearly value is about 22,000 rupees.

This town, which is very ancient, is supposed to have been built in A.D. 989 by one Nasir Muhāna. It has three tombs of considerable repute and of solid construction, the materials being burnt glazed brick with stone foundations. They were erected about 150 years ago chiefly in honour of one Muhammad Shāh, and an annual fair is held there which is attended by some thousands of Masalmans. The chief men of note residing in this town are Pirs Imāmbakhsh, Husain Bakhsh and Nasir Shāh.

Nasirābād, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Mehar Deputy Collectorate, containing an area of 343 square miles, with 8 tappas, 54 villages, and a population of 26,102 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1870–71 is as follows:—

	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	99,980	1,07,171	1,05,109	1,28,286
Local	9,740	8,712	9,288	10,817
Total rupees	1,09,620	1,15,883	1,14,397	1,39,103

Nasirābād, a Government town in the talūka of the same name of the Mehar Deputy Collectorate, situate on the Chilowāh canal,

Digitized by Google

10 miles east from Wārā, the present chief town of the talūka, and 20 miles north-east from Mehar. It has road communication with Lārkāno (distant 24 miles), Mehar, Rahdan, Wagan and other villages, and there is also communication carried on by means of the Chilowāh canal. It is only the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār, the Mūkhtiārkar's kacheri being at the thriving town of Wārā. This place possesses a Deputy Collector's staging bangalow, a musafirkhāna, and lines for the accommodation of 5 men of the district police. The population of the town is 1085, of whom 800 are Masalmans and 285 Hindūs. The former are of the Kathia tribe, and the latter of the Pāhin caste.

There is some local trade in the export of rice from this town, but nothing seems to be known of either the quantity or value. The transit trade is also said to be in the same article, but to what extent is equally unknown.

This town was built by Mīr Nasir Khān Talpur, and was formerly of some importance; it had also a good fort.

Naushahro, a large division and Deputy Collectorate of the Haidarābād district, lying between the 26th and 28th parallels of north latitude, and the 67th and 69th meridians of east longitude. It is bounded on the north and west by the river Indus; on the east and north-east by the territory of H.H. Mīr Ali Murād Talpur and the Thar and Pārkar district, and on the south by the Shāhdādpur and Hālā talūkas of the Hālā division. The area of the Naushahro Deputy Collectorate, according to the Deputy Collector's report, is 2949 square miles, but by the Revenue Survey Department estimate 3067 square miles, and is divided into 4 talūkas and 33 tappas, with a population of 209,589 souls, or 68 to the square mile. The following table (*see next page*) will show the several talūkas of this division, with their tappas, area, population, and chief towns.

Digitized by Google

Talūka.	Area in Square Miles.	Tappas.	Number of Villages.	Population.	Towns having 800 Inhabitants and upwards.
1. Kandiāro .	315	1. Kandiāro . 2. Lākha . 3. Shēkhāni . 4. Mahrābpur 5. Hālāni . 6. Kamāl Dēro . 7. Gulshāh .	71	42,453	Kandiāro. Mahrābpur. Halāni and Bhēlani. Khānwāhan.
2. Naushahro	531	1. Naushahro 2. Tarūsha . 3. Bhiria. . 4. Darbēlo . 5. Abād . . 6. Mānjhu . 7. Abji . . 8. Nūrpur . 9. Phūl . . 10. Pad-īdan .	104	78,170	Naushahro. Tarūsha. Bhiria. Darbēlo. Mithāni.
3. Moro . .	704	1. Moro . . 2. Sehra . . 3. Puran. . 4. Wadpāgiā. 5. Gachēro . 6. Sann . . 7. Daulatpur 8. Manāhi .	51	40,881	Moro. Depārja. Daulatpur.
4. Sakrand .	1,399	1. Sakrand . 2. Lakhhgi . 3. Lākhāt . 4. Sirachja . 5. Gohrām Mari . 6. Mubārak . 7. Gubchāni . 8. Shāhpur .	74	48,085	
	2,949		300	209,589	

The area in English acres of each talūka, showing the acreage cultivated, culturable and unarable, is also tabulated as under :—

Talūka.	Total Area in English Acres.	Cultivated.	Cultivable.	Unarable.
1. Kandiāro . .	168,878	45,207	85,840	35,831
2. Naushahro. .	324,255	75,000	223,227	26,028
3. Moro . . .	320,407	51,324	217,186	51,897
4. Sakrand . .	716,738	84,523	510,030	122,185

Digitized by Google

GENERAL ASPECT.—The general appearance of this division is one unbroken, flat, alluvial plain from north to south, with merely the forest lands bordering on the Indus and the trees planted on the sides of the canals to vary the landscape. So far as the canals from the Indus are able to irrigate the soil the aspect of this portion of the district, owing to its great fertility, is pleasing when the crops are green, but in those parts beyond the limit of irrigation the land presents the appearance of a desert, being but slightly cultivated and thinly populated.

HYDROGRAPHY.—There are no springs or torrents in this division, neither are the "lēts" or floods of any importance. There are several "kolābs," six in number, three of which, those of Sutiāro, Dalēl-dēro and Mulā-sānd, are in the Sakrand talūka, the remaining three, Alaha Khuyi, Machhi and Jatoi, being in the Moro talūka. The canal system of this division comprises nearly 80 canals, of which 20 are main-feeders. As in other districts of Sindh, these canals are all under the supervision of the Executive Engineer, Rohri canal division, but the clearances are carried out during the cold season by the Deputy Collector and his subordinates. The following is a list of the Government canals, with other information connected with them (*see next page*).

Digitized by Google

Name of Canal.	Length.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for five years, ending 1870–71.	Average Annual Revenue for five years, ending 1870–71.	Remarks.
	miles.	feet.	rupees.	rupees.	
1. Chato	3	35	609	...	Taps Indus in Khairpur State. The revenue is taken by H.H. Mīr Ali Murad; is navigable.
2. Gharkūn	13	14	241	14,968	Branch of the Chato.
3. Bahman	3	6	130	1,549	Ditto.
4. Mahrāb	36	15	671	1,494	Ditto; is navigable.
5. Redowāh	5	5	125	1,321	Ditto.
6. Nasrat	30	32	4,534	28,490	Taps Indus in Muhbat Dēro forest; waters the Gulshāh, Shēkhāni, Halāni, Kandiāro, Lākha, and Bhiria tappas; is navigable.
7. Fātmāwāh	18	19	1,285	14,722	Branch of the Nasratwāh.
8. Madadwāh	9	8	295	5,313	Ditto.
9. Lūndo	8	6	228	2,980	Ditto.
10. Naulakhi	25	42	1,202	32,528	Taps Indus at the Bhanwar forest; waters the Shēkhāni, Kamāldēro, Kandiāro, Darbēlo, Tarūsha, and Naushahro tappas, tailing off at Molhan-jo-Got; is navigable.
11. Bhūr (less)	2	5	55	1,519	Branch of the Naulakhi.
12. Ambarwāh	9	10	203	8,786	Ditto.
13. Imām Ali	6	8	88	5,059	Ditto.
14. Kotāi	12	10	243	7,326	Ditto.
15. Chākar	4	6	159	2,961	Branch of the Kotāi.
16. Pairozwāh	24	12	858	20,813	Branch of the Naulakhi; is navigable.
17. Dāin	4⅜	4	60	2,524	Branch of the Pairozwāh.
18. Murād	25½	12	1,657	18,143	Branch of the Naulakhi.
19. Bāgwāh	27⅜	10	1,593	12,239	Branch of the Murādwāh; is navigable.
20. Haidar	4	6	67	784	Branch of the Bāgwāh.

Digitized by Google

21. Bhūr (greater) . . .	3	14	125	5,050	Taps Indus at Adam-jo-Got, and waters the Kamāl-dēro and Abād tappas, tailing off at Khairo-dēro in the Naushahro talūka.
22. Dambrowāh	9½	14	727	12,291	Taps Indus at Dali Pota-jo-Got, and waters the Abji and Sehrā tappas, tailing off at Dhoro Khāt in the Moro talūka.
23. Mirwāh	7¾	6	298	6,716	Branch of the Dambrowāh.
24. Muhbat	13½	8	643	3,436	Branch of the Mirwāh.
25. Alāwalwāh	3½	5	128	472	Ditto.
26. Khairwāh.	3¼	6	62	407	Branch of the Muhbatwāh.
27. Chākarwāh	3¼	6	47	385	Ditto.
28. Dādhūr	3¾	7	110	795	Ditto.
29. Dālowāh	3¾	5	75	1,398	Ditto.
30. Buriri	1¾	4	44	89	Ditto.
31. Lakhwāh	2¾	4	68	873	Ditto.
32. Mirwāh (Sehrā) . . .	2¾	10	298	6,716	Taps Indus at Mat, and waters the Abji and Sehrā tappas, tailing off at Dūnga village in the Moro talūka.
33. Dādwāh	32¾	18	1,269	14,292	Taps Indus at Mitāni, and waters the Abji, Wadpāgiā, Sehrā, Manahi, Puran, Moro, Gachēro, Daulatpur, and Sann tappas, tailing off at Yerū Dahri in the Moro talūka; is navigable.
34. Piarowāh	3	4	71	285	Branch of the Dādwāh.
35. Khānwāh.	4	4	55	284	Ditto.
36. Kaimkūrwāh. . . .	4	4	62	867	Ditto.
37. Alahkhai	½	8	20	465	Ditto.
38. Rājwāh	3¾	4	72	478	Ditto.
39. Suhāgan	3	4	54	1,398	Branch of the Alahkhai.
40. Malwāh	3	4	35	504	Branch of the Rājwāh.
41. Khajūrkūr	3	4	30	305	Branch of the Malwāh.
42. Yakhtiār	7	7	102	4,263	Branch of the Dādwāh.
43. Rājwāh (Raiti) . . .	9½	7	176	3,673	Ditto.
44. Garwarwāh	8	8	325	168	Ditto.

Digitized by Google

Name of Canal.	Length.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for five years, ending 1870–71.	Average Annual Revenue for five years, ending 1870–71.	Remarks.
	miles.	feet.	rupees.	rupees.	
45. Mirwāh	9	8	2,383	8,645	Branch of the Garwarwāh.
46. Gādoro	6	12	117	4,323	Taps Indus at Rājo-dēro, and waters the Puran and Wadpāgiā tappas, tailing off at the hamlet Wariāso in the Moro talūka.
47. Suratwāh	9	8	756	2,330	Taps Indus at Khairo-dēro, and waters the Daulatpur tappa, tailing off at the Yakhtiārwāh in the Moro talūka.
48. Wāhur-chario . . .	4	16	320	964	Taps Indus at Sanjar village, tailing off at Lasawāh in the Sakrand talūka.
49. Laswāh	3½	12	336	955	Main feeder from the Indus.
50. Rahārjiwāh	6	8	571	1,866	Branch of the Laswāh.
51. Ghatiwāh.	2	5	182	587	Branch of the Rahārjiwāh.
52. Jēowāh	4	4	259	547	Taps Indus at Ghūlām Haidar-jo-Got, tailing off at Rāzi Jatoi-jo-Got in the Sakrand talūka.
53. Jaliwāh	4	6	225	496	Taps Indus at Razi Jatoi, and waters the Lākhāt tappa.
54. Mirwāh Khandir . .	3	8	143	459	Taps Indus at Lākhāt, and waters the Lākhāt tappa, tailing off at Ali Bahar dhandh in the Sakrand talūka.
55. Ali-bahar-mēl . . .	6	18	1,355	2,427	Taps Indus at Gohrām Mari-jo-Got, and waters the Lākhāt and Gohrām Mari Tappa, tailing off in the dhandh Birāro, Sakrand talūka.
56. Musawāh	4	5	464	1,074	Branch of the Ali-bahar-mēl.
57. Khahiwāh	4	18	1,014	2,363	Taps Indus at Gohrām Mari-jo-Got, and waters the Gohrām Mari tappa, tailing off in a dhandh in the Sakrand talūka.
58. Upāuwāh.	4	4	211	835	This canal taps the Indus, and tails off in a dhandh in the Sakrand talūka.
59. Ghāri (greater) . . .	3	6	458	1,250	Branch of the Khahiwāh.

Digitized by Google

60. Rēnwāh	20	21	5,766	5,646	Taps Indus at Dinal-jo-dējo, and waters the Lakhhgi, Sakrand, and Mubārak tappas, tailing off in dhandh Mulā-sānd, in the Sakrand talūka ; is navigable.
61. Ghāri Fatehpur . . .	2½	7	545	641	Branch of the Rēnwāh.
62. Khānwāh	3	4	323	1,102	Branch of the Ghāri Fatehpur.
63. Khairwāh	1½	4	118	264	Branch of the Rēnwāh.
64. Mubārakwāh	22	12	2,016	4,308	Ditto.
65. Chākarwāh	6	15	514	1,693	Branch of the Mubārakwāh.
66. Sohrābwāh	18½	10	2,040	387	Branch of the Chākarwāh.
67. Nar	2½	5	283	563	Branch of the Mubārakwāh.
68. Naonwāh	3½	6	342	1,052	Branch of the Sohrābwāh.
69. Aliwāh	19	9	1,700	6,926	Branch of the Chākarwāh.
70. Mirwāh-rēlri	7	2	424	2,127	Branch of the Rēnwāh.
71. Sadārang	5½	7	1,539	5,165	Taps Indus at Mahrābpur, and waters the Lakhhgi and Sakrand tappas, tailing off in the Sakrand dhandh.
72. Dariākhān	8	13	954	2,988	Taps Indus at the Mari forest, and tails off at deh Ghārbutho, Sakrand talūka.
73. Ali-bahar Kacheri . .	30	18	1,105	3,055	Taps Indus at Nakur, and tails off in the Hālā division ; is navigable.
74. Alibahar-lundo . . .	4½	8	492	1,781	Branch of the Dariā Khānwāh.

Digitized by Google

The Naulakhi is said by Lieutenant Jameson to be one of the oldest canals in the Sahiti district, and to have been dug prior to the time of the Kalhora dynasty. The Nasrat is also an old canal. It was dug by one Nasrat Khān Chāndio during the rule of Nūr Muhammad Kalhora, and opened out from a dhandh called Gangam, near Gulshāh, a fact which seems to show that the river Indus formerly extended farther eastward, the old bed being still traceable here and there. Both the Naulakhi and Nasrat canals extended much farther east than at present, and as the inundations were greater the water was easily carried inland. The Murād, Bāg and Pairoz, branch canals, were also dug in the time of the Kalhoras by Pairoz Wairur, Murād Kalhora and Baga Siāl, three noblemen of the court of Nūr Muhammad, from whom they take their names. In the time of the Mīrs the excavation of all the principal and minor canals was under the nominal superintendence of the kārdārs of the two parganas, but the canals within the lands of the Jāgirdārs were managed by either these latter or their stewards. The system then in vogue was *forced* labour, and in digging or clearing out the larger canals, each village, according to the number of charkhas in it, furnished its quota of labourers. All who were in any way liable to benefit from the advantages of the proposed canal were called upon to assist in cutting the first four or five miles, which was generally the most laborious portion of the work. After the larger canals were completed the smaller ones and *kurias*, or channels, were commenced, under the superintendence of the zamindārs of different villages, who allotted a certain number of labourers according to the requirements of the undertaking. Where a new canal was dug, each labourer was granted subsistence at the rate of a *patoi* (little less than a ser) of grain daily. Sometimes, though rarely, a small sum in money or a kharwar or two of grain were divided among the men of a village. The clearance of a canal was generally effected in the following manner: where there were eight or ten villages situate on it, each village supplied a certain number of labourers, say one or two on every charkha, who cleared out that portion of the canal between their own village and the adjoining one. All the neighbouring villages which, though at a distance, enjoyed the benefit of its waters had also to furnish their proportion of the labour. The system of clearing canals by forced labour is said to have been introduced by Mīr Sohrāb Khān Talpur on his coming into possession of this district. No hakāba or water tax was ever levied.

CLIMATE, &c.—There would seem to be three seasons in this

Digitized by Google

division; the hot and dry, lasting from about the 1st of April to the end of May; the inundation season, from the beginning of June to the end of September, and lastly, the cold and dry, from October to the end of March. The prevailing winds are the north and north-east in the cold season, and the south and south-west in the hot weather. The following tables will show the maximum and minimum range of the thermometer, together with the rainfall, at Tarūshā, as observed at the dispensary at that station during the five years ending 1871 :—

Year.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
	°	°	°
1867	110	80	95
1868	105	82	93
1869	106	82	94
1870	114	79	96
1871	104	73	88

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
January	...	...	1·60	...	No fall this year.
February	...	·25	·40	...	
March	·04	·40	1·05	·61	
April	·38	·05	...	...	
May	·12	·04	...	...	
June	...	·16	1·05	·44	
July	·17	...	5·13	·05	
August	·17	·16	·35	3·11	
September	·12	...	5·05	...	
October	...	·10	...	...	
November	...	...	...	...	
December	·05	·80	...	...	
Total	1·05	1·96	14·63	4·21	...

The mean maximum and minimum temperature during this period of five years was therefore 108° and 79° respectively, while the average yearly rainfall may be set down at 4·37 inches.

Soils.—Like other parts of Sindh, this division, viewed geologically, is of alluvial formation. The different soils prevailing in the district are seven in number, and are known under the following names :—1. Chiki; the best description of soil, so far as its agricultural properties are concerned, to be found in the division. It is neither too stiff nor too heavy; nor, on the other hand, is it

Digitized by Google

too sandy; every kind of crop can be grown in it. 2. Dasar; a medium kind of soil, producing mostly bājri and juār crops, but not adapted for either wheat or rice cultivation. 3. Gasar; is a very loose soil, but when well manured can produce every kind of crop. As it requires much water, the expense of cultivating in this soil is heavy. 4. Kharuri; is a very stiff soil requiring much irrigation before it can be prepared for sowing. 5. Kalrāthi; is any of the above four soils in which there is an admixture of salt. It is well adapted for rice cultivation, but no other good crop can be produced in it. The area of this description of soil in the division is small. 6. Kalar; a soil consisting of sand and salt. It is, in an agricultural sense, altogether unproductive, but is invaluable for the manufacture of salt, and affords excellent fodder for camels. Much of this description of soil is to be found extending from the town of Moro to Pabja and Daulatpur. 7. Wariāsi; is a soil in which sand predominates. It is suited more especially for the growth of melons and vegetables, and occasionally "til" and bājri are sown in it. Near "dhandhs" and "kolābs" is to be found a good deal of grass land, known as "gāhēri;" it is valuable for the pasture it furnishes to flocks and herds.

ANIMALS.—The wild animals of this division comprise the hyena (only occasionally seen), the wolf, jackal, hog, hog-deer (or *parah*), jungle-cat, hare and fox; the mungoos, hedgehog, rat, squirrel and mouse are also to be found. Among the birds may be mentioned wild duck of several kinds, wild goose (or kulam), kunj, tilur (or ubāra), a species of bustard, snipe, quail, pigeon, dove and grey and black partridge. There are also the kite, vulture, hawk (the latter kept for sporting purposes), the crow, parrot, sparrow, &c. Of reptiles, snakes are, as in other parts of Sindh, very numerous, and deaths from snake-bite in this division are said to be frequent. The following are some of the varieties found in this district:—Lūndi, nang (or cobra), siring, godal, bimūhi (or two-headed snake), said to be met with occasionally. Other reptiles are the adder, scorpion, lizard, &c. The domestic animals found are the same as those in other parts of the province, and comprise the camel, horse (of a small kind), buffalo, ox, mule, donkey, goat and sheep. Some of the different varieties of fish caught in the river, as also in the "dhandhs" of this division, are as follows:—Pala (found in the Indus only), dambhro, gandan, singari, khago (cat-fish), makri, phaban, gangat, kariro, mori, gōj (eel), sūni, popri, and several others. The fisheries of this district are found in all the talūkas, the right of

Digitized by Google

fishing being yearly put up to auction, and sold to the highest bidder. The following table will show the principal fishing localities of the division, with the amount of revenue derived by Government from them during the year 1870–71 :—

Talūka.	Fishing Localities.	Government Revenue.
		rupees.
1. Kandiāro . .	Kamāl-dēro	378
2. Naushahro . .	Matu, Machilah, Matt and Mitāni . .	518
3. Moro . . .	Daulatpur, Chunnēja and Jattoi . . .	975
4. Sakrand . .	Sukhpur, Sanjar, Lākhāt, Mahrābpur and Nakur	840
	Total rupees . .	2,711

In 1851–52, according to Lieutenant Jameson, the chief fisheries in the Naushahro and Kandiāro districts of this division were at the Burti and Dalipotra "dhandhs," but there were numerous others also which yielded individually but a small revenue. The fisheries, together with the vegetable produce of the "dhandhs," were, before the resumption of these districts by the British Government from the then ruling Mīr, H.H. Ali Murād Talpur, leased out, and realised between 800 and 900 rupees yearly.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.—The staple vegetable productions of the Naushahro division are juār and bājri. Other crops are wheat (more especially in the Kandiāro and Naushahro talūkas), matar, cotton, barley (to a small extent only), grain, rice (chiefly in Sakrand and Naushahro); oil-seeds, such as sunha, jambo and tir; tobacco, indigo, hemp, mung, mustard, &c. The number of edible vegetables is also large; among these are the wangan, or brinjal, turnip, carrot, onion, garlic, pumpkin, various kinds of beans, spinage (*palak*), &c. The fruits are the mango, lime, mulberry, date, plaintain, grape, pomegranate, and several others. The chief forest trees are the pipal (*ficus religiosa*), babul, nim (*azadirachta Indica*), tāli (*dalbergia latifolia*), sirih (*Albizzia lebbee*); the three last-mentioned trees are largely planted on road-sides. Of the ber (*zizyphus vulgaris*) there are two varieties, the sundi and chaperi, both bearing edible berries. Other trees are the bahn (*populus euphratica*), kandi (*prosopis specigera*), gedūri (*cordia latifolia*), lasūri (*cordia myxa*), several species of tamarisks, and the following shrubs—the kabar (*salvadora persica*), bearing a fruit called "pēru;" the kirur, or caper bush, and the kamo (*phyllanthus*

Digitized by Google

multifloris). The forests of this division, some of which are very large, are 13 in number, and skirt the banks of the Indus for miles together. The following statement will show the area and revenue derived from these forests, together with other information connected with them :—

Forest.	Area in English Acres.	Revenue for 1870–71.	Remarks.
		rupees.	
1. Muhbat-dēro.	8,045	1,683	Planted by Mīr Meyon Chākar Khān, about forty years ago.
2. Bhanwar . .	10,540	4,943	Ditto.
3. Samtia . .	3,391	1,068	Planted by Mīr Meyon Rūstam Khān, about thirty years ago.
4. Kamāl-dēro .	13,065	1,047	Planted by Mīr Meyon Zungi Khān, about forty-seven years ago.
5. Bhorti. . .	10,790	16,464	Planted by Mīr Meyon Muhammad Husain, about forty years ago.
6. Dalipota . .	867	185	Ditto.
7. Khairo-dēro .	13,073	13,416	Planted by Mīr Karam Ali Khān, about seventy-five years ago.
8. Lalia . . .	4,089	693	Planted by Mīr Ali Murād Khān, about fifty years ago.
9. Māri . . .	14,753	9,971	Planted by Mīr Fateh Ali Khān, about eighty-five years ago.
10. Mahrābpur .	1,637	718	Ditto.
11. Madd . . .	2,642	854	Ditto.
12. Nāsri . . .	1,556	504	Ditto.
13. Kēti . . .	2,125	515	
Totals . .	86,573	52,061	

Lieutenant Jameson mentions that the revenue of the Kandiāro and Naushahro forests in the time of the Mīrs was not very large, which may be accounted for from the fact of the forests being preserved, not for the growth of timber, but for the preservation of wild animals for sport. All Jāgirdārs had to pay a sum, the exact amount of which is not known, called "shikārgah kharch," which went to defray the expenses connected with *shikār*.

POPULATION.—The total population of the Naushahro division, which in 1856 was calculated at 187,336 souls, is now estimated at about 203,588; this latter indeed was the number found by the Settlement Department in 1863-64. Of these quite seven-eighths are Masalmans, and the remainder Hindūs. There are therefore about 65 souls to the square mile, a rate but a little below that obtaining in the neighbouring Deputy Collectorate of Hālā. The Naushahro talūka is the most populous, having 55,300 souls. In 1852 this talūka had a population, according to

Digitized by Google

Lieutenant Jameson, of 57,898, and the neighbouring talūka of Kandiāro of 31,785. The Muhammadan portion of the inhabitants, who are represented as being wholly Sūnis, may be classed as follows:—

MUHAMMADANS.

Tribes.	Number.	Principal Sub-divisions.	Remarks.
1. Balochis . . .	27,929	Talpur, Rind, Laghāri, Jatoi, Chang Zurdari, Jalbāni, Mari, Lund, Shur, Lashāri, Korāi, Baldi, Jiskani, Khosa, Gopang, Sakhāni, Mastoi, Almani, Mashori, Mazāri, Dungrāj, Jamāli, Baladi, Vigamal, Herbāni, Kolāchi, Motmal, Bangu, Kalēri, Khuskh, Mihrāni, Nizamani, &c.	The Rinds are the original Balochis, from whom all the others trace their descent, and they are held in the highest respect.
2. Sarāis (or Jats) .	33,120	Kokar, Kalhora, Mūra, Mahesar, Wasan, Sial, Depur, Chunar, Suharan, Wijula, Metra, Lotra, Bohia, Bhaut, Mirich, Nul, Bhuta, Jangari, Pitafi Bilāl, Phul, Hatar, Pusha, Soha, Garhar, Bhuti, Arahi, &c.	
3. Sindhis . . .	57,280	Samtia, Unar, Kiria, Korēja, Chuna, Sūmra, Samma, Sahata, Bugia, Molhan, Udnan, Machi, Dahirāj, Mehirja, Mubēja, Sahija, Mangneja, Jodēja, Rajpur, Hāji, Babar, Lakhyar, Joya, Machula, Dhorū, Naich, Otha, Jokia, Rahu, Burura, Dal, Chand, Loda, Maluk, Hungora, Warya, Dhunga, Samati, Jaisar, Holi-pota, Dodha, Kandhar, &c. &c.	The Sahata tribe derive their origin from one Sahtera Ratu, of the Alor district, near Rohri, who came and settled in these parts. It is from this tribe that the Naushahro and Kandiāro districts were formerly called Sahiti.
4. Saiyads . . .	4,505	Bokhāri, Lakhiāri, Matiāri, Ruzawi.	

Digitized by Google

Tribes.	Number.	Principal Sub-divisions.	Remarks.
5. Mēmons . . .	3,534	...	Were originally Hindūs converted to Islamism.
6. Mohānas . . .	4,200	...	Are boatmen and fishermen.
7. Miscellaneous Tribes, &c. . .	8,480	Koris, Chamars, Shikāris.	
Total . .	139,048		
HINDŪS.			
1. Brahmins . . .	595	Pokarno, Sarsūdh, Kuah, Chanda.	
2. Kshatrias . . .	200	...	Are few in number, and chiefly found in the town of Kandiāro.
3. Waishia . . .	60,363	Banias, Lohāno (of whom the Amils are a sub-division).	
4. Sikhs	460		
5. Fakirs and miscellaneous castes	2,922	Jajiks, Sathrias, Gosāins, Saniāsis, Shikāris, &c. &c.	There are also a good many Sikhs by religion in this division, who are not so by caste.
Total . . .	64,540		

LANGUAGE.—The prevailing language, both spoken and written, in this division is the Sindhi, which is understood by all. The Balochis, however, speak among themselves in their own tongue, and the Banias, or native traders, use the Hindū-Sindhi character.

Digitized by Google

DRESS, FOOD, CHARACTER, &c.—The higher classes among the Masalmans of the male sex wear the usual Sindhi topi—a pehran, lūngi (or dupto), trousers, generally of a blue colour, and a kamarband. The lower classes wear only trousers, a "bochan," and turban. The women wear a "gaj" to cover the front part of the body, together with a "ruwo" (or chadar), which falls from the head over the back, and can also be drawn over the face. To these may be added trousers and a "peshgir" which leaves the feet visible. Among the Hindū portion of the population, the Amils and others of the well-to-do classes wear the "dighi," or Sindhi topi, a pehran, always of a light colour, and a scarf over the shoulders, which is either a "lūngi," thick or of silk, used in winter or on holiday occasions, or a "dupto," which is of thin material and is worn in the hot weather. White (not blue) coloured trousers, and, at times, a coloured kamarband with native shoes, complete their attire. The Brahmins wear the "janio," or thread, dhoti, and turban, which last among the Pokarnas is usually of a red colour. There is but little if any difference between the dress of the Hindū and Masalman women. The great staple articles of food among the inhabitants of this division, as in Sindh generally, are juār and bājri, which, with water and milk, form their chief subsistence. The diet of the wealthier classes comprises in addition the flesh of sheep and goats, fish, wheaten bread, butter, vegetables, and various fruits. Fish, it would seem, is largely consumed, especially among Hindū women. As a general rule, both classes have two principal meals during the day, one at noon and the other about 8 o'clock in the evening. Meat is seldom eaten except at the mid-day meal. Both Muhammadans and Hindūs use much "bhang," and, as a rule, the latter consume a large quantity of country spirits. Both classes smoke tobacco, and some are addicted to taking "ganja" as well in the same form. Opium is also much used, especially by the Masalmans, and this practice is believed to be on the increase. Of the character of the people of this division there is little to be said that is favourable. Like their brethren in other parts of Sindh, they are immoral and licentious, but in this respect the Mohāna tribe stands pre-eminent. On the whole, crime is not particularly rife, with the exception of cattle-lifting, which is prevalent here as in other parts of the province. Lieutenant Jameson thus writes of the crimes which prevailed in the Kandiaro and Naushahro portion of this district when under the rule of Mīr Alī Murād Khān of Khairpur:—"Like most other parts of Sindh, cattle-lifting is the principal crime, but if fraud can be brought under this category,

Digitized by Google

it outweighed all others, the result of the entire system of management of the Mīr's domains. There were also cases of burglary, assaults, petty thefts, &c. There were also occasional cases of murder, the result of infidelity on the part of wives. This was not, however, looked upon as a capital offence, being rather upheld than otherwise, the culprit generally getting off with a heavy fine. Robbery cannot be said to have been very prevalent in these parganas, as the punishment was very severe, and even the family and relatives of the offender were held liable to the extent of the robbery, and as every jāgirdār, kāmdār or agent possessed certain judicial powers, and kept his own stocks for the security of his prisoners, there was but small chance of a culprit escaping the vigilance of the whole, more especially as the capture of them proved of itself a source of extra revenue. A system of black-mail seems to have been in vogue with a band of plunderers on the opposite side of the river, who have been in the habit of making this district the field of their depredations. It was their custom to carry off one or more cattle, and then go to the owner and tell him they could give him such information as would lead to the recovery of his animals, provided they got so many rupees, naming the amount, and the latter were frequently but too glad to compound with their light-fingered neighbours."

The population of this division, poor and ignorant as they are, are nevertheless represented to be very litigious, and delight in resorting to the civil courts for a settlement of their disputes. The following tables will give the criminal and civil returns of this division for the four years ending with 1871 :—

I. CRIMINAL.

Year.	Murders.	Hurts, Assaults, and use of Criminal Force.	Thefts.		Receiving Stolen Property.	Housebreaking.	Highway Robbery.	Other Offences.
			Cattle	Others.				
1868	8	190	195	220	85	15	2	497
1869	5	182	248	304	110	68	2	511
1870	8	136	196	338	56	76	...	251
1871	6	230	256	235	88	102	3	354

Digitized by Google

II. CIVIL.

Year.	Suits for Land.		Suits for Money.		Other Suits.		Total.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		rupees.		rupees.		rupees.		rupees.
1868	8	1857	777	63,886	4	500	789	66,243
1869	15	5174	729	41,629	6	900	750	47,703
1870	13	1860	859	67,015	2	230	874	69,105
1871	22	4502	1592	1,00,124	1	130	1615	1,04,656

The distinctive characteristics of the Hindū and Masalman classes are thus noticed in a report recently (1871) furnished on this district by the Deputy Collector:—"The Hindūs are confined to the towns, and form a majority of the population in Kandiāro, Bhiria, and Tarūshā, but in the whole division they are a small minority. They are the traders, while the Muhammadans are the cultivators of the community. It would be equally just to call the one the *lending* and the other the *borrowing* class, for the indolent, improvident, opium-eating Masalman is ever in need of an advance on his crops, which the shrewd, parsimonious, and comparatively industrious Bania is able and ready to give at exorbitant interest."

ESTABLISHMENTS.—The administration of this district, like other Deputy Collectorates in Sindh, is carried on by a Deputy Collector with full magisterial powers. In this duty he is assisted by the Mūkhtiārkars of the four talūkas of the division, under whom again are a number of Tappēdārs to aid them in collecting the Government revenue. The canal management is the same as that followed in the adjoining Deputy Collectorate of Hālā. There is but one civil court, with its head-quarters at Naushahro; it is presided over by a subordinate judge, whose jurisdiction extends throughout the division, with the single exception of Sakrand. The Naushahro civil court is subordinate to the district judge of Haidarābād. There are cattle-pounds in thirteen towns of this district, viz., Kandiāro, Gulshāh, Naushahro, Tarūshā, Bhiria, Phul, Abād, Moro, Sehrā, Daulatpur, Sakrand, Shahpur, and Thatt. Each of these is under the charge of a mūnshi, assisted by a peon, and the proceeds from them are carried to account as an item of local revenue. The police force employed in the Naushahro division, in charge of an inspector whose head-quarters

Digitized by Google

are at the town of Naushahro, numbers in all 169 men, or say one policeman to every 1204 of the population. They are distributed over 18 posts in the different talūkas of this district. This force, which is a portion of that under the immediate control of the district police superintendent of Haidarābād, is thus distributed :—

Talūka.	Mounted Police.	Armed and Unarmed Foot Police.	District Municipal Police.	Remarks.
1. Kandiāro . .	11	13	4	The chief and head constables are included in the armed and unarmed Foot Police column.
2. Naushahro . .	8	46	19	
3. Moro . . .	7	24	...	
4. Sakrand . .	12	25	...	
Totals .	38	108	23	

REVENUE.—The revenue, imperial and local, of this division may be shown in the following tables, under its principal heads, for the four years ending 1870-71 :—

I. IMPERIAL.

Items.	Realisations in			
	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Land Tax	4,18,815	4,17,512	4,44,919	4,41,100
Abkari	6,932	10,569	9,090	9,396
Drugs and Opium	11,243	13,914	13,110	4,614
Stamps	17,353	19,359	18,921	27,944
Salt	4,662	3,944	5,021	6,233
Registration Department . .	859	1,691	1,917	2,493
Postal ditto	1,943	2,020	6,769	4,914
Income (and Certificate) Tax .	6,447	12,648	18,522	17,294
Fines and Fees	4,210	5,060	5,189	2,658
Miscellaneous	6,357	6,429	5,894	7,318
Total rupees . . .	4,78,821	4,93,146	5,29,352	5,23,964

Digitized by Google

II. LOCAL.

Items.	Realisations in			
	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Cesses on Land and Sayer Revenue.	586	633	565	...
Percentage on Alienated Lands . .	27,011	26,631	28,582	29,267
Cattle Pound and Ferry Funds . .	10,214	12,165	14,844	13,989
Fisheries.	6,880	6,436	6,916	5,476
Total rupees . . .	44,691	45,865	50,907	48,732

The contract for the sale of spirituous liquors in the four talūkas of this division is sold annually, and realised in 1870–71 about 9,436 rupees. There were in all 45 shops for the sale of liquor, the greatest number being in the Naushahro talūka. The bhang and ganja contracts in the same year brought in 3,072 rupees, and the number of shops in which these drugs were sold was 41. The sale of opium from the Government treasuries of this division during the five years ending 1870–71 averaged about 3 maunds, but does not show the gross amount consumed, as a large quantity is smuggled, it is said, into the district from the adjoining territory of Khairpur. The income-tax returns of the Naushahro division show that the Hindū population pay by far the greater portion of this cess, as in 1870 out of 869 persons assessed no less than 732 were Hindūs. Of the revenue, obtained under native rule, of that portion of the division comprising the Kandiāro and Naushahro districts, formerly known as Sahiti, and of the various systems under which it was collected, Lieutenant Jameson has, in his elaborate report of 1852, written at great length. It would seem from this that the revenue of the two paganas amounted in 1851 to 1,61,724 rupees, of which Kandiāro contributed 67,019 rupees, and Naushahro 94,705 rupees. Of the entire amount 1,33,986 rupees were derived from the land, the remainder being raised from the "ijara," or local dues, sir shumāri, or poll-tax, fisheries, pēshkish, or tax on Hindūs, fees on marriages, grazing cattle, &c. The Customs dues, which were, before the resumption of these districts by the British Government, levied at the village of Sidoja, appear to have realised in 1851 about 241 rupees monthly, the traffic then consisting principally in grain and cloth. Lieutenant Jameson gives a memorandum of the rates levied at the Customs chauki, which may be tabulated as follows (*see next page*).

Digitized by Google

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Amount levied on every Maund of 40 Seers.	Percentage on Value.
	rup. a. p.	
Flour, Rice, and Dhal . . .	0 1 0	
Juār, Bājri, and Wheat . . .	0 0 8	
Chanah, Matar, Sarson, and Mung	0 0 10	
Barley and other trifling grain .	0 0 7	
Cotton Thread	...	7 per cent.
Tobacco	1 8 0	
Cotton	0 9 0	
Indigo, Gur, Ghi, Paper, Almonds, Haidarābād work, and other things made up . . .	...	5 per cent.
Raw Materials	...	3½ per cent.
Cloth of sorts, Metals—gold, silver, brass, &c.	...	10 per cent.

EXPORTS.—Tobacco, cotton and grain were subject to the same duty as stated above, but all other articles indiscriminately paid a percentage of 3 rupees on their value, as fixed in the Government tariff.

Transit dues were formerly very general throughout these two districts, the transit station (or *natt* as it was called) under native rule being at Chibrele, near the Nārā. Lieutenant Jameson mentions that these duties were levied on all goods and merchandise passing either to or from Jaisalmir, from Shāhpur to the north, and occasionally even on goods coming from Haidarābād, but the amount realised monthly was small, and did not in 1851 average more than 27 r. 2 a. 8 p. The article on which these dues were principally levied appears to have been cotton. The sir shumāri was a species of poll or capitation tax levied on every artisan, weaver, manufacturer, &c., in the district, and was collected by persons known as kalatris or mukhadams, who were responsible for the amount to be paid by the inhabitants of their respective villages. The rates, as levied on every description of artisan, &c., in the Kandiāro pargana, are, by way of illustration, shown in the following table.

Digitized by Google

Names.	On what or how levied.	Annual Rate per Head.		Rate of Ibwāb or Percentage on the Tax in addition.	Remarks.
		Married.	Single.		
		kh. rup.	kh. rup.		
Carpenter	...	3 0	3 0	10½ . .	If a lad, a remission is made; if a good workman, he has to pay more.
Dyer	...	6 0	3 0	Do. . .	If a boy, a remission is made, but no more is ever levied.
Cotton cleaner	On each Pinjari .	5 4	5 4	Do. . .	Remission as above, and also if a stranger.
Oilman	Ditto	7 3	7 3	Do.	
Dhobi	...	2 0	1 0	Do. . .	If a stranger, no ibwāb is levied.
Mochi	...	3 0	3 0	Do.	
Tailor	...	2 0	1 0	Do.	
Dya (husband or son of Dyi) .	...	2 0	1 0	Do. . .	If young, a remission is made.
Kumar (potter)	On each Chark .	6 0	6 0	Do. . .	Rate properly, but 3 rupees per head leviable on the chark, which takes two men to work it.
Weaver (kori)	...	4 0	2 0	Do. . .	If a stranger, or boy, a remission is allowed.
Blacksmith	...	2 0	2 0	Do. . .	
Goldsmith (Muhammadan) .	...	2 0	2 0	Do. . .	
Surya (seller of bangles) . .	...	1 0	1 0	Do.	
Paper maker	On every shop .	3 0	3 0	Do. . .	Charge on every shop, but remission made to strangers.
Gaundi	...	3 0	3 0	Do.	
Salt manufacturer	On each . . .	6 8	6 8	Do. . .	Charge on place, not on the individual.

Digitized by Google

In all the above cases, when strangers come and settle in the district, 3½ rupees ibwāb only is levied, and sometimes it is altogether remitted. The pēshkish, as defined by Lieutenant Jameson, was a tax levied on the Hindū portion of the community, Banias, &c., but on no others, and, as the meaning of the word denotes, was a species of offering or tribute. The only difference between this and sir shumāri is that the latter is supposed to be levied on each individual, while the former is a fixed sum exacted from the community of merchants itself, and consequently no remissions are, as a rule, made. This tax produced in 1851 about 2,314 rupees. There was also a sir shumāri, or poll-tax, levied on fishermen, which in the Naushahro pargana in 1851 realised between 500 and 600 rupees. The ordinary rate for fishermen and sailors was 5 rupees per head annually; on younger members of a family less, and on the Mulā caste, of whatever profession, it varies from 1 to 5 rupees, which is regulated by circumstances and not unfrequently by the amount of his earnings. "Ijāra" comprised the fixed rates and dues levied from everything imported into and exported from the Sahiti district, as well as all articles of merchandise—grain, drugs, spirits, spices, &c.—disposed of in the different towns, villages, and neighbourhood. The customs may almost be said to have been latterly amalgamated in these, for although there were a few occasional separate collections on that account, yet they were so few and trifling in amount that it might almost be said that none existed. In addition to the ijāra on articles of merchandise as above described, there was also a land tax, or ijāra, on crops of bhang, tobacco, sugar-cane, &c., of so much per jirēb, which was generally proportioned to the assessment of the land. Among the miscellaneous taxes in the Sahiti district was a curious one termed "bakri," which was a sum paid by every Masalman artisan who married out of his town or village. The amount so paid was 1 rupee to the kārdār of the pargana, and 4 annas to the kotwal of his own village. Lieutenant Jameson also remarks, with regard to the alienated lands of the Kandiāro and Naushahro parganas, that though they were very considerable for the size of the district, many were mere stipendiary grants solely dependent on service, and as such could be classed under the ordinary disbursements of the then existing government. All jāgirs were liable to a cess of the one-third, one-twelfth, and one-fortieth shares of the produce, which was regularly levied on account of the Mīr, except in certain cases, where it was wished to confer a favour on an individual, when a remission was made. This

Digitized by Google

cess of itself on all the jāgirs formed a considerable item of revenue, when it is considered that it amounted to about five-twelfth's of the whole produce. The various methods by which the revenue was collected under native rule, according to Lieutenant Jameson's report, were five in number, viz., batāi, khāsgi, or fixed grain assessment, mohsūli, or fixed cash assessment, dānbandi, or revenue determined by the state of the crops, and mūta, or contract. The ordinary officials employed in this duty were a batāidār, his moharar, a patwāri, darwāi (or grain-measurer), and kārāwas, or watchman. In addition to these, if it was khālsa or ryoti land that was to be *batāied*, the presence of the kārdār and one of his moharars was also considered essential, whose duty it was to see that the ryoti or cultivators got their dues, that all pattas, &c., were respected, and in fine to serve as a check upon the batāidār. The duties of this latter individual were various. In the early part of the season when the grain was unripe, whether kharif or rabbi, he had the placing and supervision of the kārāwas, or watchman, while the grain was on the ground, and had the settlement of all "bēl" disputes, that is, stray animals, &c., found are seized by his orders, the owners fined, and the proceeds carried to Government account in the batāi khasras. At harvest time he had the entire management and supervision of the batāi. When the batāi was completed it was a part of his duty to see that the grain was properly measured by the darwāi before the patwāri, and to take care that he did not get too much. The bataidār's pay was usually 25 rupees per mensem. The patwāri was literally the grain banker of Government or of the people, on whose account the batāi is made, and he took charge of the Government share of grain when the batāi was over. He also collected the grain of "khāsgi" assessments, and the produce, whether in money or kind, of "mūta" contracts, as well as all judicial and revenue fines of the district of which he had to receive the revenue collections. He was expected to honour all drafts of the Mīr, whether for grain or money, furnishing his accounts as soon as all his funds were expended. The batāi of a Government "kara," or threshing-floor, is thus described by Lieutenant Jameson:—"When everything is ready the officials above-mentioned, accompanied by the kārdār and his moharar, proceed to the kara or threshing-floor. When there the batāidār first looks about to see that the whole of the grain has been threshed and cleaned, and that none is concealed in pits and holes—a very common custom. The cultivators are then ordered to make the 'kori,' or usual division, and where there is the produce of several fields or

Digitized by Google

patches belonging to different individuals in the kara, each cultivator portions his grain by measurement into koris or heaps, according to the rates at which he is assessed. In addition to these, in all cases, one odd detached heap, called 'tar,' varying in size from one-fourth to one-third of that of the others according to the rate of ibwāb at which the cultivator is assessed, is always left after the koris have been made up. The batāidār then walks round, picking out and marking on account of Government those heaps which appear to him to be the best. Returning to the remaining heaps, the batāidār selects one and commences the batāi. Thus if it appears to contain one kharwar of grain, he says at random that there is $1\frac{1}{4}$ kharwars in it. If the cultivator agrees to this, the business proceeds, otherwise the batāidār orders it to be measured by the darwāi, who does so in such a way as to make it appear the exact quantity stated by the batāidār, and thus the cultivator's objections are effectually silenced. The three heaps, that is, supposing the usual rate of batāi to be one out of three, will now be calculated to contain altogether $3\frac{3}{4}$ kharwars of grain, which will be so entered in the khasra. The division of the detached heap, or 'tar,' then commences. If the rate of ibwāb be 4 kasas the kharwar, then $4 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ gives 15 kasas, which is measured therefrom by the darwāi on Government account. This is invariably measured in such a manner that the amount exceeds a good deal what is stated. This measuring is called 'hona dasti,' and is added to the Government heap. At this point the zamindāri, or zamindār's dues, where it is the custom to exact these from the 'hardasra,' or whole produce, are collected according to the invariable custom of the 'deh,' or place batāied, and put on one side. In some places Government claims one-fourth of this on its own account, and in others the whole goes to the zamindār. The zamindāri is, however, as frequently taken from the cultivator's share of the produce, in which case it never appears in the batāi accounts. After this the twentieth share of the whole produce, or hardasra, is calculated and measured out on account of 'lapo,' or reaping expenses. This goes to the cultivator, who has previously defrayed the expenses, and as the first gets over measure, so does this get short measure. Then come the carpenter and potter on the part of the cultivator—two most important and essential assistants to him in the commencement of the season; the first to make his water-wheels (charkhas), and the second to provide him with water-pots to attach to them. Their shares are generally calculated at the rate of 1 rupee, or 5 kasas of grain per charkha, that is to

Digitized by Google

say, on the produce of the land cultivated by one water-wheel, and 8 annas on every *hurlo*, or half-charkha. After these shares have been separated and placed on one side, those of the Government inferior officials, viz., the kotar, bhisti, bangi and batara, each varying from ½ to 1½ kasas on every charkha, are also measured out in a similar manner. What remains is then divided into three portions, one of which is added to the Government heap, the other two reverting to the cultivator; that is, the quantity that is calculated by the darwāi, and if, for instance, there be 15 kasas left, 1 kasa will be considered as Government 'ibwāb,' or 'kharch,' and 5 kasas as the Government share, the whole six being measured and added to the Government heap, and the rest made over to the cultivators. After this the batāidar minutely examines the spot where the grain of this particular field was collected to see if any has been reserved for seed, or left uncleaned in the straw, &c., and should he find any, he guesses the amount and takes the supposed equivalent from the cultivator's share. This is entered separately in the accounts under the head of 'kundi,' and is added to the Government heap. The above is successively gone through with the produce of all the different fields in the kara, and the Government shares, as above described, collected into one grand heap; the Government officials' shares from each field are also collected into four distinct portions and placed beside the Government heap. The kārdār, batāidār, and Government officials now gather round, and the process of measuring commences. Here a scene invariably occurs between the batāidār, patwāri and darwāi, the three interested parties. The patwāri entreats the darwāi to give over measure, while the batāidār orders him to do the reverse, *i.e.* measure lightly, and abuses, threatens, and even beats him to compel him to do so. The patwāri, meanwhile, adopts a different course, terming him (the darwāi) his dear friend, and holds out promises of glorious feasting afterwards if he will only give him good measure, and the darwāi, notwithstanding the rough treatment he is subjected to, invariably favours the latter. After this measuring, or takrār-gang, is over, the amount of grain is entered in the khasras, and should it exceed the quantity already calculated in the khasras, which is nearly always the case, the difference is added thereto, and called 'izafaitakrārgang,' or surplus on measurement. At this stage of the business a certain portion, generally one-fourth of the whole, is taken from the shares of the four Government officials—the kotar, bhisti, sweeper and batara—by the batāidār on account of Government, and credited in the khasras under

Digitized by Google

each individual's name. The final item now requires mention. Owing to bad reaping, a good many ears of grain fall on the ground; these are generally gathered afterwards by gleaners, from whom the kārāwas, or watchmen, always claim a nominal portion on account of Government. This, which is cleaned and kept apart from the bulk of the grain, is called the 'vadd kārāwa,' but is more generally known as 'khosha chieni.' When this item is entered in the khasras the batāi is finished, the accounts closed, and the total amount of grain calculated. The kārdār's and batāidār's seals are now attached to it, and the patwāri enters an acknowledgment at the bottom that he has received that amount of grain, and it is finally sent in to Government, who, after this, holds the patwāri responsible. It is the business of the cultivator to convey the Government grain to the granary (or ambar khānā), or to pay for the carriage of it, and this latter privilege was often availed of to exact additional revenue from the cultivators. They cannot touch their own grain until they have accounted to the patwāri for the Government share, when they can do as they like with it."

Khāsgi is a fixed revenue assessment *per jirēb*, and is so termed from the word "kasa," meaning the number of kasas levied per jirēb. There are two kinds: 1st, those who hold "pattas," or grants, according to which a certain "khāsgi" is levied from them every season, and which generally remains the same. The 2nd, those who, at the commencement of the season, went to the kārdār, or lessee, and got him to grant them notes of hand that they would be assessed at a certain rate at the approaching harvest if they cultivated a certain quantity of ground. The collection of revenue from lands assessed in this manner was effected as follows:—If the season turned out a bad one, the holder of the khāsgi grant went to the giver of it and begged remission; when this was not granted, and objections were made by the cultivator, the land was batāied with the rest, or sometimes the loss was taken into consideration and a chit given him, say for two jirēbs. When, however, as was usually the case, the season was fair, the amount of such assessment was generally collected in cash, although nominally grain and a certain sum on account was invariably exacted beforehand, the account of which was settled after the harvest in the following manner: when the grain is reaped, land-measurers are sent, who measure the extent of all fields or land thus assessed, and prepare accounts of the same, which are called "khasra zafti;" two of these are made out, one being sent to the daftar, and the other to the kārdār, the latter furnishing the

Digitized by Google

patwāri whom it concerns with a copy, who regulates his collections accordingly. The amount of grain is calculated according to the terms of the patta, and a price put upon it, generally a rupee or two in excess of the current rate, any advance received before being credited to their account, and the balance exacted. These sums were all entered in the same accounts with the batāi receipts by the patwāri, who merely stated the head under which received.

Mohsūli, or cash rents, were peculiar to certain descriptions of crops, such as tobacco, sugar-cane, cotton, every kind of vegetable, safflower, bhang, &c., and they varied in amount according to the nature of the crop, the description of land, and the pleasure of the proprietor, but generally speaking they were not liable to change. Thus, in rabbi crops they ranged, in the Naushahro pargana, from 1¼ rupees to 3 rupees 1 anna, and in kharif from 8 annas and 6 pies to 3 rupees 15 annas. These rents were collected by the same patwāri, and entered in the same account and in the same manner as khāsgi assessments. His perquisite on these collections varied from ½ anna to 1 anna per jirēb.

Dānbandi was a species of assessment used in collecting the Government share of detached fields, over which it would be needless trouble and expense to place kārāwas, or watchmen. It is also occasionally brought into use in bad seasons in other fields, where it is supposed the crops will not bear the expense of kārāwas. It is managed as follows:—Three or four people are appointed as arbitrators, who go and survey the crops, and fix, according to their judgment from such survey, a certain amount of grain as the proper revenue. This arrangement is, however, also effected in some cases by cash settlements where both parties are agreeable.

Muta was a kind of grain contract, but of unfrequent occurrence in these parganas. The following is an example of this description of revenue collection:—A cultivator would go to a jāgirdār and offer to cultivate a charkha of land, perhaps hitherto lying waste, if it could be granted to him on favourable terms. The latter would occasionally agree to take a nominal and fixed amount, say one kharwar on the charkha; this was termed muta. Of these several methods of collecting the Government revenue on grain crops, the only two regular systems were the batāi and the khāsgi. Of the first, Lieutenant Jameson remarks that it was a system open from beginning to end to fraud and deception, the sole object of all those engaged in it being to grind down the cultivator, and enrich themselves at his expense. The cultivators

Digitized by Google

were, however, often known to conspire with the kārāwas, or watchmen, to defraud the Government of their just dues, and instances are even not unusual of the batāidār leaguing with them for this purpose. The khāsgi was, on the other hand, a more equitable system, and less liable to be tampered with.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS RATES.—The topographical survey of this division was commenced in the year 1860, and finished about 1863. The settlement was introduced into all the talūkas between the years 1864–65 and 1868–69, in some instances for nine, and in others for ten years. The table on page 599 will show the various rates on particular descriptions of land, as introduced by the Settlement Department into the several talūkas of this division.

TENURES.—All land in this division is either Government or alienated. Government land, where not surveyed and assessed, is held on the Collector's *patta*, at rates which are determined by its position and by other considerations. Land held under the Survey Settlement is sometimes cultivated directly by the Zamindār himself, and sometimes by hāris, these latter being of two kinds—first, "morosi hāris," or those who have a right of occupancy on payment of rent; and second, "ghair-morosis," or those who are mere tenants at will of the Zamindār. The share received by the Zamindār on the land sub-let by him is dependent on its description, but the following may be considered his remuneration—for charkhi land, one-third of the produce, and for sailāb and mok land two-thirds, but in the case of sugar-cane, melon, cotton and tobacco land, a cash rent is generally taken. The dues formerly paid to the Zamindār by the cultivator, and which were known by the name of "lapo," are not now in force in this division; but as these zamindāri rights were once very general, not only in this district, but throughout the province, some account of them as formerly existing in the Kandiāro and Naushahro portions of this division, abstracted from Lieutenant Jameson's report of 1852, are here given as illustrating a peculiar feature in the tenures of Sindh, and showing the condition at that time of the Zamindār and the cultivators under him. The Zamindārs of the Sahiti district, who were mostly Saiyads, are said to have been shrewd, intelligent men, though ignorant and unread, and formed an important class of the community. Their holdings might be put down, on an average, at between 400 and 500 jirēbs in area, but where they possessed less than 400 jirēbs they were not regarded in the light of Zamindārs, but were generally subordinate to some larger Zamindār. Not unfrequently in a deh there might be three

Digitized by Google

Talúka.	When Introduced, and for what Period.	Class of Village.	Maximum Rates per Acre on				Remarks.
			Inundation Wheel Land.	Perennial Wheel Land.	Sailáb.	Mok.	
			r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	
1. Kandiāro .	In 1864-65, for ten years, in the Kandiāro, Kamāl Dēro, and Shēkhāni tappas, and in 1865-66, for nine years, in the Hālāni, Lakha, Gulshāh, and Mahrābpur tappas	I.	1 8	4 0	4 0	2 12	Under a recent order, the hakāba is fixed for different canals at different rates, ranging from 2 annas 3 pies to 2 pies per rupee of assessment.
		II.	1 6	3 8	3 8	2 8	
		III.	1 4	3 0	3 0	2 4	
		IV.	1 2	2 8	2 8	2 0	
		V.	1 0	2 0	2 0	1 12	
		VI.	0 14	1 8	1 8	1 8	
2. Naushahro .	In 1866-67, for ten years, in the Abād, Mānjhu, Darbēlo, Tarūshā, Nūrpur, and Phul tappas, and in 1867-68, for nine years, in the Naushahro, Abji, Bhiria, and Pad-idan tappas	I.	1 8	4 0	4 0	2 8	
		II.	1 6	3 8	3 8	2 4	
		III.	1 4	3 0	3 0	2 0	
		IV.	1 2	2 8	2 8	1 12	
		V.	1 0	2 0	2 0	1 8	
		VI.	0 14	1 8	1 8	1 4	
3. Moro . .	In 1867-68, for ten years . . .	I.	1 6	4 0	3 8	2 8	
		II.	1 4	3 8	3 0	2 4	
		III.	1 2	...	...	2 0	
		IV.	1 0	...	...	2 0	
		V.	0 14	...	...	1 12	
4. Sakrand . .	In 1868-69, for ten years . . .	I.	1 4	4 0	3 8	2 4	
		II.	1 2	3 8	3 0	2 0	
		III.	1 0	3 0	2 8	1 12	
		IV.	0 14	2 8	2 0	1 8	
		V.	0 12	2 0	1 8	1 4	
		VI.	0 10	1 8	1 0	1 0	

Digitized by Google

four, five, or even six Zamindārs, but there was always a chief one among them, who possessed more land than the others, and who was always looked upon and styled *the* Zamindār of that particular deh. The proprietary estates of the Zamindārs varied considerably, sometimes comprising a whole village, sometimes a cluster of villages, but occasionally only a portion of one—still always more than a few fields. Thus, every village having its Zamindār and its known limits, no one could intrude upon them to cultivate without the permission of the Zamindār, to whom he must pay the usual "lapo," or rights of zamindāri. These rights are generally known under the common term "lapo," which may be comprised under three distinct heads, viz., Malikāna, Zamindāri and Rāj kharch. The first, as the word implies, means the right of ownership, and whoever possessed the "malikāna" of any land could claim the rights, or rather dues, belonging thereto. Zamindāri was in like manner the right of proprietorship, the privilege and trifling dues from it pertaining to the Zamindār. Rāj kharch was also, as the term means, a collection in money or kind for the expense of the community, and this was made generally by the head Zamindār. These rights were disposed of in the following manner: in a large "deh," where there were four other Zamindārs subordinate to the head one, each of these at the time of batāi would take his malikāna, or "lapo," as it was more often called, from the cultivators on his land. The head Zamindār took his malikāna of his portion of the deh, and the zamindāri, or proprietary right, from the whole deh. He also collected the rāj kharch—not, however, on his own individual account, but for the expenses of the community of which he was the representative. Any call made by the Government on the deh was met by the head Zamindār in the name of the whole community. From the rāj kharch was also paid the expenses incurred by any Government official going to the Zamindār's village, as well as of any Zamindār or body of cultivators coming there on business. The travelling expenses of the Zamindār himself were, in a like manner, defrayed from this source. The rates of zamindāri dues, or "lapo," formerly existing in the Sahiti district, differed in various places, but the following table will show those levied in the Naushahro pargana on particular descriptions of land.

Digitized by Google

Due.	Kharif.		Rabbi.		Peshras.	
	On Charkha Land.	On Mok Land.	On Wells.	On Bosi Sailābi Land.	On Sugar-cane Fields.	On Cotton Fields.
Malikāna . .	From 2 to 4 kasas, and sometimes 2 rs. cash the charkha : sometimes the one-fifth up to the one-eighth portion of the cultivator's share of the produce.	The one-fourth or one-fifth portion of the cultivator's share of the produce, and sometimes, but rarely, one-third. If on the jirēb, from one-half to one and one-half kasas is taken from the cultivator's share after the batāi is over.	Varies from one-fifth to one-tenth portion of the cultivator's share of the produce.	Varies from one-third to one-seventh portion of the cultivator's share of the produce.	2 rs. per jirēb are levied when not irrigated by wells.	From 1 to 16 annas per jirēb ; at times varies from one-third to one-seventh portion of the cultivator's share of the produce.
Zamindāri . .	From 1 to 5 toyas of grain on each charkha : at times a little more, but in many places not exacted at all.	In places a toya of grain on every field is levied, in others not at all ; in some places varies from 1 toya to 1 kasa on every kharwar.	A toya of grain is generally levied on every field on the well, and sometimes rated on the kharwar from 1 toya to 1 kasa.	Varies from 1 toya to 5 on every kharwar of the whole produce.	None.	Seldom levied, but if at all, 1 anna on the jirēb.
Rāj Kharch .	3 kasas of grain on the charkha, or 1 rupee cash.	3 kasas of grain on the charkha, or 1 rupee cash.	3 kasas of grain on the charkha, or 1 rupee cash.	3 kasas of grain on the charkha, or 1 rupee cash.	None.	None.

Digitized by Google

N.B.—These rates were only levied in fair average seasons; whenever there was a failure of crops a remission was made. A *toya* of grain was one-fourth of a kasa, and sixty kasas went to one kharwar.

The alienated land of this division consists of jāgirs of four different classes; of seridāri land, granted to individuals on the condition of their rendering certain service in particular villages, and of garden lands, made over to fakirs and others in consideration of their affording shelter, shade, &c., to travellers. There are also mamūl grants to Pirs made by the Talpur dynasty, and hūris, or tree plantations, for the purpose of encouraging the growth of timber. Lieutenant Jameson mentions that, under native rule, the Mīr invariably respected the rights of Zamindārs. Where he heard that these were in any way infringed by a Government official, he would always direct an investigation to be made, with the view of having them respected. The condition of the cultivator, with the exception of his having to pay to the Zamindār the "lapo" due, which may have been agreed upon beforehand, was exactly similar to that of the Zamindār, and he paid just the same share to Government. The tenancies of these cultivators were small, as few cultivated more land than could be watered by one charkha, or say from 15 to 20 bigas; the majority did not possess more than a half share in a charkha, and sometimes only a quarter of one. Independently of what may be termed the *fixed* cultivators, there was a large body of nomadic cultivators who would come for a season, enter into an arrangement with the Zamindār, and when the harvest was over would go away again. To these people the Zamindār would generally grant favourable terms, so as to induce them to settle on the soil—more favourable, indeed, than to the older settled inhabitants, but the latter might at some future period establish claims to possession—a proceeding, it would seem, of no unusual occurrence.

JĀGIRS.—The following is a list of the jagirdārs in the Naushahro division, with the area of their several holdings. The cultivable land so held in jāgir is about 104,099 acres, of which 61,215 are found in the Moro talūka, and 27,365 in that of Sakrand, the remainder being in the Naushahro and Kandiāro talūkas.

Digitized by Google

Name of Jāgirdārs.	Class.	Talūka and Village, where situate.	Cultivable Land.	Uncultivable Land.	Yearly Amount of Government Revenue represented.
			acres. gūntas.	acres. gūntas.	rup. a. p.
		TAL. KANDIĀRO.			
1. Mīr Jam Ninda Khān	1	Muhbat-dēro	1,243 31	200 0	237 8 0
2. Mīr Ismāil	3	Ditto	1,636 0	400 0	184 12 0
3. Kabul Muhammad	4	Chana	492 20	...	302 4 0
		TAL. NAUSHAHRO.			
1. Mīr Karim Khān	1	Panjo Khairo-dēro	7,373 10	...	200 0 0
2. Ghulām Ali	1	Kumbh	112 24	...	10 0 0
3. Mīr Muhammad and Masti Khān Mari .	2	Sado Rāno	1,494 12	...	36 8 0
4. Alum Khān and Fateh Khān. . . .	4	Hajāmo	248 39	...	26 0 0
5. Ahmad Khān Būrgri	4	Timūh	186 39	...	12 0 0
6. Nur Muhammad Khān and Badal Khān.	4	Bhiria	2,318 7	...	85 0 0
7. Gul Muhammad and Miran Khān . .	4	Vagan	413 9	...	Not settled.
		TAL. MORO.			
1. Dost Ali Khān Talpur and Atar Khān Jamāli	1	Khur	31 39	...	4 0 0
2. Mīr Khān Muhammad Khān Talpur .	2	Depārja	10,645 14	900 0	175 0 0
3. Mīr Ghulām Husain Talpur	2	Chanēja	22,052 6	3,000 0	487 0 0

Digitized by Google

Name of Jāgirdārs.	Class.	Talūka and Village, where situate.	Cultivable Land.	Uncultivable Land.	Yearly Amount of Government Revenue represented.
			acres. gūntas.	acres. gūntas.	rup. a. p.
4. Wali Muhammad Khān Nizamāni . .	2	Kario-Kur & Kaim Alakhāi . .	9,186 11	1,000 0	386 0 0
5. Ghulām Shāh Nizamāni	3	Rājā-wāh	350 21	80 0	38 0 0
6. Mīr Ali Muhammad Talpur	4	Dim	18,899 5	2,000 0	870 0 0
7. Dost Ali Jamāli	4	Khur	28 2	...	2 0 0
8. Lāl Khān Jamāli	4	Malwāh	31 33	...	1 0 0
		TAL. SAKRAND.			
1. Ghulām Muhammad Khatian. . . .	1	Fatehpur.	2,250 2	...	969 6 0
2. Nawāb Dost Ali	1	Sukhpur	1,006 20	...	993 8 11
Ditto	1	Bababi	6,590 14	...	1,886 8 3
3. Nawāb Wali Muhammad Khān Laghāri.	1	Mirzapur.	12,913 5	...	3,611 11 9
4. Mīr Jān Muhammad Khān	2	Lākhāt	687 0	...	180 8 10
Ditto	2	Koti	64 30	...	25 14 0
Ditto	2	Thatt.	2,168 0	...	1,345 9 1
5. Umēd Ali Khizmatgar.	4	Madd.	273 33	...	333 14 0
6. Shēkh Khān Mari	4	Kot Dhinjāro	621 25	...	550 11 0
7. Karimdād Khān Mari	4	Ditto	342 8	19 13	446 8 0
8. Ali Akbar Khān	4	Gohram Mari	408 12	5 1	174 10 0
9. Muhammad Khān Kalhoro	4	Sukhpur	39 25	...	49 8 0

Digitized by Google

The number of Seridārs in this Deputy Collectorate is 110, having grants in land to the extent, in the aggregate, of 1660 acres and 15 gūntas. These are distributed throughout the four talūkas as follows:—

Kandiāro, 22 patels; area, 336 acres.
Naushahro, 38 patels; area, 616 acres, 7 guntas.
Moro, 21 patels; area, 397 acres, 29 guntas.
Sakrand, 29 patels; area, 310 acres, 19 guntas.

The Muāfidars are 56 in number.

MUNICIPALITIES.—Five of the towns in this division have municipal institutions, viz., Kandiāro, Naushahro, Tarūshā, Bhiria and Moro. The receipts and disbursements of each of these municipalities, for the three years ending with 1870–71, are as follows:—

Where situate.	Date of Establishment.	Receipts in			Disbursements in		
		1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
1. Kandiāro .	Feb. 25, 1861	1,951	2,857	2,215	1,601	1,895	2,939
2. Naushahro	Ditto . . .	2,140	1,834	1,695	1,377	1,895	2,023
3. Tarūshā .	Ditto . . .	2,866	2,530	2,355	1,211	1,777	2,024
4. Bhiria . .	Ditto . . .	1,339	1,632	2,260	2,346	1,437	1,570
5. Moro . .	Ditto . . .	1,456	1,580	1,875	1,784	1,382	1,409

The income of these municipalities is made up from town dues, market fees, produce of municipal gardens, &c., and the disbursements are principally upon maintenance of establishment, scavenging, police, lighting, public works and aids to dispensaries, education, &c.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—The only medical institution throughout this Deputy Collectorate is the dispensary at the town of Tarūshā. It is under the charge of a subordinate officer of the Bombay Government Medical Service, who is assisted in his duties by a small establishment. The municipality of the town defrays certain charges in connection with this dispensary, such as part salary of the officer in charge and the supply of European medicines. The attendance, &c., of patients in this dispensary during the years 1870 and 1871 is as follows (*see next page*).

Digitized by Google

	Total Admissions in		Casualties in		Average Daily Attendance in		Remarks.
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	
In-patients .	115	58	9	6	3·91	1·61	No epidemic occurred during these two years.
Out-patients .	1,287	1,278	10	6	25·70	18·52	

The chief diseases are fevers, bowel complaints, and affections of the lungs.

EDUCATION.—There are in all, in the Naushahro division, 47 schools, Governmental and private, having an attendanee of 1089 pupils. Of these 12 are Government institutions. The number of schools, &c., in each talūka is as follows:—

Talūka.	Government Schools.		Private Schools.	
	Number.	Pupils.	Number.	Pupils.
1. Kandiāro	4	328	6	401
2. Naushahro	7	208	23	91
3. Moro	1	37	6	24
Totals . .	12	573	35	516

There are no female schools, Government or private, in this division.

AGRICULTURE.—There may be said to be three principal seasons in this division in which agricultural operations are carried on. These are Kharif, Rabbi, and Peshras, but a fourth, called "Adhawa," is sometimes added, extending from April to August, in which juār and a little mung are sown. For all practical purposes, however, the three first-mentioned are the most important. The chief crops produced in these are as follows:—

Season.	Time when		Principal Crops produced.
	Sown.	Reaped.	
1. Kharif .	End of June	October.	Rice, juār, bājri, cotton, indigo, tobacco.
2. Rabbi .	December .	March .	Wheat, oil-seeds, barley, matar, gram, china, bhang, jamba, &c.
3. Peshras .	October . .	January .	Sugar-cane, bajri, cotton.

Digitized by Google

The most common form of cultivation in this division is by charkhi, or Persian wheel, by which the greater portion of the kharif crops, principally juār and bājri, is raised. There is besides the charkhi, a smaller kind of wheel called the hurlo, having but two wheels, while the charkhi has three. The hurlo is used mostly by those cultivators who have but few bullocks, the charkhi requiring three or four pairs. There is also a still smaller kind of wheel known as the "perāti," having but one wheel, which is worked by the foot. Lieut. Jameson mentions that, in the Kandiāro and Naushahro districts, from 15 to 20 jirēbs of land can be cultivated on one charkha, from 8 to 12 on a hurlo, and only 3 or 4 on a perāti. There is a large quantity of sailāb cultivation on the river. It is low-lying land, subject to annual inundation not only from the river, but from canals and dhandhs as well; in it the greater part of the rabbi crop is raised. Sailāb land, from its situation, remains for a long time under water, and where liable to run off, means are adopted, such, for instance, as running up embankments, to retain the water till the rabbi season commences. In the Kandiāro talūka, which comprises the most fertile portion of this division, well cultivation is much in vogue, as water is readily obtainable, and at but little expense. The number of wells is in consequence very large, and Lieut. Jameson mentions there being in this and the neighbouring district of Naushahro, in the year 1852, no less than 1077 wells, on which splendid crops of wheat were raised in the rabbi season. He further states that from 4 to 15 jirēbs of land were cultivated on one well in some parts of Kandiāro, and that, under native rule, the Mīr generally allowed a remission of 20 Khairpūr rupees from the produce of the cultivation to any one who sank a well. Towards the middle and south of this division well cultivation becomes scarce, till in Sakrand an agricultural well is hardly to be seen. There is a large quantity of land cultivated by "mok" on several of the canals in this division, especially on the Naulakhi, where this course is adopted when the water is high, but the charkha is used when it begins to fall. Lieut. Jameson in his report states that the nature of the Sahiti district is very favourable to "mok" cultivation, and that in good seasons the amount of this kind of cultivation equalled if not exceeded that by charkha. When there happens to be a good rainfall, a large quantity of Barāni cultivation takes place, means being adopted, as in the case of sailāb and mok cultivation, to prevent the water from running off. Either rabbi or kharif crops are obtained by this method, according as the rain falls either in the cold weather or in the early part of the

Digitized by Google

kharif season. Barāni crops are seldom raised except at a distance from the river, as the produce from them is meagre and uncertain. If the seed can be sown after the first fall, and one or two other showers take place, the produce is generally remunerative. The table on page 609 is a list of the principal dry crops raised in the Kandiāro and Naushahro districts, taken from Lieut. Jameson's report.

N.B. Sarsu, jamba and gram must be either cut or grazed down after they have sprung up 7 or 8 inches, or else they will be good for nothing.

The agricultural implements in use in this division, all of the rudest description, do not appear to differ from those in other parts of Sindh. The Persian wheel, with its different varieties, has already been noticed. There is the "har," or ordinary modern plough of a very primitive kind; the "gobo," or earth-leveller; the "sahar," or clod-crusher; the "rambo," or weeding-knife; the "kuhāro," or axe; the "kuhari," or hatchet; the "kodar," or large hoe, and the "dato," or sickle. There are also two tools used by the indigo cultivator, viz., the "jhogāro," with which the cut plant when put into the vat is whipped, and the "hoz," or shallow pan in which oil is applied to the indigo pulp after it has been taken out of the vat and dried on a cloth.

COMMERCE.—The trade of the Naushahro division, almost all of which is carried by the river Indus and several of the canals, is principally in grain and other agricultural products. Thus the chief articles exported from the district are grain, mostly juār, oil-seeds, ghi, &c.; the first-mentioned goes to Jaisalmir, the others to Haidarābād and Kotri. Fruit, raw cotton and timber are sent to Kotri; a small quantity of country-made cotton goods to Sakhar, and sheep, chiefly from the Sakrand talūka, to Haidarābād. Some salt is also exported across the river to the Shikārpur and Sehwan districts. The imports comprise all kinds of grain, in times of scarcity; wheat and rice, principally from Sakhar; European piece-goods, metals and metal manufactures, such as copper, brass, iron and tin vessels; sugar and tin from Karāchi, *viâ* Kotri, as well as from Firozpur and other places in the Panjāb, *viâ* Sakhar. The entire annual value of the exports and imports of the Naushahro division is estimated, though approximately it must be remarked, at 4,03,000 rupees, and 4,40,000 rupees respectively.

Digitized by Google

Season and Name of Crop.	Botanical Name.	When Planted.	Soil.	Watering required.	Average Number of months to mature.	Gross produce per jirēb, in maunds of 80 lbs. each.
RABBI.						
Wheat	*Triticum vulgare*	End of November	Hard rich soil	4 or 5 waterings in the kacha, and 16 or 17 in the pakka	4 months	5.
Barley	*Hordeum hexastichon*	End of December	Ditto		3 do.	3½
Sarsu	*Sinapis ramosa*	End of September, October, when inundation subsides	Less rich soil; a cracked soil	None	4 do.	3
Jamba	*Eruca sativa*				3½ do.	2½
Matar	*Lathyrus sativus*		Sandy soil	Ditto	4 do.	2½
Gram	*Acer arietinum*	End of November	Hard rich soil	Ditto	5 do.	2½
China	*Panicum miliaceum*	End of January, or beginning of December.	Soft soil	8 or 10 waterings	2½ do.	3
Cotton	*Gossypium herbaceum*	Middle of February	Old hard soil	24 to 25 do.	7 do.	37 lbs. cleaned
Tobacco	*Nicotiana tabacum*	In January, and transplanted in middle of February.	Clean rich soil	15 or 16 do.	4½ do.	12
Bhang	*Hyoscyamus*	End of November	Hard rich soil	10 to 15 do.	4 do.	8
KHARIF.						
Juār	*Sorghum vulgare*	Middle of June	Good soil, without salt or sand	5 to 20 do.	5 do.	5½
Bājri	*Pencillaria vulgaris*	End of July	Any soil	4 to 6 do.	3 do.	4½
Rice	*Oryza sativa*	Sown in beginning, and transplanted at end of June.	Hard low soil, slightly salt.	Constant water	4 do.	6½
Til	*Sesamum orientale*	End of June.	Soft rich soil	5 to 8 waterings.	5 do.	2½
Kiring	*Seta Italica*	Ditto	Hard soil	10 to 12 do.	3 do.	2½
Urad	*Phaseolus radiatus*	When inundation subsides	Light soil, with grass	2 or 3 do.	3 do.	2
Murg	*Phaseolus mungo*	End of July.	Ditto	2 or 3 do.	3 do.	1½
Nachni	*Eleusine coracana*	Beginning of June	Good soil	5 to 20 do.	5 do.	4
Kangni	*Panicum Italicum*	Transferred end of July	Soft rich soil	5 to 8 do.	3 do.	2½
Sann	*Hibiscus cannabinus*	Middle of June	Rich soil	5 to 20 do.	5 do.	..
Indigo	*Indigofera tinctoria*	June	Light old soil	Constant water.	4 do.	8
Tobacco	*Nicotiana tabacum*	Sown in January, and transplanted middle of February.	Clean rich soil	15 or 16 waterings	4½ do.	9
PESHRAS.						
Cotton	*Gossypium herbaceum*	June	Old hard soil	15 or 16 waterings	5 months	37 lbs. cleaned
Sugar-cane	*Saccharum officinarum*	February.	Fine rich soil	Constantly	9 to 10 do.	9

Digitized by Google

The approximate value and quantity of the principal items composing these exports and imports are as follow :—

Articles.	Exported Value.	Imported Value.
	rupees.	rupees.
Grain :—		
Juār	86,510	91,240
Bājri	17,100	18,800
Wheat	16,470	12,600
Barley	7,800	10,384
Matar	4,440	8,445
Rice	8,400	33,500
Til	10,700	15,550
Gram	3,650	8,800
Oil-seeds	3,450	14,880
Ghi	14,800	6,955
Oil	5,255	9,917
Sugar	4,205	3,988
Gur	4,800	2,200
Indigo	2,800	...
European Cloths	...	54,875
Country Cloths	6,175	...
Tobacco	...	4,600
Fuller's Earth	...	520

The transit trade, or that passing through this division, comes mostly in kāfilas from Khorasan, and goes to Haidarābād. These bring on camels and asses the following articles, viz., dried fruits, grapes, woollen and camels' hair cloths, carpets, as well as silk embroidered goods, such as chogas, caps and shawls. Horses and asses are also brought down for sale. It would appear that these kāfilas on their return journey take back with them little or no goods. Lieut. Jameson, in referring to the Kandiāro and Naushahro portions of this division, thus notices the state of trade as then obtaining there in his time (1852) :—"Trade progresses, but in a limited way, but this cannot be entirely attributed to misrule or mismanagement, it is partly the result of certain circumstances. This district has always been known as a remarkably fertile one, and grain (principally juār, bājri and wheat) is grown in large quantities, to a much greater extent, indeed, than is required to supply the wants of the inhabitants. This surplus used to be exported to Lar (Haidarābād), Umarkot and Jaisalmir, and thus formed the principal and most important article of commerce; but of late years grain has become much cheaper in the south, and the difference of price now scarcely pays the expenses of transit, so that the traffic in it has been most materially impeded, and consequently a large supply remains on hand in excess of consump-

Digitized by Google

tion; prices fall, and money expended on imports does not find its way back to the district. Similar remarks are applicable to tobacco, indigo and raw cotton, which also formed fair, though not such important, articles of commerce. The first used to be grown in large quantities in this district, principally about Bhēlani, and found a ready market at Haidarābād, where it was scarce and dear. Now it is cultivated at the latter place to so great an extent, and of so good a quality, that prices have fallen, and there is no demand for that grown here. Raw cotton, the most important of the three, formed a great and essentially useful article of commerce, for it afforded occupation, with a fair remuneration, to a large portion of the inhabitants, especially females, the old and decrepit, all of whom could take a part in the manufacture of this useful article, which used to be exported in large quantities to the south, but since the opening of the Bombay mart, a superior description (English) has gradually found its way into Sindh, and thus closed the Haidarābād market to them, so that now very little more is manufactured than is actually required for the district."

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures of the Naushahro division are, comparatively speaking, of no importance, consisting merely of cotton cloth, coarse paper, soap, oil, coloured clay rings for women's ornaments, saddles and salt. Cotton cloth is made in every moderate-sized village, about 2000 persons being engaged in this occupation. Paper is manufactured in the town of Kandiāro from old hempen ropes and nets, bleached with chunam. Lieut. Jameson mentions that there were in 1852 four distinct shops or concerns, the quantity unconsumed in the district being sent for sale to Khairpur. Soap is manufactured at present at the town of Moro; formerly it was made in Naushahro, but in small quantities only, and found a market at Khairpur. Coloured rings of burnt clay are now largely made in Moro, this manufacture having been introduced a few years ago from Lārkāno. Oil is made for home consumption in the town of Bhiria, and saddles at Chanēja in the Moro talūka. Salt is largely manufactured in all the talūkas of this division, the greater part for home consumption, a portion only being exported to the Shikārpur Collectorate and the Sehwan district. The following are the localities where salt is made:—

Kandiāro tal.	Bazidpur. Mahrābpur.	Moro tal.	Shāhpur. Chanēja.
Naushahro tal.	Dhingo. Mungo. Bhiria.	Sakrand tal.	Dhad. Rokuja. Nasri. Matt. Shakardin.

Digitized by Google

Lieut. Jameson, in speaking of the salt manufacture, remarks that the makers of it were wretchedly poor, their profits being small and the labour enormous, as, in addition to manufacturing it, they have afterwards to hawk it about for sale from street to street. Saltpetre used to be made at Kot Bahādur, and was exported principally to Haidarābād. The same authority also refers to the lacquered work, comprising beads, boxes, toys, measures, &c., made up at Muhbat-dēro Siāl, Viga, &c., and which was mostly sold in the Sahiti district, the remainder being sent to Khairpur for disposal. Native spirits, owing to the excellence of the *gur*, were manufactured of a superior quality in the towns of Kandiāro, Naushahro, Tatt and Mithāni. A particular caste of Hindūs called "Kalāls" were engaged in this manufacture, the occupation being an hereditary one. The gur of this portion of the Naushahro district is deserving of notice, owing to its remarkable hardness and deep colour. This is attributed to the peculiar nature of the sugar-cane, which is seldom thicker than one's little finger, and very hard, but the yield, though slight, is of good flavour. All that manufactured was consumed in the district. The following are the average quantities of articles which used to be manufactured yearly in the Sahiti district, as mentioned by Lieut. Jameson :—

Article.	Quantity.
Coarse Cloth	90,000 pieces.
Cotton Twist	1,100 maunds.
Ghi	1,500 maunds.
Gur	2,029 maunds.
Lacquered Work	1,360 pieces.
Native Spirits	73 maunds.
Oil	2,200 maunds.
Paper	6,000 dostars or pieces.
Salt	1,080 maunds.
Saltpetre	140 maunds.
Soap	24 maunds.

FAIRS.—There are but 5 fairs held in the Naushahro division, 2 only of these being of any consequence so far as a large attendance of people is concerned. The following is a list of these fairs, with other information relating to them.

Digitized by Google

Where held.	Talūka.	When held, and for what Period.	Average Attendance.	Remarks.
			Hindūs.	
1. Hālāni . .	Kandiāro.	For 5 days from 1st Safar .	8,000	In honour of one Sadū.
2. Near Tarūshā	Naushahro	First Sunday of every Muhammadan month	Muhammadans. 2,000	In honour of Shēkh Dadwāi.
3. Darbēlo . .	Ditto . .	For 2 days from 9th Zilhuj.	800	In honour of Shāh Lalan.
4. Near Moro .	Moro . .	For 1 day from 9th Zilhuj .	800	In honour of Panj Pir.
5. Nine miles from Moro	Ditto . .	For 1 day from 1st Rajib .	500	In honour of Nur Muhammad Kalhoro.

COMMUNICATIONS.—There are in the Naushahro division about 600 miles of roads; of these 91 only are postal and trunk lines, the remainder being branch. The postal road from Haidarābād to Rohri passes through this district, entering it from the south in the Sakrand talūka, and leaving it near Bhēlāni in the Kandiāro talūka.

The following table will show the communications of all descriptions throughout the Naushahro Deputy Collectorate :—

From	To	Length in Miles.	Description of Road.	Remarks.
Hālā boundary.	Kandiāro boundary.	91	Trunk & postal.	Is bridged throughout.
Sakrand . .	Shāhpur . .	24½	Cross .	Unbridged; district bangalow and serai at Sakrand.
Sakrand . .	Madd . . .	10	Ditto .	Unbridged.
Sakrand . .	Nawābshāh. .	12½	Ditto .	Ditto.
Sakrand . .	Mahrābpur . .	5	Ditto .	Unbridged; a serai at Mahrābpur.
Madd . . .	Lākhāt . . .	9¾	Ditto .	Ditto.
Lākhāt . . .	Thatt . . .	8	Ditto .	Unbridged; serai at Thatt.
Thatt . . .	Daulatpur . .	11¾	Ditto .	Unbridged; bangalow & serai at Daulatpur.
Nakur . . .	Mari . . .	6	Ditto .	Ditto.
Mari . . .	Mahrābpur . .	3¾	Ditto .	Ditto.
Mahrābpur . .	Madd . . .	3¾	Ditto .	Ditto.
Kazi Ahmad .	Thatt . . .	11¾	Ditto .	Unbridged; bangalow & serai at Kazi Ahmad.
Ghoram Mari .	Madd . . .	8	Ditto .	Ditto.
Nawābshāh. .	Gubchāni . .	9½	Ditto .	Ditto.
Gubchāni . .	Shāhpur . .	6¾	Ditto .	Ditto.
Amri . . .	Ferry on Indus.	5	Ditto .	Ditto.
Sann . . .	Ditto . . .	3	Ditto .	Ditto.
Gori-wāri . .	Ditto . . .	4	Ditto .	Ditto.
Moro . . .	Abji. . . .	15	Ditto .	Unbridged; bangalow & serai at Moro.

Digitized by Google

From	To	Length in Miles.	Description of Road.	Remarks.
Moro . . .	Pabji . . .	15	Ditto .	Unabridged.
Moro . . .	Khairo Dēro .	12	Ditto .	Ditto.
Moro . . .	Laliā ferry . .	12	Ditto .	Ditto.
Daulatpur . .	Mirpur ferry .	4	Ditto .	Ditto.
Daulatpur . .	Thul Rukan .	6	Ditto .	Ditto.
Puran . . .	Shēra . . .	11	Ditto .	Ditto.
Puran . . .	Jurāli . . .	1	Ditto .	Ditto.
Shēra . . .	Mithāni . . .	4	Ditto .	Ditto.
Lalia . . .	Malak ferry . .	7	Ditto .	Ditto.
Tarūshā . . .	Bhiria & Chang.	15	Ditto .	Bridged as far as Bhiria; bangalow and serai at Tarūshā.
Tarūshā . . .	Kandiāro . .	10	Ditto .	Bridged.
Tarūshā . . .	Abād . . .	11	Ditto .	Bridged; a serai at Abād.
Tarūshā . . .	Sita bandar . .	13	Ditto .	Unbridged.
Tarūshā . . .	Abji	9	Ditto .	Bridged.
Tarūshā . . .	Naushahro .	7	Ditto .	Bridged; bangalow and serai at Naushahro.
Tarūshā . . .	Mānjhu . . .	5	Ditto .	Unbridged.
Naushahro . .	Mithāni . . .	12	Ditto .	Bridged.
Naushahro . .	Phul	7	Ditto .	Bridged; a serai at Phul.
Naushahro . .	Jalāl Khuhi . .	16	Ditto .	Unbridged.
Phul . . .	Daria Khān .	8	Ditto .	Ditto.
Khai Rahū . .	Jalbāni Khuhi .	4	Ditto .	Ditto.
Abād . . .	Mithāni . . .	18	Ditto .	Ditto.
Phul . . .	Wai Misr . .	8	Ditto .	Ditto.
Khairo Gadu .	Bachar . . .	9	Ditto .	Bridged.
Kandiāro . .	Lakha . . .	6	Ditto .	Bridged; serai at Lakha.
Kandiāro . .	Bhiria . . .	11½	Ditto .	Bridged; serai at Bhiria.
Kandiāro . .	Darbēlo . . .	7	Ditto .	Partly bridged; serai at Darbēlo.
Kandiāro . .	Jamāli ferry .	15	Ditto .	Unbridged; a bangalow and serai at Kandiāro.
Kandiāro . .	Matu ferry . .	10	Ditto .	Bridged.
Kandiāro . .	Muhbat-dero .	6	Ditto .	Bridged; serai at Muhbat-dēro.
Hālāni . . .	Muhbat-dēro .	8	Ditto .	Bridged; bangalow and serai at Hālāni.
Muhbat-dēro .	Muhbat-dēro Sial	4	Ditto .	Ditto.
Bhēlāni . . .	Khānwāhan .	7	Ditto .	Ditto.
Khānwāhan .	Gulshāh . .	2	Ditto .	Unbridged.
Muhbat-dēro .	Kamāl-dēro .	8	Ditto .	Bridged; serai at Kamal-dēro.
Kamāl-dēro .	Abād . .	5	Ditto .	Ditto.
Kandiāro . .	Mīr Ali Mardan Tanda . .	16	Ditto .	Ditto.

N.B.—A serai is a building intended for the accommodation of native travellers, such as is known in other parts of Sindh under the terms—Musafirkhāna and Dharamsāla.

Digitized by Google

FERRIES.—The ferries in this division number in all 16, as follows:—

Name of Ferry.	Where situate.	Number of Boats.	Remarks.
1. Jamāli . .	On the Indus at Bhowar . .	2	
2. Chuna . .	On the Indus at Samti . .	2	Much frequented, being on road to Lārkāno.
3. BandarMatu	On the Indus at Bhindi . .	2	
4. Sita. . .	On the Indus at Bhorti . .	2	
5. Mithāni .	On the Indus at Mithāni . .	3	Indus Flotilla steamers stop here.
6. Ghalū . .	On the Indus at Thatt . .	2	
7. Dādwāh .	On the Dādwāh at Abji and Mithāni.	1	
8. Chanēja .	On the Indus at Maluk . .	2	
9. Bilāwalpur.	On the Indus at Bilāwalpur .	2	
10. Mirpur . .	On the Indus at Mirpur . .	4	
11. Dādwāh .	On Dādwāh at Farid-dēro .	1	
12. Sukhpur .	On Indus at Sukhpur . . .	2	
13. Gāri-wāri .	On Indus at Thatt . . .	3	Much frequented, being on the road to Sehwan.
14. Lākhāt . .	On Indus at Lākhāt . . .	2	
15. Mahrābpur.	On Indus at Mahrābpur . .	2	
16. Nakur . .	On Indus at Nakur . . .	2	

Under native rule the revenue derived from ferries formed an item of very minor consideration. Lieut. Jameson mentions that there were only 7 ferries in the Kandiāro and Naushahro parganas, bringing in an annual income to the State of but 473 rupees. The dues levied at each of these ferries were as follows:—For one passenger, 1 pice; if with a bullock, 2 pice; if with a camel, 4 pice.

TELEGRAPH.—The Government telegraph line from Haidarābād to Rohri passes through this division, but there is no station here at present, though an office was formerly open at the town of Tarūshā. This building has now been made over to the Educational Department, for the accommodation of the pupils of the Anglo-vernacular school at that place.

ANTIQUITIES.—There would seem to be but few ancient remains of any historical interest in this district. There is an old fort in the Daulatpur tappa of the Moro talūka, built, it is supposed, about A.D. 1745, by one Muhammad Hasan Kohawar, an officer under Nasir Muhammad Khān Kalhora; while 7 miles north-east of the town of Daulatpur stands the tomb of Mīr Muhammad

Digitized by Google

Kalhora, son of Nasir Muhammad. In the same tappa is a solid cylindrical tower of burnt brick, called Thul Rukan. It is ornamented with pilasters and flower-shaped mouldings, and is supposed to have been erected during the reign of Jam Nindo Samma (at the latter end of the 14th century). It is said to be similar in appearance to the Budhist remains in the Panjāb. An excavation was made under this tower by the late General John Jacob, when Acting Commissioner in Sindh, but nothing of interest was discovered.

EARLY HISTORY.—The early history of this division is very much mixed up with the history of the province of Sindh itself, but it may here be mentioned that, on the division of Sindh among the Talpur chiefs after the decisive battle of Shāhpur in 1786, when Abdul Nabi Kalhora was defeated by Mīrs Fateh Ali and Rustam Khān, the parganas of Kandiāro and Naushahro, among other districts, fell to the share of Mīr Sohrab Khān Talpur, and formed a part of the Khairpur state. In 1795, a misunderstanding occurring between Mīr Sohrab Khān and his Haidarābād relative, Mīr Fateh Ali, hostile demonstrations took place, but the matter ended peaceably. For the protection of his southern frontier, Mīr Sohrab built the now dilapidated forts of Lalū, Serini and Batel, on the Naushahro boundary. In 1806 this Mīr abdicated in favour of his eldest son, Mīr Rustam, making over to the latter his possessions, as well as the *dastar* of chieftainship. In 1815, when Mīr Ali Murād was born, his father resumed possession of the two parganas of Gojri and Mathelo from Mīr Rustam, bestowing the latter on Mīr Mubārak, and keeping the former for himself and his youngest son, Ali Murād. Mīr Sohrab Khān died in 1830, at the age of 90, from a fall from the upper story of a house. After the death of their father, dissensions took place between the brothers, Mīrs Rustam and Ali Murād, which in 1842 resulted in a battle, when the latter was victorious. In 1843 Mīr Ali Murād obtained the high dignity of "Rais," or lord paramount, and the Naushahro and Kandiāro districts remained with him as a portion of his possessions till 1852, when, in consequence of an inquiry into certain charges of fraud and forgery brought against him, he was convicted of having obtained unlawful possession of several districts belonging to the British Government. Among these districts were the parganas of Naushahro and Kandiāro, which were confiscated and incorporated in the Haidarābād Collectorate, forming, with the other two talūkas of Moro and Sakrand, the present Deputy Collectorate of Naushahro, as it exists to this day.

Digitized by Google

Naushahro, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Naushahro Deputy-Collectorate, having an area of 531 square miles, 10 tappas, 104 "dehs," or villages, with a population of 78,170 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1870-71 is as follows:—

	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	1,62,317	1,49,458	1,56,449	1,67,405
Local	13,058	15,177	12,131	12,596
Total . . .	1,75,375	1,64,635	1,68,580	1,80,001

Naushahro, a Government town in the talūka and division of the same name, situate close to the Pairozwāh canal, in latitude 26° 56′ N., and longitude 68° 8′ E. It is seated on the main road leading from Haidarābād to Rohri, and is distant 7 miles south from Tarūshā, and 15 miles north-east from Moro, with which towns, as also with Phul, Mithāni and Pad-idan, it has road communication. A Mūkhtiārkar and Tappēdār reside here, and there are lines for the accommodation of 24 policemen. There are, besides the Mūkhtiārkar's office, the following buildings:—a subordinate jail, court-house and bangalow, school-house, market, district bangalow, with a good garden attached to it, dharamsāla (or serai) and post-office. Naushahro also possesses a municipality, established in 1861, with an income which in 1870-71 amounted to 1,695 rupees, and disbursements to 2,023 rupees. The population, numbering in all 2900, consists of 1300 Masalmans, chiefly Mēmons, Saiyads, Korēshis, Chandias, Khosas, Sammas and Sūmras; the Hindūs number 1600, and are of the Brahmin and Waishia castes. Their occupation is for the most part agricultural and commercial. Lieut. Jameson speaks of this town as possessing, in 1852, a population of 3218 persons, of whom 1942 were Muhammadans, and 1036 Hindūs. There were also 698 houses and 203 shops. Weaving is principally carried on in this town, and its trade is chiefly in grain and cloth. Of these two latter articles, 60,000 rupees' worth are annually exported to other places. Kāfilas from Khorasan occasionally pass through this town. Naushahro is said to have been founded by one Pairoz Waimar, during the reign of Yār Muhammad Kalhora, about 160 years back. During the Talpur dynasty this town was a principal depôt of the artillery of the Mīrs.

Naushahro Abro, a talūka or sub-division of the Sakhar and

Digitized by Google

Shikārpur Deputy Collectorate, containing an area of 415 square miles with 6 tappas, 112 villages, and a population of 43,357 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1870-71 is as follows :—

	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	90,374	1,16,892	1,18,394	...
Local	14,491	10,885	11,662	12,952
Total . . .	1,04,865	1,27,777	1,30,056	12,952

Portions of this taluka have at various times suffered severely from the effects of disastrous floods, which, sweeping over the country, have made a desert of what was before flourishing cultivation. "Bands" have lately been constructed in several places to keep out, where possible, these destructive flood waters, and they have, to some extent, proved useful.

Nindo Shahr, a Government town in the Badin talūka of the Tanda district, situate on the left bank of the Sherwāh (one of the escapes of the Gūni canal), and is the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār. It is distant 69 miles south-east of Haidarābād, the trunk road from which city to Tando Muhammad Khān and Tando Bāgo passes through it. It has road communication also with Wanga Bazār, Kadhan, Luāri and Vabnai. Nindo Shahr possesses a small police station, a dharamsāla, and a thriving municipality with 10 commissioners. The income in 1870-71 was 2,770 rupees, and the expenditure 1,457 rupees. It is much assisted, in a pecuniary point of view, by the receipts from the cattle-pound fund, which add considerably to the income. A school-house is also about to be erected at the expense of the municipality. The inhabitants, numbering in all 1439, of whom 518 are Hindūs, 753 Masalmans, and 168 of other castes, are mostly traders, shopkeepers, Lahoris, servants, weavers, washermen and dyers, but the cultivating classes are very few in number. The trade of Nindo Shahr is in rice and other grains, dates, ghi, sugar, molasses, cloths, tobacco, cocoa-nuts, cochineal, cotton, drugs, &c. Its trade in rice is the largest in the division, with the single exception of that of Tando Muhammad Khān.

The transit trade is small and insignificant, and is confined to

Digitized by Google

bājri, and cloths. Its manufactures are of no importance whatever. This town was built by Nindo Khān Talpur about 110 years ago; it is an unhealthy place, being surrounded by low land with much water lying about it.

Pārkar. (*See* NAGAR PARKAR.)

Pawhāri, a village in the Rohri talūka, distant 12 miles north of Rohri. There is no direct road to this place from the latter town, but in 1871 one was made to it from Kāsimpur on the Multān trunk road. Pawhāri is a jāgir village, and has no public building in it, except a Government cattle pound (or dhak). The Jāgirdār is Mīr Ghulām Haidar. The population of this place is 1200, of whom 997 are Hindūs, mostly of the Bania caste, and the remaining 203 Masalmans, among whom the Saiyad and Kori tribes predominate. The principal residents of note are two Zamindārs, Saiyad Yār Muhammad, and Saiyad Nabi Bakhsh. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and trade, the latter being in cotton, wheat, juār, gram, ghi and oil. This town is said to have been founded by a Zamindār, called Saiyad Sher Muhammad Shāh, as late as 1859.

Phaka, a village in the Dādū talūka of the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate, lying between the towns of Bhān and Dādū, but is a mile off the road which connects these two places. It is six miles south-west of Dādū, is the head-quarter station of the Buthi Tappēdār, and has a small police post. The inhabitants, numbering 850, consist of 550 Muhammadans, chiefly of the Saiyad tribe, and 300 Hindūs of the Lohāno caste. The occupation of the people is mainly agricultural. This place has no trade of any importance, but is noted for its manufacture of embroidered leather.

Phulji, a village in the Dādū talūka of the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate, 12 miles north-west of Dādū, and has road communication with the towns of Johi, Hairo Khān and Fatēhpur. It is the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār, and has a small police post, a dharamsāla and a cattle pound. The inhabitants, 800 in number, consist of 550 Muhammadans of the Jamāli, Pawar, and Mohāna tribes, and 250 Hindūs of the Lohāno caste. Their occupation is agricultural. Phulji has neither trade nor manufactures of any importance.

Pir-jo-Got, a large Government village in the Kingri tappa of the Rohri talūka, distant 24 miles south of Rohri. It has road communication only with Kingri and Kot Mir Muhammad Khān. There are no Government buildings in this town, but it possesses two mazjids, one of these recently erected in memory of Pir Ali Gohar. The population of this place is 3010, of whom 2571 are

Digitized by Google

Hindūs, nearly all of the Bania caste, and the remaining 439 Masalmans, mostly Koris, Saiyads, Khāskēlis, and Kashigars, who are for the most part engaged in agriculture. The principal men of note resident here are Pir Hizbūlah Shāh, Pir Shāh Murādshāh and Pir Haidar Ali Shāh. The trade of the place is in wheat, juār, indigo, rice, oil, ghi and cloths of sorts. A great deal of oil is manufactured here, as also clay vessels, and coloured pipe-bowls and bricks by the Kashigar caste. Excellent native shoes are also made here. This town is said to have been founded by one Pir Ali Gohar as late as the year 1848.

Rājo Khānāni, a Government village in the Tando Bāgo talūka of the Tanda Deputy Collectorate, situate on the right bank of the Mulchand canal, and the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār; it is distant about 45 miles south-east of Haidarābād, with which city it has road communication, as also by cross roads with Hāji Sāwan and Jamāli. It possesses a Tappēdār's "dera," a good dharamsāla, a small police station, and a municipality with 6 commissioners, but this latter institution is not in a flourishing condition, the income in 1870-71 being but 434 rupees, and the expenditure 377 rupees. The inhabitants, number only 739, of whom 343 are Masalmans, 275 Hindūs, and the remainder of other castes. They are mostly cultivators, traders, shopkeepers, Lahoris, servants, dyers and washermen. A few Mīrs reside in this village, but they are not of any note. The trade and manufactures are insignificant and of no importance. The town was built about a century since by Rāja Khān Talpur, and is now looked upon as in a decayed state.

Rānipur, a somewhat large town in the Khairpur State of H.H. Mīr Ali Murād Khān Talpur, situate on the main road leading from Haidarābād to Rohri, and distant 45 miles south-west from the latter place and 15 due west from Diji Fort. The town is irregularly built, and has a population of from 3500 to 4000 souls, the greater number of whom are Muhammadans. These are chiefly artisans, while the Hindū community are engaged for the most part in trade. This town once possessed some extensive cotton manufactories of considerable repute, but they have greatly decayed. This place is said to derive its name from the circumstance of the queen of Jām Daria Khān, a prince who reigned at Tatta in Lower Sindh, having fled hither after her husband had been killed in battle.

Rato Dēro, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Lārkāno Deputy Collectorate, containing an area of 228 square miles, with 5 tappas, 85 villages, and a population of 19,841 souls. The

Digitized by Google

revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1870-71 is as follows:—

	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
Imperial . . .	1,17,597	1,45,679	1,34,205	1,15,023
Local	12,749	9,285	9,466	9,844
Total . . .	1,30,346	1,54,964	1,43,671	1,24,867

Rato Dēro, the chief town of the Rato Dēro talūka of the Lārkāno division, distant 18 miles north-east by north from Lārkāno. It has road communication with Nawo Dēro, Shikārpur, Jacobābād, Garhi Kairo Jamāli, Dost Ali, Kambar, Sujāwal and Lārkāno, and is the head-quarters of a Mūkhtiārkar and Tappēdār. The only public buildings in the place are the Mūkhtiārkar's kacheri, travellers' bangalow, musafirkhāna, branch post-office, and lines for 20 policemen. There is a municipality, established in 1862, the income of which in 1870-71 was 2,990 rupees. The expenditure during the same year was 2,921 rupees, derived chiefly from town duties, cattle-pound fees, &c. The population of this place is 2635, of these 1160 are Masalmans, principally of the Saiyad, Joya, Lorar and Chāki tribes, and 1475 Hindūs of the Brahmin, Chāhria and Ahuja castes. There is a local trade in grain of different kinds, but no transit trade, nor are there any manufactures of importance in this place.

Rato Dēro was formerly, as the name implies, the encampment of a chief of the Jalbāni tribe called Rato, but when the town was founded is not known.

Rawati, a Government town in the Ubauro talūka of the Rohri Deputy Collectorate, distant 8 miles west of Ubauro and 65 north-east from Rohri. It has road communication with Ubauro and Mirpur (through Muhammadpur, Shāhwali and Tandra Nijābat. This town is the head-quarter station of the Tappēdār of Rawati, and has a police thāna with 3 men, a musāfirkhāna and cattle pound. The population, which is mostly agricultural, numbers 958, there being 695 Masalmans, principally of the Chachar, Machi, Malik, Khosa, Dhar and Rind tribes, besides 263 Hindūs, nearly all of whom are of the Bania caste. The trade, which is small and insignificant, is chiefly in grain, sugar, oil, ghi, &c. This town is of a very recent date, having been founded only 30 years ago by one Izat Khān Dhar, a relation of Jām Abul Khair.

Digitized by Google

Rohri (or, as written by the natives, **Lohri**), an extensive district and Deputy Collectorate forming a portion of the Collectorate of Shikārpur. It lies between 27° 7′ and 28° 32′ of north latitude and 68° 52′ and 70° 15′ of east longitude, and is bounded on the north by the river Indus and the Bhāwalpur State, on the east by the States of Bhāwalpur and Jaisalmir, on the south by the territory of H.H. Mīr Ali Murād, and on the west by the river Indus. It is the largest of the four divisions comprising the Collectorate of Shikārpur, its superficial area being 4258 square miles, and is divided into 5 talukas with 31 tappas, as shown in the following table :—

Talūka.	Area in Square Miles.	Tappas.	Number of Villages	Population.	Towns having 800 Inhabitants and upwards.
1. Rohri	1,549	1. Kandar 2. Bharo-pawhar 3. Nārā Aror 4. Mando-dairo 5. Kingri	69	72,018	1. Rohri. 2. Pir-jo-Got. 3. Pawhāri. 4. Sangrār.
2. Mirpur	1,720	1. Haiyāt-pitāfi 2. Imāmwāh 3. Jarawār 4. Bhari-Laghāri 5. Khānpur 6. Shāhpur 7. Sāleh-mahar 8. Balhāri	86	20,079	1. Mirpur.
3. Ubauro	450	1. Kamu-shahid 2. Ubauro 3. Raharki 4. Khairpur 5. Raiti 6. Rawati 7. Jhagal-malk	94	16,882	1. Khairpur. 2. Ubauro. 3. Rawati.
4. Saiyadpur	167	1. Pano-ākil 2. Shāhpur 3. Junās	36	14,345	
5. Ghotki	372	1. Sānghri 2. Ruk 3. Dādloi 4. Adalpur 5. Mathēlo 6. Jehānpur 7. Tando-nijābāt 8. Garhi	64	33,780	1. Ghotki. 2. Adalpur.
	4,258		349	157,104	

Digitized by Google

The area in English acres of each talūka, showing that cultivated, cultivable, and unarable, is also tabulated below :—

Talūka.	Total Area in English Acres.	Cultivated.	Cultivable.	Unarable.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1. Rohri . . .	991,476	75,000	55,000	861,476
2. Mirpur . . .	1,101,271	70,892	132,522	897,857
3. Ubauro . .	288,269	41,888	88,802	157,579
4. Saiyadpur . .	106,637	23,935	59,952	22,750
5. Ghotki . . .	237,795	46,371	120,424	71,000

GENERAL ASPECT.—The general aspect of the Rohri district is uninteresting, except where there is a view of the river Indus. The absence of large trees greatly detracts from the scenery. There is a small range of limestone hills in the south-western portion of the district, near the town of Rohri, running thence about due north and south into the territory of H.H. Mīr Ali Murād of Khairpur. The Indus is supposed some ages since to have flowed past these hills near the ancient town of Aror (or Alor), but to have changed this for its present course through the Bakhar hills owing to some great natural convulsion. The sand-hills in the desert, or *Registhān*, as it is called, are bold and often fairly wooded; they succeed each other like vast waves of sand fringed with light brushwood. It is through a portion of this sandy desert that the "Rēn" Nālā, said to be the bed of an old branch of the Indus, is found, and its course is still partially distinguishable from its banks. Among the numerous "dhandhs" (or flood hollows) of the Nārā river which abound in the Rohri district are to be seen spots of great beauty, but these localities are very feverish and highly dangerous to encamp in.

HYDROGRAPHY.—The principal canals in the Rohri district, which are mainly supplied from the river Indus, its western boundary, are the Eastern Nārā, Lūndiwāh, Arorwāh, Korāiwāh, Mahārowāh, Dengrowāh, Daharwāh and Masūwāh, with various branch canals running from them. Of these the Eastern Nārā, a former bed of the Indus and a natural outlet for the flood waters from the Bhawalpur State, is not of such importance in this district as in those of Khairpur and the Thar and Pārkar to the south. It will suffice here to mention that its head, where it first becomes well marked and continuous, is at a spot called Khāri, a short distance south-east from the town of Rohri, but

Digitized by Google

that, owing to a diminished supply of water in the Nārā arising from natural causes, a supply channel to meet this want was commenced in 1853 at a little distance north of the town of Rohri. This work was completed in 1859, at a cost of about five lakhs of rupees (though up to 1870-71 it had, according to Major Le Mesurier, Superintending Engineer for irrigation in Sindh, cost in all 7,21,019 rupees), and water was admitted into it in the month of May of that year. It is 13 miles long, with a width at mouth of 156 feet, has strong sluice-gates to regulate the supply of water, and as the channel is lined with a six-inch stone-pitching, requires little or no annual clearance. The Eastern Nārā, in its course towards the south, is broken up into numerous small streams and abounds in quagmires and quicksands. The table on pages 625 and 626 is a list of the Government canals in this division, with other information connected with them.

The Zamindāri canals branching off from the Government canals are 57 in number, but a few only are of any size. Among these is the Sadat-kūr, 26 miles in length, branching off from the Arorwāh near the town of Aror, and watering the tappa of the same name. The Nihalwāh and Rājwāh, each about 8 miles in length, are branches of the Daharwāh, and the Kaliānwāh, a branch of the Jānibwāh, flows through the Bharo-pawhar tappa of the Rohri talūka; of the remaining Zamindāri canals, which are all small, 26 branch off from the Dengrowāh, 14 from the Lūndiwāh, and 12 from the Korāiwāh.

There are, in addition to these, a few other Zamindāri canals, which are, so to speak, independent as regards their supply from Government canals. They are as follow:—

Canal.	Length.	Remarks.
	miles.	
The Māhiwāh	12	All these are in the Ubauro talūka, and come from the Bhāwalpur territory.
Siharowāh .	32	
Giduwāh. .	4	
Bagowāh. .	6	Rises in the Kadirpur dhandh, and tails off in the Sānghri tappa. Is in the Ghotki talūka.
Garkanwāh .	8	Taps the Indus, and tails off in the Mando-dairo tappa of the Rohri talūka.
Aror Mando-dairo.	8	Branch of the Garkanwāh, tails of in the Mando-dairo tappa.
Mainwāh .	12	Taps Indus in Rohri taluka, flows into the Khairpur State, then into the Kingri tappa, and tails off in the Khairpur State.

The Government canals, though under the general supervision of the Executive Engineer of the Bēgāri division, are annually

Digitized by Google

Government Canals in the Rohri Division.

Name of Canal.	Length.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for 5 years, ending 1870–71.	Average Annual Revenue for 5 years, ending 1870–71.	Remarks.
	miles.	feet.	rupees.	rupees.	
1. Daharwāh	26	30	2,094	33,907	Rises from the Gidū dhoro in the Ubauro talūka, and waters the Kamu-shahid, Ubauro, Jhagal-malk, and Khairpur tappas; on entering the Imāmwāh tappa it takes the name of the Imāmwāh.
2. Imāmwāh	19	16	723	6,061	Is a continuation of the Daharwāh, and tails off among the sandhills in the Shāhpur tappa.
3. Masūwāh	32	24	1,729	19,993	Rises from the Rawati dhoro, in the Ubauro talūka, waters the Rawati, Raharki, Haiyāt Pitāfi, Jarawār, and Bhari tappas, tailing off in the Khānpūr tappa.
4. Mahārowāh	37	20	410	16,244	Rises from the Rawati dhoro, waters the Jehānpur, Mathēlo, Haiyāt-Pitāfi, Bhari, and Khānpur tappas, tailing off in the Shāhpur tappa.
5. Lūndiwāh	16	12	1,107	5,952	Taps the Indus at Tandra Nijābat in the Ghotki talūka, waters the Jehānpur and Mathēlo tappas, tailing off in the Adalpur tappa.
6. Dengrowāh	16	35	830	3,172	Rises from a dhandh in the Sānghri tappa, waters the Adalpur tappā, tailing off in the Ruk tappa.
7. Ganj-bahar	7	12	954	591	Taps the Indus at Bakhsho Ghoto in the Ghotki talūka, and waters the Dādloi tappa, after which it changes its name to the Mahēsarwāh.

Digitized by Google

Name of Canal.	Length.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for 5 Years, ending 1870–71.	Average Annual Revenue for 5 Years, ending 1870–71.	Remarks.
	miles.	feet.	rupees.	rupees.	
8. Mahēsarwāh . . .	6	12	47	7,740	Waters the Ruk and Dādloi tappas, tailing off in the Shāhpur tappa.
9. Korāiwāh	23	24	3,622	24,033	Taps the Indus at Miāni, in the Ghotki talūka, waters the Shāhpur and Pano-ākil tappas, falling into a small hollow in the Junās tappa, which flows into the Nārā.
10. Jānibwāh	7	20	214	3,202	Taps the Indus at Pawhāri, in the Rohri talūka, waters the Bharo-pawhar and Junās tappas, falling into the Gujhri dhoro, which itself falls into the Nārā.
11. Umarkas	5	14	445	6,894	Taps the river Indus near Rohri, and waters the Kandar tappa, tailing off into the Bēgmāji kolāb.
12. Arorwāh	16	20	619	9,764	A branch of the Umarkas, and waters the Aror and Kandar tappas, passing into the Khairpūr State.
13. Mirwāh	2	16	109	1,981	Taps the Indus at Abād, in the Rohri talūka; waters the Kandar tappa, and runs into the Chējro kolāb in the same tappa.

Digitized by Google

cleared out through the Deputy Collector and his subordinates, according to the Engineer's estimates. During the inundation season "beldārs," or watchmen, are appointed to all the different canals of the district by the Deputy Collector. These vary in number according to the length or importance of the canal, but they are more numerous on those where the force of the flood-water is great.

DHANDHS.—There are several large dhandhs in this district, the greater number being in the Ubauro talūka, and in all the talūkas of this division, excepting Mirpur, there are numerous small "dhoras" formed by the river and its floods. The following is a list of the chief "dhandhs," with other information connected with them :—

Name of Dhandh.	Length.	Remarks.
UBAURO TAL.	miles.	
1. Dahri	20	Comes from the Bhawalpur territory, and in the Raiti tappa of the Ubauro talūka forms itself into the Ghorēlo and Rēn channels.
2. Garwar	10	From the Bhawalpur State, and falls into the Daharwāh.
3. Drib	6	From the Bhawalpur State, and falls into the Māhiwāh.
4. Kūbli	6	Branch from the Ghorēlo channel, and falls into the Sihor dhoro.
5. Gubli	4	From the Saroi dhoro, and falls into the Daharwāh.
6. Kamsu-shahid . .	4	From the Lalo dhoro, and falls into the Dhri dhandh.
MIRPUR TAL.		
7. Kadirpur	12	All rise from the Indus, and afterwards fall again into it.
8. Mirānpūr	6	
9. Khahiwadi . . .	4	
SAIYADPUR TAL.		
10. Changhan . . .	20	Rises from the Indus in the Ghotki talūka, and falls again into that river in the Bharo-pawhar tappa of the Rohri talūka ; entire length 30 miles.
ROHRI TAL.		
11. Abdūla Shāh . .	...	All rise from and return to the Indus.
12. Beliwāri	...	
13. Moro	...	

Digitized by Google

FLOODS (OR LETS).—In connection with the hydrography of this district, it will be necessary to mention the prevalence of floods, or *lēts*, as they are called, during the inundation of the river Indus. These afford a most important means of irrigation, especially in the Ubauro talūka, but when excessive are the cause of great devastation to the land and its crops. The greater number of these floods, all of which have names, seem to come down from the Bhawalpur State, and then to spread over different portions of the Rohri district according to the depression of the surface. The chief of these lēts are the Sarhanwāri, the Khonanwāri, the Bhūngbharan, the Rawati, Tandra Nijābat, and the Husain Bēli and Gemro, the two latter of which combined form what may be called the Ghotki flood. The Sarhanwāri lēt is apparently the most extensive, as, after entering the Ubauro talūka near Kamūshahid from the Bhawalpur State, it flows into the Ghorēlo and Rēn channels, which take their way through the southern portion of the Mirpur talūka, the former tailing off among the sandhills of that talūka, while the latter flows through parts of the Saiyadpur and Rohri talūkas. The Khonanwāri flood comes also from the Bhawalpur territory, entering the Ubauro and Mirpur talūkas, and near Bhari, after joining the Tandra Nijābat lēt, flows through portions of the Saiyadpur and Rohri talūkas, tailing at last into the Nārā. The Bhūngbharan flood comes from the Indus at Pir Bakhsh Kacho in the Ubauro talūka, and after flowing through the Ghotki talūka, joins the Tandra Nijābat lēt. The Rawati flood comes from the Bhawalpur territory, but in the Rawati tappa of the Ubauro talūka joins the Bhūngbharan lēt. The Tandra Nijābat flood comes from the Indus near the town of that name in the Ghotki talūka, and after flowing through the Mathēlo tappa, joins the Khonanwāri lēt at Bhari in the Mirpur talūka. The Husain Bēli and Gemro floods come from the Indus in the Ghotki talūka, where, after a junction, they flow as the "Ghotki lēt" into the Saiyadpur and Rohri talūkas, and eventually fall into the dhoros from the Nārā below Sangrār.

BANDS.—Closely connected with these floods, and as affording great protection to many villages in this division from their violence, may be mentioned the five Government "bands" (or raised banks), several of these being of great length. The following table will contain all the information necessary regarding these bands.

Digitized by Google

Name of Band.	Length.	Average Breadth.	Remarks.
	feet.	feet.	
1. Darar . .	2210	12	Protects the government village Bhirio and the jāgir deh Bakhar, in all an area of 923 acres.
2. Chinkhi . .	2646	13	Protects the dehs Barth, Junās, Changni, Juna-dhori, Garwar, Aro, Dungar, Jhābēro, Narchh, Bohi, Jānēji, Sorho, Machi, Kata, Hingoro, Baiji, Salihāni, Miānpur, and Sanghi, in the Saiyadpur talūka, having an area of 3565 acres.
	miles.		
3. Mirpur . .	2	8	Protects the town of Mirpur, with an area of 250 acres.
4. Naich . .	14	8	In the Mirpur talūka, and protects the dehs Sher Ali Gabol, Bhari Laghāri, Dilmurād Gabol, Karam Mahar, Darēsh-Naich, Bacho Khokhar, Gohrām-dil, Karam-siāl, Islam-Korāi, Haiyāt Pitāfi, Mubārak Chanar, Dodo Naich, Yakhtiarvisar, Aro Mahar, and Khānpur, in all 1309 acres.
5. Ahmadwāh .	10	8	Is in the Mirpur talūka, and protects the following dehs: Jindo Pitāfi, Jarawar, and Saheb Khān Lūnd, in all 2585 acres.

It addition to the above, there are two jāgir bands, one called the Kāsimpur band in the Rohri talūka, $3\frac{1}{3}$ miles in length, with an average breadth of 4 feet, protecting in all 850 acres in the Government deh "Khudari," and the two jāgir dehs Kāsimpur and Tharēchāni; the other, known as the Dādloi band, in the Ghotki talūka, is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, with an average breadth of 14 feet; it protects in all 1300 acres in the villages of Dādloi and Muhammadpur in the Ghotki talūka and the dehs Sarāi Nidapur and Sargo in the Saiyadpur talūka.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the Rohri district does not differ in any essential respect from that of the Shikārpur Collectorate generally. The natives consider there are five different seasons, which they call Chait (spring), March and April; Arur (hot wind season), May and June; Sawan (moist heat season), July and August; Siro (autumn), September and October; Siāro (cold season), November, December, January and February. These may, however, be reduced to two, the hot and cold, the change at times from one to the other being very sudden. There is the same intense heat in the summer season succeeded in the winter months by cold weather of an occasionally severe character. The

Digitized by Google

temperature at times in the months of May, June and July rises to 146° in the sun, and is often 104° and 105° at sunrise, nor is the blasting hot wind of the desert, known as the Sūk, uncommon in this district. On the other hand, in January and February it is very cold, the thermometer not unfrequently showing a temperature of 28° at sunrise. The annual rainfall at Rohri during the nine years ending 1871 was 5·19 inches, a somewhat larger quantity than falls in the other divisions of Shikārpur, Lārkāno and Mehar. The winds, during the cold weather, are mostly from the north, but in the hot season they are southerly; at other times the winds are variable. The following table will show the monthly rainfall for the nine years ending with 1871 at the town of Rohri:—

Months.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
January .	0·20	0·03	...	0·71	0·12	0·12	1·20	...	...
February .	0·36	0·06	4·63	...	1·98	1·98	0·87	...	0·25
March . .	...	0·02	3·40	0·79	0·28	...	2·86	2·28	...
April . .	0·16	0·35	2·05	...	...	...	...	...	...
May . .	...	0·15	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...
June . .	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	3·10	1·60	1·40
July . .	1·58	0·23	...	...	...	0·30	0·95	...	...
August .	0·82	0·24	0·72	1·24	0·30	...	0·35	3·51	...
September.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·66	...	...
October .	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	...	...
November.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December.	0·34	...	1·38	0·60	0·70	0·60	...	...	...
Total for each year	3·11	1·08	12·18	3·50	3·38	3·00	11·43	7·39	1·65

DISEASES.—The diseases common to this district are fevers, agues, rheumatisms and dysentery; bad cases of fever often merge into this latter disease. Cholera is an occasional visitant, and during the months of September and October in the year 1869 raged in the town of Rohri with some virulence, producing a mortality of over 200 persons.

SOILS.—The soils under cultivation in the Rohri Deputy Collectorate are in some places very rich, and are known under the names of Sailāb, Chiki, Sēk, Luka, Kalar, &c. Sailāb is a stiff, heavy soil, saturated with moisture, and requiring no water from seedtime to harvest. Chiki is a stiff clay found on low inundated land, sometimes met with in flood hollows or "dhandhs." Luka is a loam formed of sand and clay, but neither flooded nor percolated whereas Sēk is a light clay land, not flooded, but perco-

Digitized by Google

lated by water. Kalar is a salt soil, and is useless for all agricultural purposes. "Rēli" consists of hills of movable sand in the desert (or Registhan) which are covered with vegetation, and it is in this tract that clay soils of great fertility are found scattered here and there.

ANIMALS.—The wild animals found in this district are the tiger, lynx, hyena, wolf, jackal, fox, wild hog, deer, hare and antelope. The birds and waterfowl are those common to Sindh generally, such as the ubāra (or tilūr), a kind of bustard, wild geese, kulam (or kūnj), snipe, partridges, both black and grey, and various kinds of wild duck which visit the district in the cold season. The reptiles also are the same as those common to the province, and snakes abound as in other parts of Sindh. The domestic animals comprise the camel, horse, buffalo, bullock, sheep, goats, mules and donkeys. Poultry are abundant. Camels are used in agricultural operations, and excellent ponies are bred in this division.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.—Among the staple vegetable productions of the Rohri district may be mentioned juār, bājri, rice and wheat; other products are cotton, barley (jao), gram, matar, tir, indigo, mung, tobacco, hurbo (a kind of vegetable) and sariah (mustard seed); sugar-cane (kamand) is also cultivated, but not to any great extent. The vegetables grown are principally turnips, radishes, spinach, and other garden produce. The fruit-trees are the mango, mulberry, apple, pomegranate, date, and others. The forest trees are the pipal, nim, ber, siras, tali, bahn and kandi. The bush jungle consists principally of tamarisks (jhao and lāi), and reed grasses are abundant. The forests in this district are 13 in number, and are situate mostly on the banks of the Indus. The following is a list of them, with their approximate area in English acres and the revenue derived from them in 1870-71:—

Name of Forest.	Area.	Revenue 1870-71.	Name of Forest.	Area.	Revenue 1870-71.
	acres.	rupees.		acres.	rupees.
1. Ding . .	1,542	891	7. Shāhpur .	11,215	3,069
2. Tharēchāni .	230	107	8. Sadūjā . .	13,699	2,171
3. Pawhāri . .	587	880	9. Buhāb . .	8,985	994
4. Azizpur . .	880	284	10. Budh . .	1,217	297
5. Husain Bēlo	3,407	1,586	11. Rawati . .	8,129	2,816
6. Sūndar Bēlo	1,981	119	12. Jamshēro .	6,559	1,996
			13. Darvēsh .	1,724	1,073
	8,627	3,867		51,528	12,416

Digitized by Google

The aggregate area of these forests is thus 60,155 acres, or say about 94 square miles, and they comprise the forest tappas of Rohri and Ghotki, being under the immediate charge of two Tappēdārs of the Sindh Forest Department. The greater number of these forests were planted in 1820, in the time of the Talpur dynasty, by Mirs Rustām Khān, Ghulām Husain Khān and Mubārak Khān. The Darvēsh forest was made over to the Forest Department in 1864.

FISHERIES.—The fisheries in the Rohri district are confined not alone to the river Indus, which, as before mentioned, surrounds its entire western side, but the numerous "dhandhs" (flood hollows) and "kolābs" which abound in this division afford fish of various kinds; and as the right of fishing is farmed out yearly, these fisheries thus become a somewhat important source of revenue to the Government. The fish most commonly found in these dhāndhs are the kuraro, the khagā (or cat-fish), singiro, gandan and pokia. The following table will show the principal fisheries in the different talūkas of this district, together with the revenue derived from them by the local Government.

Digitized by Google

Talūka.	Name of Fishery.	Revenue derived by Government.	Total Revenue.
		rupees.	rupees.
Rohri . .	Begmāji Kolāb	335	
	Chejro, Borahā	84	
	Nārā Janūji	1,300	
	Bakhar Kolāb	563	
	Sundar Bēli Kolāb	100	
	Moh Nāro	50	
	Nārā (from bridge to Aror bangalow	2,000	
	Nārā (from Aror bangalow to old Nārā	560	
	Kolāb at Manghan	10	
	Kandhar Kolāb	42	
	Chējro Bhiro	510	
	Chejro Mankaji	210	
	Indus river	456	
			6,222
Saiyadpur .	Sorho Kolāb	500	
	Choi Kolāb		
	Phuliāni Kolāb		
	Lēt floods		
	Changhan Dhandh		
			500
Ghotki .	Chātki Dhandh	1,207	
	Dhāmāji Dhandh		
	Husain Bēli Dhandh		
			1,207
Mirpur .	Char Masūwāh	425	
	Imāmwāh		
	Hamthar Kolāb	743	
			1,168
Ubauro .	Dēro Dhandh	2,055	
	Garwar Dhandh		
	Raharki Dhandh		
	Drib Dhandh		
	Ghorēlo Dhandh		
	Kamushahid Dhandh		
			2,055
		Total Rs. .	11,152

POPULATION.—The total population of the Rohri district—which is made up of the two great classes, Muhammadans and Hindūs—may be set down at 157,104 souls, of whom 126,531 are of the former class and 30,573 are Hindūs. There are thus but 37 souls to the square mile, a very low rate it is true, but it should be borne in mind that the greater part of the Rohri and Mirpur talūkas consist of desert and sandhills. The Masalman portion of the community, who, with the exception of the Saiyads, are of the Sūni sect, may be classed as follows (*see next page*).

Digitized by Google

MUHAMMADANS.

Tribes.	Number.	Sub-divisions.	Remarks.
1. Sarāis . .	4,887	Talpur, Kūta, Makūl, Rangāja, Pitāfi, Mahēsar, Khēj, Patan, Khuana, Kanwar, Khaliki, Bhēlar, Pora, Mitia, Kalori, Panhwar, &c.	
2. Balochis .	9,867	Jeskāni, Shabāni, Shur. Jatoi, Khokrāni, Korāi, Khosa, Jāgirani, Laghāri, Gopang, Katohur, Lashāri, Rind, Magsi, and Shahi.	
3. Sindhis .	108,189	Chachar, Mahar, Bhota, Kalhora, Mohāna, Machi, Bambra, Shikāri, Phulpotra, Sudhar, Kalwar, Sughar, Khāskēli, Bora, Didan, Mangria, Dakhan, Halipotra, Bhara, Langah, Maluk, Ranizi, &c.	Besides these, there are numerous other sub-divisions of tribes, each under 1000 members.
4. Saiyads .	3,588		
Total .	126,531		

HINDŪS.

1. Brahmins .	2,477	Sarsūdh, Pokarno, Masand, Bhat, Jājak	The Pokarnos are worshippers of Māhārāj, an *avatar* of Vishnu. The Sarsūdh worships Māhādeo and Bhowāni.
2. Waishia .	27,565	Lohāno, Bhatia, Bania .	
3. Sikhs . .	531	...	The Sikhs reside in the Rohri and Ghotki talūkas.
Total .	30,573		

The languages current in the Rohri division are Sindhi, Balochi, Marwari, and in some parts Panjābi, but the first-mentioned is the prevailing language of the district. In religion

Digitized by Google

the Muhammadan portion of the population are of both the Sūni and Shia sects, but the former greatly preponderate. Among the Hindūs the Brahmin caste are, as has before been mentioned, worshippers of either Māhārāj or Māhādeo according as they are Pokarnos or Sarsūdhs. The Bania caste, which comprises the greater part of the Hindūs in this district, includes worshippers of both Vishnu, Shiva and Bhowāni (or Dēvi), and many venerate the river god and his Nazir under the familiar names of Jinda Pir and Udhēro Lāl. In dress the Masalman Sarāi adopts the peculiar cylindrical hat of the country, called here the "sarāi-ki-topi;" he wears the "lūngi" or scarf round the waist, and the usual trousers and shirt. The Saiyads dress in the same manner, but without the "lungi." The Baloch wears the "patka" or turban, trousers and a long shirt reaching down to his feet. The Sindhi Muhammadan also wears a turban, with a shirt and a kind of trousers called "kanch." Among the Hindū community the turban is worn by the Brahmin, together with a "janio," or close-fitting shirt and the "dhoti" or waist-cloth. The Bania has the "pagri" as a head covering, but in other respects his dress is assimilated to that of the Brahmin. Both Masalman and Hindū women in their dress use the "puro," or petticoat, and the chuni (or rawa), which is a cloth for covering the head and body. The "sathnu," or trousers, are also worn, but mostly by the lower classes. The "guj," or close-fitting embroidered shirt is a garment peculiar to the Muhammadan women. Both classes wear a profusion of gold and silver ornaments according to their means and station in life.

The Masalman mostly lives on juār, bājri, wheat, rice, fish, milk and curds, and upon mutton when he can afford it; some castes occasionally eat buffalo meat and beef. Juār may, however, be considered to be the staple article of food among the poorer classes of the Masalmans. The Hindū subsists mostly on rice, bread made from juār, bājri and vegetables; some castes eat mutton. Both Muhammadans and Hindūs in some parts of this district are given to drinking intoxicating liquors and to opium-eating. The people of the Rohri district, like Sindhis generally, are lazy but good tempered, addicted to drunkenness, filthily dirty in their persons, and very immoral. In appearance they are tall and robust. The inhabitants of the *Registhan*, or desert, are not given to intoxication, and are strong and active; they are indeed far finer and stronger men than those living near the river Indus. The houses of the lower classes in this division are the usual mud-hovels met with throughout Sindh, and these are, except at

Digitized by Google

Rohri and a few of the larger towns, almost invariably one story only in height. As a material for keeping out heat there is certainly nothing better than the mud of the country; and however unsightly these houses may appear, they are undoubtedly those best suited to the climate. But the internal arrangements of these dwellings are quite opposed to both comfort and convenience. The residences of the better-to-do classes are of course larger and more roomy, but all are susceptible of great improvement as regards ventilation and comfort.

CRIME.—In the Rohri district "cattle-lifting" is the most prevalent crime, and this is mainly owing to the great facilities for escape which are offered by the close proximity of native states, such as those of Jaisalmir and Bhawalpur. Next to this and general thefts, come housebreaking, robbery and rape. Taken as a whole, the inhabitants of this division are quarrelsome and litigious in character, and in this respect the Baloch portion of the population stands pre-eminent, being as a class greatly addicted to cattle-stealing and thefts of various kinds. The following tables will show the principal crimes committed, as also the amount of litigation prevailing in the Rohri district, during the four years ending with 1870-71 :—

I. CRIMINAL.

Year.	Murders.	Hurts, Assaults, and use of Criminal Force.	Thefts.		Receiving Stolen Property.	House-breaking.	Highway Robbery.	Other Offences.
			Cattle.	Others.				
1868	7	136	284	194	66	45	2	235
1869	4	134	284	240	72	43	2	239
1870	5	105	253	280	64	73	...	259
1871	6	133	176	174	37	73	2	241

II. CIVIL.

Year.	Suits for Land.		Suits for Money.		Other Suits.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		rupees.		rupees.		rupees.		rupees.
1868	10	2,988	332	37,073	8	478	350	40,539
1869	22	4,577	345	49,056	21	1,339	388	54,972
1870	13	2,113	379	37,594	24	2,478	416	42,185
1871	16	2,664	545	50,554	9	1,121	570	54,339

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHMENTS.—The chief revenue and magisterial charge of the Rohri district, like that of other Deputy Collectorates in the Shikārpur division, is vested in a Deputy Collector who is a magistrate also with full powers. Under him are the five Mūkhtiārkars, each in revenue charge of a talūka, and who are likewise subordinate magistrates of either the first or second classes. Their establishments generally consist of from four to six Mūnshis besides peons, and the head Mūnshi of each Mūkhtiārkar is frequently invested with subordinate magisterial powers to allow of his trying cases when the latter is on tour in his district on revenue duty. Every tappa, several of which make up a talūka, is in the charge of a Tappēdār, whose duties are solely confined to the collection of the Government revenue of his tappa and to crop-measurements, &c.; he has no magisterial authority whatever. There are 31 Tappēdārs in the Rohri division.

CATTLE POUNDS.—There are a large number of cattle pounds (or dhaks) scattered about this district, which are under the charge of Mūnshis with peons to assist them; the proceeds from these are credited to local fund revenue. Of the entire number (36) of cattle pounds, nine are in the Rohri talūka, eight in each of the Ghotki, Mirpur and Ubauro talūkas, and three in that of Saiyadpur.

CIVIL COURTS.—There is no special officer in this division deputed to try civil cases, but the original civil jurisdiction of the subordinate court of Sakhar extends to the Rohri, Mirpur, Ubauro, Saiyadpur and Ghotki talūkas.

POLICE.—The total number of police of all descriptions employed in the Rohri district is 295, or one policeman to every 533 of the population. Of these, 258 are district and 37 rural foot police. This force is distributed as follows:—

Talūka.	District Police.	Foot Rural Police.	Remarks.
1. Rohri . .	86	9	Includes those employed in the Nāib Kardarate of Saiyādpur.
2. Ghotki . .	41	14	
3. Mirpur . .	68	7	
4. Ubauro . .	63	7	
	258	37	

The police of this district form a portion of the whole force employed throughout the Shikārpur Collectorate. There is but one inspector of police in this division, who is stationed at Rohri.

REVENUE.—The revenue of this division, which may be divided

Digitized by Google

into imperial and local, is shown under its principal heads for the four years ending with 1870-71 :—

I. IMPERIAL REVENUE.

Items.	Realisations in			
	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Land Tax	4,00,781	4,09,599	4,03,660	4,32,865
Abkāri	1,916	2,479	2,346	2,839
Drugs and Opium . .	4,157	5,119	6,080	5,471
Stamps	5,524	8,010	7,928	10,167
Salt	4,135	5,770	8,464	9,955
Registration Department	1,306	965	1,606	1,181
Postal Department . .	1,335	1,260	1,289	1,377
Income (and Certificate) Tax	15,470	5,954	24,433	37,285
Fines and Fees . . .	5,650	5,280	6,148	2,896
Miscellaneous	11,270	10,748	11,679	11,268
Total rupees . .	4,51,544	4,55,184	4,73,633	5,15,304

II. LOCAL REVENUE.

Items.	Realisations in			
	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Cesses on Land and Sayer Revenue	28,380	27,849	27,633	29,976
Percentage on Alienated Lands	2,026	2,239	2,467	2,610
Cattle Pound and Ferry Funds	17,731	17,526	18,861	23,276
Fisheries	9,865	9,825	11,783	9,158
Total rupees . .	58,002	57,439	60,744	65,020

In this division the licences for manufacturing and selling spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs, &c., are sold annually by auction. For the supervision of the salt revenue, a Mūnshi and one peon are entertained in each of the talūkas of Rohri, Mirpur and Ubauro. The duty levied on salt is 8 annas per maund.

Digitized by Google

SURVEY SETTLEMENT.—In connection with the revenue of this Deputy Collectorate it may be mentioned that a topographical survey of it, begun in 1856-57, has long since been carried out, and that settlement operations followed in the same year, though it would appear to the extent only of collecting data whereon to base a fixed and permanent revenue settlement. This latter was subsequently taken in hand, but the settlement of the entire district was not completed till 1871-72. The following table (*see page* 640) will show the different survey rates, with other particulars, as introduced at the latest revenue settlement into each of the five talūkas of the Rohri Deputy Collectorate, excluding jāgir and rent-free lands.

The average rate per acre on survey assessed cultivable land is 1 rupee 12 annas in the Rohri and Mirpur talūkas, 2 rupees 4 annas in both the Saiyadpur and Ubauro talūkas, and 2 rupees 10 annas in the Ghotki talūka.

TENURES.—The land tenures in force in the Rohri Deputy Collectorate are much the same as those obtaining in Upper Sindh. The zamindāri system prevails to a considerable extent, as when a Zamindār, though the owner of the land, does not cultivate it himself, but through another person, who pays him a share of the crop as zamindāri right. The "Marosi Hāri," or hereditary tenant right, is the principal tenure in the Rohri talūka; it is when the Marosi Hāri himself pays the assessment to Government, and is in reality the owner of the land, having power to mortgage, sell, or bequeath it at will. On the other hand, there are tenants-at-will or "hāris," who have no ownership whatever in the soil, but simply cultivate it, paying a share of the crop to the actual owner, who may be either a Zamindār or a Marosi Hāri.

JAGIRS.—There is land held in Jāgir in every talūka of this district, but the largest area is found in the Rohri talūka, where the cultivated and cultivable land of this class amounts to nearly 31,000 acres. The table on pages 641–43 is a list of the different Jāgirdārs in this Deputy Collectorate, with the areas each holds in jāgir, &c.

Digitized by Google

Talūka.	When Introduced, and for what Period.	Class of Village.	Maximum Survey Rates per Acre for Charkhi.	Mok. 1st Class.	Mok. 2nd Class.	Sailāb.	Dāka.	Remarks.
			r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	
1. Rohri . .	In 1866-67, for ten years .	I.	1 14	3 4		4 0	5 0	Well lands are assessed according to the nature of the land and water supply without reference to the well. The Hakāba rate is about 2 annas per rupee of assessment.
		II.	1 12	3 0		3 8	4 8	
		III.	1 8	2 12		3 0	4 0	
2. Mirpur . .	In 1870-71, for ten years .	I.	1 12	3 8	2 4	4 8	4 8	In this and the undermentioned talūkas Rabbi lands are only paid for in those years in which actually cultivated. One Government village in this talūka remains unsettled.
		II.	1 10	3 0	2 0	4 0	4 0	
		III.	1 8	2 8	1 12	3 8	3 8	
		IV.	1 6	2 0	1 8	3 0	3 0	
		V.	1 4	1 12	1 4	2 8	2 8	
3. Ubauro . .	In 1871-72, for ten years .	I.	2 0	3 8	2 4	4 8	4 8	Three government villages in this talūka remain unsettled.
		II.	1 14	3 0	2 0	4 0	4 0	
		III.	1 12	2 8	1 12	3 8	3 8	
		IV.	1 10	2 0	1 8	3 0	3 0	
4. Saiyadpur .	In 1868-69, for ten years .	I.	2 0	4 8		6 0	5 8	
		II.	1 14	4 0		5 8	5 0	
5. Ghotki . .	In 1868-69, for ten years, & 1869-70, for nine years .	I.	2 0	4 8		6 0	...	The first settlement applies to the three tappas of Dadlōi, Garhi and Ruk, and the second to the remaining five tappas of this talūka. Two Government villages in this talūka remain unsettled.
		II.	1 14	4 0		5 8	...	
		III.	1 12	3 8		5 0	...	
		IV.	1 10	3 0		4 8	...	
		V.	1 8	2 8		4 0	...	
		VI.	1 6	2 0		3 8	...	

Digitized by Google

List of Jāgirdārs in the Rohri Deputy Collectorate.

Name of Jāgirdār.	Class.	Talūka and Village.	Cultivated and Culturable.	Unarable.	Revenue paid to Government.
		Rohri Tal.	acres. guntas.	acres. guntas.	rup. a. p.
1. Mir Ghulām Haidar Khān Talpur . .	1	Got Tharadāni	750 0	1,000 0	2,400 0 0
Ditto	1	Got Pawhāri	600 0	3,900 0	1,425 0 0
Ditto	1	Got Kāsimpūr	250 0	750 0	800 0 0
Ditto	1	Got Ubar	2,500 0	8,000 0	7,800 0 0
2. Mīr Ahmad Khān	1	Got Trimuh, Char, and Hisbāni	3,750 0	4,550 0	13,000 0 0
3. Kalandar Bakhsh and Sadik Ali Shāh .	1	Got Aliwāhan	900 0	600 0	2,925 0 0
4. Sadik Ali Shāh	1	Got Dara	600 0	400 0	1,500 0 0
Ditto	1	Kot Mir Sadik Ali Shāh . .	100 0	400 0	212 8 0
5. Khair Muhammad Shāh	1	Got Husain Bēlo	374 0	376 0	1,028 8 0
6. Saiyad Makai Shāh and Shāh Mardshāh.	1	Got Bakhar	17,000 0	10,070 0	28,000 0 0
7. Imām Ali Shāh	2	Got Mando-dairo	11 10	...	35 0 0
8. Ghulām Husain Mari	3	Got Garhi	200 0	...	400 0 0
9. Fateh Ali Shāh	4	Bāg Abdūla	21 0	...	44 10 0
10. Husain Bakhsh	4	Abād	8 15	...	50 6 0
11. Hāzi Pariāl	4	Umarkas	5 14	...	25 8 0
Ditto	4	Miāni—Bagāit	5 5	...	25 12 0
12. Sowail Shāh and Fakir Ali Shāh . . .	4	Got Aror	55 0	...	43 10 0
13. Alah Wuraio Shāh	4	Hamanloi	4 0	...	8 0 0
14. Janūlah Shāh	4	Got Kandar	17 3	...	26 0 0
Ditto	4	Got Abijāno	19 8	...	37 8 0
Ditto	4	Got Māri	14 37	...	13 2 0
Ditto	4	Bāg Abdūlapur	35 31	...	61 14 0
15. Hakim Ali Shāh	4	Ditto	15 38	...	21 0 0

Digitized by Google

Name of Jāgirdār.	Class.	Talūka and Village.	Cultivated and Culturable.	Unarable.	Revenue paid to Government.
		SAIYADPUR TAL.	acres. gūntas.	acres. gūntas.	rup. a. p.
1. Kalandar Bakhsh	1	Got Baiji	18 12	...	106 0 0
2. Ghulām Husain Mari	3	Sadik Ali Shāh	852 22	52 3	1,284 7 0
3. Mīr Ali Khān Talpur	3	Baiji	25 17	...	127 0 0
4. Saiyad Madad Ali Shāh	3	Ditto	10 20	...	21 0 0
5. Ghulām Husain Khān	3	Ditto	69 34	...	134 12 0
Ditto	3	Got Naurājā	30 29	...	15 8 0
6. Nabi Bakhsh and Mitho Khān	3	Got Bāgpoi	1,235 12	60 20	1,378 4 0
7. Jān Muhammad Bagrāni	4	Got Khān Bēlo	67 33	...	190 6 0
		GHOTKI TAL.			
1. Pir Shamsudin	1	Got Kadirpur	2,989 0	500 0	5,605 6 0
2. Dēro Pir Mubārak Shāh	1	Got Udharwali	5 7	0 7	20 8 0
3. Pir Abidshāh	1	Ditto	6 36	0 21	27 0 0
4. Pir Nasir Shāh	1	Ditto	2 34	...	8 10 0
5. Pir Hamza Ali Shāh	1	Ditto	2 24	0 12	7 8 0
6. Pir Rasul Bakhsh	1	Ditto	2 26	0 1	8 12 0
7. Manloi Abdul Halim	1	Ditto	0 14	0 13	1 2 0
8. Pir Ali Shāh	1	Ditto	4 22	0 8	12 12 0
9. Pir Mīr Muhammad	1	Ditto	4 0	...	11 8 0
10. Pir Muhammad Ashraf	1	Ditto	2 1	0 7	7 0 0
11. Pir Rashid Ali Shāh	1	Ditto	2 1	...	7 0 0
12. Pir Ghulām Mustapha Shāh	1	Ditto	3 15	0 3	9 8 0
13. Pir Sarwah Shāh	1	Ditto	0 3	...	0 2 0
14. Dēro Pir Mubārak Shāh	1	Got Sānghri	3 5	0 10	13 0 0
15. Pir Ismāil Shāh	1	Ditto	1 24	...	7 0 0

Digitized by Google

16. Pir Jind Wado Shāh	1	Laluwali	0 33	...	3 4 0
17. Dēro Pir Mubārak Shāh	1	Ditto	6 25	0 5	17 8 0
18. Misar Gelaram	1	Udharwali	0 8	...	0 14 0
19. Misar Dēvidin	1	Muhammadpur	1 21	0 1	5 8 0
20. Bilawal	1	Laluwali	0 11	...	0 7 0
21. Buhawal Khān Bagrāni	4	Husain Bēli	187 25	0 28	737 7 0
22. Nabi Bakhsh Mari	4	Bakro	274 0	0 6	877 0 0
23. Ghulām Husain Mari	4	Adalpur	19 10	0 16	45 0 0
24. Ghulām Alah Bagrāni	4	Ditto	177 31	0 1	520 15 0
25. Akhūnd Khāwand Bakhsh	4	Ditto	5 5	...	11 8 0
26. Saiyad Yakub Shāh	4	Mathēlo	1 21	0 2	7 0 0
27. Lātif Shāh	4	Ditto	3 6	...	14 2 0
28. Diwan Chandumal	4	Muhammadpur	14 23	0 14	49 0 0
29. Pir Bakhsh	4	Ditto	1 14	...	2 12 0
30. Mīr Muhammad Subrāni	4	Subrāni	229 27	0 10	636 5 0
31. Gahi Khān	4	Dādloi	2 20	0 3	10 8 0
32. Masu Fakir	4	Ditto	1 1	...	5 8 0
		MIRPUR TAL.			
1. Ghulām Nabi Tunio	4	Got Sandan	2,066 1	...	3,882 2 0
2. Mīr Sadik Ali Shāh and Shamshēr Ali Shāh	4	Got Darēsh	929 30	...	2,289 8 0
3. Daim and Hafiz Jamāl	4	Got Khairo	413 9	...	838 0 0
4. Bao Gurpat	4	Got Mirpur	10 13	...	15 7 0
5. Masand Mathradas and Hari Singh	4	Ditto	11 23	...	35 4 0
		UBAURO TAL.			
1. Jām Abul Khair	1	Got Rawati	18 3	...	43 12 0
2. Ditto	1	Ubauro	4 5	2 3	12 11 0
3. Saiyad Hamzo Shāh	4	Khairpur	8 11	2 3	32 0 0
4. Kazi Abdūl Hak	4	Jalalpur	3 25	1 22	10 8 0
5. Gur Tharū Lal and Gur Jāmji Mal	4	Ubauro	8 11	...	24 0 0

Digitized by Google

SAIYADS OF BAKHAR AND ROHRI.—While treating of the various jāgirs which exist in this Deputy Collectorate, it will be necessary here to speak of the Saiyads of Bakhar* and Rohri, who have held lands in gift in this district from A.D. 1290 or thereabouts, a period of more than 580 years. The first of the Bakhar Saiyads is said to have been Saiyad Mir, and it would appear that the ancestor of the Rohri Saiyads, who are Bakaris, was one Saiyad Muhammad Makkāi (of Meka), who left Mushēd or Herat for Sindh about A.D. 1260. That their descendants held possession, either partly or wholly, of the village of Aliwāhan (a mile or so distant from Rohri) seems evident from a sanad of the Maghal Emperor, Shāh Jehān (*tempus* 1637). Grants of land were made to the Saiyads also in Rohri, Saiyadpur, Mathēlo and Aror, and a singular "sanad" granted to the Saiyads of Bakhar, about A.D. 1712, by the Emperor Jehāndar Shāh, is still in existence as showing his connection with the Government of Sindh. The conditions on which they held their lands seem to have been these—to pray for their imperial masters—to keep a good look-out after robbers and illicit traffickers who infested the localities in which the Saiyads had fixed their abode. The Kalhora sovereigns, on the whole, continued the privileges enjoyed by the Saiyads, and the Talpurs acknowledged and confirmed the ancient grants made to the descendants of Muhammad Makkāi. Mīr Sohrāb Khān Talpur altered the Saiyadpur land assessments and remissions into a fourth share of revenue alienated to the grantees. Mīrs Rūstam and Mubārak made liberal arrangements for such of the Saiyads as were found in their respective shares of country. In 1854, the chief Saiyads of Bakhar were five in number, viz.—1. Nur Husain, uncle and inheritor of the pagri of the chief Sirdār, Ghulām Shāh, deceased. 2. Saiyad Sadik Ali Shāh of Kot Sadik Shāh and Aliwāhan, Sirdār. 3. Saiyads Shāh Mardan and Ali Askir, recognised Sirdārs of the Saiyads of Bakhar. 4. Saiyads Jān Muhammad, and Murād Ali Shāh of Rohri; and 5. Saiyad Ghulām Ali Shāh of Rohri, formerly Mūrshid to Mīr Rūstam Khān. From 1854 up to the present time no particular change seems to have taken place in the general condition of the Rohri and Bakhar Saiyads. Some live at Rohri and others in the Bakhar Jāgir, situate towards the sandhills. They are stated by Mr. Watson, the Deputy Collector of the Rohri division, to have increased in numbers, but are not now so wealthy as they used to be; several among them, such, for instance, as Mīr Sadik

* Bakhar is a district quite distinct of itself, and must not be confused with the island fortress of Bakhar.

Digitized by Google

Ali Shāh, and the descendants of Saiyad Din Shāh, are reported to be in straitened circumstances. At present (1872) the following are the chief Saiyads now alive:—1. Janūlah Shāh. 2. Mūrād Ali Shāh. 3. Mīr Sadik Ali Shāh. 4. Ghulām Mūstapha Shāh. 5. Shāh Nawaz Shāh. 6. Khair Muhammad Shāh. 7. Kalandar Bakhsh Shāh. 8. Sowail Shāh. 9. Husain Bakhsh Shāh. 10. Imam Ali Shāh, and a few others.

MUNICIPALITIES.—In this division there are two municipal institutions, one at Rohri and the other in the town of Ghotki. The receipts and disbursements of these municipalities for the three years ending 1870–71 are, with other particulars, contained in the following table:—

Where situate.	Date of Establishment	Receipts in			Disbursements in		
		1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
		rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
1. Rohri.	1855	9,856	9,478	9,477	10,574	9,744	9,957
2. Ghotki	1855	2,226	1,258	1,648	526	1,021	1,633

The chief sources of municipal income are town duties, proceeds of cattle pounds, and fees from fairs.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.—The only medical establishment throughout this extensive division is the dispensary at Rohri, which is under the charge of a first-class hospital assistant of the Government Medical Service, with a small subordinate establishment. It was set on foot in the year 1855–56, and the building, which is small but convenient, is situate in the middle of the town and close to the municipal hall. The expenses of this dispensary during 1870–71 were 1,855 rupees, but this did not include cost of medicines. Of this sum the Rohri municipality contributed 689 rupees. The following table will give further information as to attendance, &c., of patients:—

	Total Admissions in		Casualties in		Average Daily Attendance.		Remarks.
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	
In-patients .	199	172	6	5	6	6	In 1869 cholera broke out in the town of Rohri during the months of September and October; the mortality is supposed to have exceeded 200.
Out-patients .	2,205	2,816	...	...	17	26	

Digitized by Google

EDUCATION.—The number of educational institutions of all descriptions in the Rohri district in 1870 was 75, with 1873 pupils; of these 25 were Government schools and the rest private. There are but few girls' schools at present, but it is expected, as female education progresses in Sindh, these will increase in proportion. The number of schools in each talūka of this division during the year 1870–71, with other particulars, are given in the following table:—

Talūka.	Government Schools.		Private Schools.		Remarks.
	Number.	Pupils.	Number.	Pupils.	
1. Rohri . .	16	690	15	235	Three of the Government schools at Rohri are female schools. There has been a considerable increase in the Government vernacular schools, owing to the introduction of the Hindū-Sindhi character which is in vogue among the Lohāno class of Hindūs.
2. Mirpur .	2	38	3	56	
3. Ubauro .	5	172	14	189	
4. Saiyadpur.	1	25	9	172	
5. Ghotki .	4	137	9	159	
	28	1062	50	811	

AGRICULTURE.—Agricultural operations in this Deputy Collectorate may be divided into two classes—Kharif and Rabbi. The kharif cultivation is chiefly "mok," while the rabbi is mostly "sailābi," that is, on land which has been flooded by the annual river inundation. There is very little "charkhi" and "barāni" cultivation in this division. The crops, which are comprised under the terms kharif and rabbi, and the months in which they are sown and reaped are shown in the following table:—

Digitized by Google

KHARIF.

Crops.	Time when Sown.	Time when Reaped.
Cotton	March	From August to October.
Juār	June	November & December.
Bājri	do.	Ditto.
Indigo	do.	September and October.
Rice	do.	November.
Mah (or Urad)	March	July.
Mung	do.	Ditto.
Tir (Til or Gingeli)	June	October.
Chino (Chauli)	July	Ditto.
Nāngli (or Nāchni)	do.	Ditto.
Sawri	do.	Ditto.
RABBI.		
Wheat	November & December	March and April.
Sariah (seed) and Matar (vetch).	do.	Ditto.
Hūrbo (vegetable)	October	March.
Dhano (coriander)	do.	Ditto.
Chana (gram)	do.	Ditto.
Tobacco	March.	April.
Barley	November & December	March and April.

Of the kharif crops, juār and bājri are very extensively cultivated, and form a staple article of food among the inhabitants of this district. Cotton also is grown to some extent on "sailābi" land and on land watered by wells; the average area sown with this staple may be set down at from 11,000 to 12,000 acres. The principal agricultural implements are those in general use throughout Sindh, and include the "har," or plough, the "kodar," or spade, the "vaholo," or pick, the "rhambo," or hand weeding-hoe, and the "dato," or curved hook used for reaping purposes.

COMMERCE.—The agricultural produce exported from this district consists chiefly of wheat, juār, bājri, gram, rice, sariah and cotton. The greater portion of the grain goes to Sakhar, a small quantity only to the Jaisalmir territory. From Sakhar it is conveyed either up or down the Indus as occasion may require by the numerous river steamers and native craft which touch at that place. Fuller's earth, or *mēt*, is sent in considerable quantities both up-river towards Mūltān and Bhāwalpur, and down-river in the direction of Karāchi. Lime is also largely exported to the Khairpur State. The following table will show the various

Digitized by Google

articles exported and imported, with their *approximative* quantity and value :—

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Where sent.
	maunds.	rupees.	
Wheat	5,62,972	11,16,459	Sakhar, Jaisalmir, and Mūltān.
Juār and Bājri	1,47,240	3,55,964	Sakhar and Jaisalmir.
Gram	20,000	50,000	Sakhar.
Rice	20,330	40,825	Sakhar and Jaisalmir.
Cotton	5,732	98,036	Sakhar.
Sariah	13,156	35,592	Ditto.
Barley	10,000	20,000	Ditto.
Ghi	1,650	37,050	Ditto.
Tir	2,056	6,168	Ditto.
Indigo	996	59,830	Sakhar and Khairpur.
Matar	2,000	2,500	Sakhar.
Mahri	1,000	3,000	Ditto.
Oil	2,300	21,000	Sakhar and Jaisalmir.
Wool	2,500	30,000	Sakhar.
Molasses and Jāgri	1,000	8,000	Jaisalmir.
Salt	2,000	2,500	Jacobābād and Mūltān.
Lime	1,00,000	17,000	Khairpur.
Fuller's earth	1,00,000	17,000	Mūltān, Bhāwalpur, Jacobābād and Karāchi.
Fruit (of sorts)	50,000	30,000	Sakhar, Lārkāno, Sehwan, and Khairpur territory.
Silk Cloths	...	2,000	Sakhar, Shikārpur, and Khairpur.
Wan (grass rope)	2,000	8,000	Sakhar.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Whence imported.
	maunds.	rupees.	
Wheat	23,000	84,000	From Sakhar.
Juār and Bājri	11,000	32,500	Ditto.
Rice	1,900	7,850	Sakhar and Lārkāno.
Sugar	2,358	11,150	Sakhar.
Molasses and Jāgri	6,300	49,500	Sakhar, Mūltān, and Ferozpur.
Tobacco	200	2,000	Khairpur State.
Ghi	500	13,000	Ditto.
Oil	850	8,500	Sakhar.
Cotton	50	1,000	Ditto.
Pepper	450	7,350	Ditto.
Cloths	...	58,500	Sakhar, Mūltān, Bhāwalpur, and Jaisalmir.
Iron	13,050	5,100	Sakhar and Jaisalmir.
Steel	40	400	Sakhar.
Brass	670	4,550	Sakhar and Jaisalmir.
Copper	25	1,250	Sakhar.
Cocoa-nuts	50	650	Ditto.
Shoes	500 pairs.	250	Ditto.
Blankets	200 in number.	600	Jaisalmir.

Digitized by Google

There is a large consumption of the grain produce of this division in the district itself, mostly wheat, barley, juār, bājri, gram, rice and matar. It is the same with oil and tobacco, none of the latter produced being exported, but a small quantity is even imported from the Khairpur State. About one half of the cotton grown in the Rohri Deputy Collectorate appears to be consumed in it, the other being sent to Karāchi, *viâ* Sakhar and Kotri. The quantity and value of the traffic passing through this division is *approximatively* shown in the accompanying table :—

TRANSIT TRADE.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Remarks.
	maunds.	rupees.	
Wheat	41,700	10,03,400	From Mūltān to Sakhar.
Juār	3,00,000	6,00,000	Ditto.
Bājri	4,00,000	8,00,000	Ditto.
Gram.	25,000	50,000	Ditto.
Matar	30,000	37,500	Ditto.
Mung	20,000	41,000	Ditto.
Mah (or Urad) . .	25,000	50,000	Ditto.
Cotton	50,000	6,00,000	Ditto.
Ghi	25,000	5,00,000	Ditto.
Sugar	1,00,000	12,00,000	Haidarābād to Mūltān.
Ditto	5,000	60,000	Mūltān to Sakhar.
Wool	70	800	Jaisalmir to Sakhar.
Ditto	50,000	4,00,000	Mūltān to Sakhar.
Molasses and Jāgri .	2,50,250	11,01,000	Ditto.
Cocoa-nuts . . .	8,100	41,200	Haidarābād and Sakhar to Mūltān.
Cloths (of sorts) . .	...	2,01,400	Haidarābād to Mūltān, and Mūltān to Sakhar.
Wine	5,000	30,000	Haidarābād to Mūltān.
Steel	100	1,000	Sakhar to Mūltān.
Iron bars and pots .	2,00,500	10,03,000	Haidarābād and Sakhar to Mūltān.
Ditto	1,020	1,620	Jaisalmir to Sakhar.
Kut (a metal of which drinking-pots are made)	500	3,000	Ditto.
Brass pots . . .	2,060	83,400	Ditto.
Blankets (of sorts) .	...	21,100	Ditto.
Pepper	100	1,500	Sakhar to Mūltān.

MANUFACTURES.—There is a large quantity of lime (about 100,000 maunds) manufactured annually at the limestone hills in the Rohri district. Fuller's earth (or mēt) is also found in this range, and salt is manufactured to a considerable extent in several parts of this division where the kalar or salt soil prevails. The out-turn of this article during 1869–70 from seven factories

Digitized by Google

in the Rohri talūka was nearly 4000 maunds, from five in the Mirpur talūka it was 2190 maunds, and from three factories in the Ubauro talūka 2043 maunds. At Aror in the Rohri talūka there is a saltpetre manufactory where the annual out-turn is about 1300 maunds. Generally throughout the Rohri district pottery of different kinds, such as clay water-vessels, pipe-bowls, cups, and other articles are made by the Kashigar and Kumbhār castes. Strong and durable cloths, such as sūsis, joris, &c., are manufactured by the Kori class. The towns of Ghotki and Khairpur Dharki are noted for their manufacture of pipe-bowls, scissors and cooking-pots, but there is no particular class of manufacture which, from its peculiar excellence, calls for any special mention.

FAIRS.—The fairs held in the Rohri district are 8 in number, 5 in the Rohri talūka, and 3 in the Ghotki talūka, but 6 of these only are of any consequence; the time when these are held, the attendance, and other particulars connected with them are contained in the accompanying table (*see page* 651).

COMMUNICATIONS.—The Rohri district has upwards of 400 miles of roads, trunk, postal and cross. The main trunk line, or high road, is that which connects Haidarābād with Mūltān; in this division it passes through the towns of Rohri, Pano-Akil, Ghotki and Ubauro. On page 652 is a list of these roads, with their length, description, &c.; none of them are metalled nor have they any milestones on them.

Digitized by Google

LIST OF FAIRS HELD IN THE ROHRI DISTRICT.

Where held.	Talūka.	When held, and for what Period.	Average Attendance.	Remarks.
1. On the island of Khwāja Khizr . .	Rohri . .	Twice a year, in March and April; the first lasts 9 days, and the latter 3 days.	From 10,000 to 20,000.	Established about A.D. 925, in honour of the river god, called by the Hindūs Jinda Pir, and by the Masalmans Khwāja Khizr.
2. Dubarwāhan . . .	Ditto . .	End of February, or beginning of March.	3,000	In honour of Pir Jalāl Chodi, but when he flourished is not known.
3. War Mubārak. . .	Ditto . .	Annually, in month of March.	3,000	Established about A.D. 1530, in honour of a hair from the beard of the prophet Muhammad, brought to Rohri by one Makdūm Abdūl Bāki.
4. Aror	Ditto . .	In month of September . .	600	In honour of one Māi Kalkān, whom the Hindūs worship as Dēvi.
5. Near Aror.	Ditto . .	In month of October . . .	400	In honour of one Shāh Shakar Ganj, who was buried here.
6. Ghotki.	Ghotki. .	In Chait (March—April) . .	3,000	Is a Hindū fair established by one Misar Girdharilāl, a Brahmin, to save the people of the Ghotki talūka the trouble of attending the Jinda Pir Fair at Rohri.

Digitized by Google

List of Roads in the Rohri District.

From.	To.	Length in Miles.	Description of Road.	Remarks.
1. Rohri . .	Mirpūr	52	Branch . . .	Passes through the villages of Dubarwāhan, Chānjni, Bilhani, Shāhpur, and Khānpur.
2. Rohri . .	Chānjni	20	Ditto . . .	Passes through the villages of Pawhāri, Bhari, and Sangrār.
3. Rohri . .	Kandar	12	Ditto.	
4. Pano-ākil .	Dubarwāhan . .	13	Ditto.	
5. Pano-ākil .	Bilhani	12	Ditto.	
6. Pano-ākil .	Sadūjā	6	Ditto.	
7. Pano-ākil .	Chānjni	12	Ditto.	
8. Ghotki . .	Gemro	7	Ditto . . .	There is a bridge on this road over the Ganjbahar canal.
9. Ghotki . .	Adalpur	4	Ditto.	
10. Ghotki . .	Mirpur	20	Ditto . . .	On this road there is a bridge over the Dengrowāh canal.
11. Ghotki . .	Khambharā . . .	42	Ditto . . .	Passes through the villages of Kadirpur, Jehānpur, Tandra Nijābat, and Rawati. On this road there are bridges over the Bago and Lūndi canals.
12. Gemro . .	Mathēlo	17	Ditto . . .	Passes through Adalpur. On this road there is a bridge over the Mahēsarwāh.
13. Jehānpur .	Mathēlo	12	Ditto . . .	Passes through Sarhad.
14. Mirpur . .	Kotloh	8	Ditto.	
15. Mirpur . .	Khambharā . . .	31	Ditto . . .	Passes through the villages of Khairpur, Rawati, and Kamushahid. There are bridges also over the Masūwāh and Daharwāh canals.
16. Mirpur . .	Sarhad	9	Ditto.	
17. Ubauro. .	Rawati	8	Ditto . . .	On this road there is a bridge over the Mahārowāh canal.
18. Ubauro. .	Khairpur Dharki .	7	Ditto . . .	There is a bridge over the Rājwāh.
19. Ubauro. .	Raiti	7	Ditto . . .	Has a bridge over the Daharwāh.
20. Ubauro. .	Raharki	8	Ditto.	
21. Khairpur .	Raharki	3	Ditto.	
22. Rohri . .	Ubauro	96	Trunk road to Mūltān from Haidarābād; is the postal line also.	Passes through Rohri, Pano-ākil, Ghotki, and Ubauro. There are 11 bridges on this road over the several canals which intersect it.

Digitized by Google

FERRIES.—There are 21 ferries in the Rohri Deputy Collectorate, all of which are either on the Indus or the Nārā. The proceeds from them are carried to the credit of the local revenue. The following is a list of these ferries, with their situation, &c. :—

Name of Ferry.	Where situate.	Number of Boats employed.	Remarks.
1. Rohri & Sakhar	On the Indus . .	2 steam-ferry boats.	These have recently been employed in lieu of about 41 native row-boats. This ferry is under the charge of the Deputy Collector of Sakhar and Shikārpur.
2. Dara	On the Indus, at Tharichāni . .	1	
3. Sundar-beli . .	Indus at Amin Muhammad . . .	1	
4. Bahman . . .	Indus at Husain-bēli	1	
5. Moh Maro . .	On the Nārā at Rohri	1	
6. Garhi . . .	Nārā at Garhi . .	1	
7. Sahēb-pat . .	Nārā at Saheb-pat .	1	
8. Bārga . . .	Nārā at Bārga . .	1	
9. Trighāti . . .	Nārā at Trighāti .	1	
10. Sanhāro . . .	Nārā at Sanhāro .	1	
11. Duhalwāro . .	Nārā at Duhalwāro.	1	
12. Khūniwāro . .	Nārā at Penjko . .	1	
13. Sadūjā . . .	Indus at Sadūjā . .	1	
14. Khām . . .	Indus at Khām . .	4	
15. Mirānpur . .	Indus at Mirānpur .	2	
16. Husain-bēli . .	Indus at Gemro . .	1	
17. Buhab . . .	Indus at Miāni . .	2	
18. Tandra Nijābat.	Indus at Tandra Nijābat . . .	1	
19. Khahi . . .	Indus at Tandra Nijābat . . .	1	
20. Gublo . . .	Indus at Bakhsho .	1	
21. Kadarpur . .	Indus at Bakhsho .	1	

The Indian telegraph line passes through the southern portion of this district, being a continuation of that running from Haidarābād to Sakhar and Shikārpur. It passes through the town of Rohri and is joined to Sakhar by an aerial line *viâ* Bakhar. There is no telegraph office at Rohri.

POSTAL LINES.—There is but one principal line of postal communication in the Rohri division; this is the Rohri and Ubauro road, which goes on to Sabzalkot in the Bhāwalpur State, and thence to Mūltān, distant 204 miles. There is a post-office at Rohri, and branch post-offices at Ghotki and Ubauro, all of which are subordinate to the disbursing post-office at Shikārpur.

ANTIQUITIES.—Besides the ruined town and fort of Alor (or Aror) which will be found described in another part of the Gazetteer (*see* ARORE), there is the old fort of Mathēlo, now in the

Digitized by Google

Ghotki talūka, about 45 miles north-east from Rohri. This fort is mentioned in the Tuhfat-ul-Kiram as being one of the six strongholds which Rāi Sahāsi II. ordered to be either built or repaired by his subjects in lieu of taxation, and Lieutenant Leslie, in 1852, thus refers to it in his report on the districts on the left bank of the Indus:—"Mathēlo is a fortified town in the Mirpūr district, about 45 miles north-east of Rohri. It has the appearance of having once been a very populous and flourishing place. It is built on a rising piece of ground, and is supposed to have been founded by a Rājpūt named Amur, about 1400 years ago. He entered Sindh with an army of 190,000 men of the Tartari tribe, with a view to attack Nerankot (site of the present Haidarābād). On his arrival at Mathēlo, he heard of the advance of the Habshi army, and of their having reached Fort Bakhar to oppose him. He had been informed that it was the intention of the Habshis, if they succeeded in repelling him, to proceed onward to Hindūsthān. On hearing this, Amur made a forced march from Mathēlo during the night, and arrived at Alor, once a very large town and fortress, but now a vast ruin, about 8 miles from Rohri. An engagement took place here in which the Habshis were defeated. They retired on Sakhar and the Rājpūt force marched back to Mathēlo and fortified it. Their chief wished them to march on to Mūltān, but his followers refused to leave Sindh, and settled down at Mathēlo, which took its name from a grandson of Amur." The Mirpur and Ubauro talūkas of the Rohri division, which previous to 1852 were in the unlawful possession of Mīr Ali Murād Talpur of Khairpur, were in that year confiscated by the Government of India, and became a portion of the Rohri Deputy Collectorate.

About 2½ miles from the town of Rohri are the ruins of an ancient town called Hakrah. Captain Kirby, who visited the spot in 1855, thus describes it:—"In excavating the great Nārā canal we occasionally came upon detached masses of brickwork, and at length, at a depth of about 10 feet below the surface of the ground, the foundations of a very large number of houses were laid bare. These foundations consisted of stone, or of mingled stone and brickwork, and resembled those to be seen in the ruins of the city of Aror at the present day. Among these ruins were found a number of articles made of brick-clay, such as drinking-cups, a khūza, some water-spouts, and a large number of children's toys. It appears that the town was built on the extremity of a rocky hill, and that it has been gradually covered by the mud held in suspension by the flood-waters of the Indus,

Digitized by Google

which even now flow over the spot, indeed, its burial-ground, which, according to the common custom in this part of Sindh, was high up upon the rocky hill, is still uncovered.

"The name of the place, it appears, was Hakrah, a name still retained by a village in the neighbourhood, and it is, according to the natives of the country, mentioned by a prophet of the Mamoi caste of Fakirs, who says:—

> "When broken shall be the band of Aror,
> And the water shall flow over Hakrah,
> Where will be the fishing of the Samma?

Probably with the idea that when the *band* of Aror was broken, and the waters flowed over Hakrah, the river Indus would have taken that course and left its present bed dry. The band of Aror, however, is not yet broken, nor is there much chance of its being so, as it has been lately repaired, partly with the bricks removed out of its old neighbour, the town of Hakrah, when excavating the channel for the canal."

Rohri, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Rohri Deputy Collectorate, containing an area of 1549 square miles, with 5 tappas, 69 villages, and a population of 72,018 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1870–71 is as follows:—

	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial	1,04,591	85,947	1,04,903	1,09,990
Local	29,304	21,399	18,439	23,213
Total rupees . .	1,33,895	1,07,346	1,23,342	1,33,203

Rohri (or **Lohri**), said to be the ancient Loharkot, is the chief town of the Deputy Collectorate of the same name, in latitude 27° 41′ N., and longitude 68° 55′ E. It is situate on the eastern bank of the river Indus, on a rocky eminence of limestone interspersed with flint, and is said to have been founded by one Saiyad Rukandin Shāh in H. 698 (A.D. 1297). The rocky site of Rohri is terminated abruptly on the western side by a precipice 40 feet high rising from the bank of the river, which during the inundation season attains a height of about 16 feet above its lowest level. A little to the south of Rohri are some picturesque rocks, on which stands a building generally known as the Sathbain (or tomb of the seven virgins), but more correctly as the Than Kāsim

Digitized by Google

Shāh, or place of interment of one Mīr Kāsim Khān Sabzwaris, who is supposed to have died here about the year 1608. On the northern side of the town is the mouth of the fine supply channel which runs into the Nārā; it is 156 feet wide and is provided with powerful sluice-gates to regulate the supply of water as required from the Indus. The town of Rohri, when seen from a little distance, has a striking and pleasing appearance, the houses being lofty, frequently four and five stories high, with flat roofs surrounded by balustrades; some are of burnt brick, erected many years ago by wealthy merchants belonging to the place. But when the interior of the town is reached this pleasing appearance is speedily dissipated, as the streets are still in several parts very narrow and the air in consequence close and unwholesome. Rohri has road communication with Mirpur, Kandar, and Sangrār, and the main trunk road from Haidarābād to Mūltān also passes through it. The chief public buildings of the place are the mūkhtiārkar's kacheri, the panchayet khāna, where are held the meetings of the municipal commissioners, the dispensary, police thāna, musāfirkhāna (or travellers' rest-house), which is spacious and well built, some Government schools, a post-office, and cattle pound (or dhak). The police force employed for the protection of the town is about 31 in number, 23 of these being foot, rural and district police, and the remainder mounted on either horses or camels. Rohri has a large number of Muhammadan places of worship, but the chief among them are two mazjids of some antiquity; one, known as the "Jami Mazjid," was built in H. 992 (A.D. 1564) by Fatēh Khān, a lieutenant of the Maghal Emperor Akbar; it is a massive but gloomy pile of red brick, covered with three domes, and is coated with glazed porcelain tiles. The other, the "Idgah Mazjid," was erected in H. 1002 (A.D. 1593) by one Mīr Musan Shāh. The "War Mubārak," a building about 25 feet square, situate to the north of the town, was erected about H. 952 (A.D. 1545) by Mīr Muhammad, the then reigning Kalhora prince, for the special reception of a hair from the beard of the prophet Muhammad, which had previously been brought to Rohri by an Arab named Makdūm Abdūl Bāki. This hair, to which miraculous properties are ascribed by the faithful, is in amber, which again is inclosed in a gold case set with rubies and emeralds, the gift of Mīr Ali Murād of Khairpur. This precious relic is exposed to view in the month of March of each year, when the hair is made by some mechanical process to rise and fall, a fact which the devotees are led to believe proceeds from supernatural agency. Rohri possesses a municipality, established

Digitized by Google

in 1855, and the town has, in consequence, been greatly improved both as regards health and appearance. This is strikingly shown in the Cooper Ganj, one of the new quarters of the town, which was so called after an energetic Deputy Collector of that name, who some years ago greatly exerted himself in improving the place and its neighbourhood. The population of Rohri is estimated at 11,326 souls, of whom 8292 are Hindūs, and the remainder Masalmans. The former, who are mostly of the Bania caste (numbering 7467), are engaged in trade, banking and money-broking, while the Muhammadans are chiefly of the Kazi, Saiyad, Bhuta, Kori, Patoli, Mohāna, Khati, Mēmon, Shēkh, and Shikāri tribes. The trade of the place is for the most part in grain of different sorts, oil, ghi, salt, fuller's earth (*mēt*), lime, and fruits of various kinds. A silk cloth, called "tasar," is manufactured in this town, as well as gold and silver bracelets and other ornaments. Paper of an indifferent quality is also made here, but, taken as a whole, the manufactures of the place are, comparatively speaking, unimportant. Much of the trade of Rohri consists of the articles already mentioned in the notice of the export and import trade of the Rohri Deputy Collectorate, and the same may be said of that in transit. The chief people of note residing in Rohri are the Saiyads, who have held lands in this district for several centuries. Among them are Nur Sadik Ali Shāh, Miān Janūlah Shāh, Miān Murād Ali Shāh, Miān Kalandar Bakhsh, Miān Hamzāli Shāh, Miān Khair Muhammad Shāh, and others. Of the Hindū community the chief persons of note are Dewān Laldas, and Shēt Subhāgchand. Opposite to Rohri on the Indus is the small island of Khwāja Khizr, famous for the shrine of a deceased Pir, who is reverenced under that name by the Muhammadans, and worshipped by the Hindūs as a river-god under that of Jinda Pir. This shrine, which is said to have been founded in H. 341 (A.D. 925) by a Delhi merchant, has, like others of its class, the usual traditionary tale connected with it. This merchant, by name Shāh Husain, was with his daughter travelling down the Indus by boat on his way to Meka. On his arrival at the city of Aror, Dalurāi, the Hindū king of that country, who had heard of the great beauty of Shāh Husain's daughter, demanded her in marriage, but he met with a refusal on the plea that it was impossible for the daughter of a follower of the Prophet to wed with a Hindū. Not content with this reply, the king determined to carry her off by force, but on the girl offering up prayers to Khwāja Khizr, she was answered by the saint, who directed her father to unloose the boat. As soon as

Digitized by Google

this was done the course of the Indus changed, and the stream began to flow towards Rohri, whither also the boat was carried in safety. In gratitude for this miraculous deliverance, Shāh Husain resolved to erect a shrine in honour of the saint who had thus befriended them, and, in answer to his prayer, he was directed to carry out his purpose on a small island a little to the north of Bakhar, and here the father built a mosque and tomb, which in after years was enlarged by wealthy votaries, who are said to have covered the door of the original tomb with sheets of silver. The area of this shrine within the walls extends to a little more than half an acre, and is the only spot in the island which is not covered with water during the inundation season. It is here that in the months of March and April of each year many thousands of both Masalmans and Hindūs come from all parts of Sindh to do honour to the Pir, who they declare is not dead, but simply invisible.

Rustam, a village in the Sakhar talūka of the Sakhar and Shikārpur Deputy Collectorate, seated on the Sindh canal, and distant 9 miles north-east of Shikārpur, with which town, as also with Abād Melāni, Chak and Nur Muhammad Sujrāh, it has road communication. The town possesses a police thāna, travellers' bangalow and dharamsāla. The population, numbering in all 850, consists of 400 Masalmans, principally Saiyads, and 450 Hindūs of the Brahmin and Lohāno castes. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture, the manufactures being of no importance.

Saiyadpur, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Rohri Deputy Collectorate, containing an area of 167 square miles, with 3 tappas, 36 villages, and a population of 14,345 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1870–71 is as follows:—

	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial	48,509	52,591	53,531	53,449
Local	2,242	5,119	5,034	5,004
Total rupees .	50,751	57,710	58,565	58,453

Saiyadpur, a small and unimportant Government village situate at the southern end of the Haidarābād range of hills in the Gūni talūka of the Tanda Deputy Collectorate, distant 4 miles

Digitized by Google

west of Tando Muhammad Khān, on the road to Kātiyār. It is the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār, and has a "dēra," but no police lines or dharamsāla. The inhabitants number 720, of whom 589 are Masalmans, and 111 Hindūs. They are mostly of the cultivating class, with a few traders, shopkeepers, weavers, &c. The chief person of any note in the place is one Saiyad Kabul Muhammad Shāh, a thriving landowner. There is but little trade and no manufactures of any consequence in this village. Saiyadpur was built about 125 years ago by one Saiyad Miān Muhammad Shāh, and is believed to have been more prosperous formerly than it is at present.

Sakhar and Shikārpur Deputy Collectorate, or smallest division of the Shikārpur Collectorate, is bounded on the north and west by the frontier district of Upper Sindh, the "Bēgāri" canal forming a well-defined line of demarcation; on the east by the river Indus, and on the south by the Lārkāno Deputy Collectorate. The entire area of this Deputy Collectorate, according to the Deputy Collector's report, is 1166 square miles, but by Survey estimate 1238 square miles, and is divided into 3 talūkas and 20 tappas, with a total approximate population of 167,396 souls, or 136 to the square mile, as shown in the following table:—

Talūka.	Area in Square Miles.	Tappas.	Number of Villages.	Population.	Towns having 800 Inhabitants and upwards.
1. Shikārpur.	472	1. Kot Sultān 2. Nur Muhammad Sujrāh 3. Thāiro 4. Khānpur 5. Shikārpur 6. Jano 7. Muhromāri	63	64,087	Khānpur. Shikārpur.
2. Sakhar	279	1. Sakhar 2. Gosarji 3. Lakhi 4. Chand 5. Bhirkan 6. Muhammad-a-bāgh 7. Kāsim	91	59,952	New and old Sakhar. Lakhi Mari. Rustam. Chak. Garhi Adū-shāh. Abdū.
3. Naushahro Abro.	415	1. Garhi Yāsin 2. Gahēja 3. Kot Habib 4. Ali Khān Wasil 5. Dakhan 6. Abid Markiāni	112	43,357	Madēji. Gahēja. Garhi Yāsin. Kot Habib. Dakhan. Abid Markiāni.
	1,166		266	167,396	

Digitized by Google

The area in English acres of each talūka, showing the extent cultivated, culturable, and unarable, is as follows:—

Talūka.	Total Area in English Acres.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unarable.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1. Shikārpur	302,274	186,145	78,662	37,467
2. Sakhar	178,311	82,423	60,464	35,424
3. Naushahro Abro. . .	265,590	124,733	102,672	38,185

PHYSICAL ASPECT.—The general aspect of this division is, with the exception of the low limestone range of hills at the town of Sakhar and its neighbourhood, a flat and level plain, in parts highly cultivated, as in the immediate vicinity of Shikārpur, but nevertheless possessing a great deal of wholly unproductive land, more especially towards the Upper Sindh frontier, where it consists of barren tracts of clay and ridges of sand-hills covered with caper and thorn jungle. Between the town of Sakhar and the mouths of the Sindh canal a few sheets of water give a little light to the landscape, and the beautifully brilliant foliage of the bahn-tree mingles pleasantly with the tamarisks and acacias. There are many fine old trees scattered about here and there in this division, and the great "pipal" grove at the old town of Lakhi, situate on rising ground, is visible many miles off. Much of the best land in this division is covered with extensive forests, which skirt the Indus and give a distinctive feature to what would otherwise be tame and uninteresting scenery. The average elevation of this district above sea-level may be estimated at about 210 feet, though there are spots, such for instance as Lakhi, which possess a trigonometrical survey station 234 feet above the level of the sea.

HYDROGRAPHY.—In treating of the water system of this portion of the Shikārpur Collectorate, though prominence will be given to the canals, both main feeders and their branches, which, drawing their water either directly from the Indus or from "dhandhs" (flood-hollows), flow through and fertilise the land, it will be necessary to refer to other means of irrigation arising from the prevalence more or less of floods or "lēts," as they are called, which are a distinguishing feature in the hydrography of the Shikārpur district. When these floods can be kept within due bounds they become of service to the cultivator, but when

Digitized by Google

excessive they are, on the other hand, terribly destructive to the land over which they flow, making a desert of what was once flourishing cultivation. One of the principal floods in this division is the Muhromāri, which has existed in a greater or less degree from the year 1849. It was not till 1863–64 that it assumed any alarming proportions, but in the inundation season of that year it covered the whole of the northern part of the Shikārpur talūka, and sweeping across the Jacobābād and Lārkāno road, flooded all the north-western side of the Naushahro Abo talūka, and then entered the Sujāwal and Rato Dēro talūkas of the Lārkāno Deputy Collectorate, where it did great damage. It converted a large tract of country lying between the Bēgāri canal and the village of Abād Mēlāni in the east, and extending along the southern bank of the former canal almost to Khairo Garhi and Sujāwal in the west, into one vast jungle, with only patches here and there of rabbi cultivation. It moreover partially ruined the once flourishing villages of Kot Sultān, Zurkhēl, Nur Muhammad Sūjrāh and Khānpur, which became almost deserted, as many agriculturists left them to seek on the northern side of the Bēgāri canal for more permanent prospects of cultivation. Some idea of the devastating effects of this flood may be conceived when it is mentioned that the kharif crops which in 1861–62 in the Shikārpur and Naushahro Abro talūkas brought in 51,416 rupees, only realised in 1869–70 the small sum of 13,740 rupees. To some extent where a flood of this description contracts the growth of kharif crops there is an increase in rabbi cultivation, which was the case after the disastrous flood of 1863–64; but when a *third* flood sweeps over the same land it becomes no longer fit for cereal cultivation, and nothing but grass and jungle will grow on it. To keep out this Muhromāri lēt a "band" had previously (1858) been made, but owing to the sweeping nature of this flood, and to the band being wilfully damaged in several places by cattle-owning Balochis, it became hopelessly breached at its northern end. Numerous plans have at various times been put forward to keep out this lēt, but the latest proposition is to make another band opposite the town of Muhromāri itself, and for this work Government sanction is fully expected to be obtained. The Zamindārs have, meanwhile, determined on constructing one for themselves, and this may for a time arrest the progress of this flood till the more permanent band is built, when it is hoped the land, so frequently swept by the flood-waters of the Indus, may once more be gradually brought under cultivation. During the inundation season of 1870 another of these lēts, which left the

Digitized by Google

river Indus between the towns of Jhali and Madēji, swept over the southern portion of this division, and crossing the Shikārpur and Lārkāno road, did much injury in the Lārkāno districts. About seven years before this took place a similar flood swept over the same tract of country. To prevent a repetition of this disaster, a band has now been constructed from the Shāhdādwāh canal, near Bagirji, to the Ghār canal at Madēji. To the east of the Sakhar talūka, there is a line of bands constructed with the same object; these are the Rahūja, Izmat, Raban and Ropāhi bands. They have been found very serviceable, but require to be put in thorough repair every year. The average annual cost of repairing the Rahūja, Raban and Ropāhi bands during the five years ending 1870–71 has been 40 rupees and 294 rupees respectively; the annual revenue during the same period was 5,936 rupees and 17,105 rupees.

CANALS.—The canals of this division do not appear to be very numerous, but several of them are large and important. Among these is the "Sindhwāh," having three mouths, which lead out from the Kot Shāho dhandh. The original mouth of the Sindhwāh was at Abād Melāni in the Sakhar talūka, but in 1859–60 a fresh cut was made to it at Adur Takio (Sakh. tal.), which joined the old bed at Shāhpur. The third branch, called the Sanhri Sindh, which existed in the time of the Talpur Mīrs, joins the original stream about two miles west of Abād Melāni. It is to the circumstance of this canal possessing three mouths that are attributed its great irrigating qualities. Another large canal, the Shāhdādwāh, 76 miles in length, of which 39 miles flow through the Sakhar and Naushahro talūkas, was only opened in June 1870. It has the advantage over other canals in this district in possessing a permanent mouth at the place where it taps the Indus, which is protected by solid rock. It flows through land formerly watered by the Garang canal, into which, since the opening of the Shāhdādwāh, no water now flows, the latter being much lower in level than the Garang. Upwards of 3000 acres of land have in consequence been thrown out of cultivation, but a project for cutting a canal below New Sakhar to irrigate this area is under consideration, and is greatly desired by the Zamindārs of the neighbourhood.

The following is a list of the Government canals in this division, with other information connected with them.

Digitized by Google

Canal.	Length.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for 5 Years, ending 1870–71.	Average Annual Revenue, for 5 Years, ending 1870–71.	Remarks.
	miles.	feet.	rupees.	rupees.	
1. Sindhwāh .	37	60	2,984	1,05,645	Has three mouths leading out from the Kot Shaho dhandh, and flows from the village of Shāhpur, between the Sakhar and Shikārpur talūkas.
2. Bēgāri (large)	...	...	...	...	This canal is under the management of the Frontier district authorities (for information respecting it see under Frontier District).
3. Bēgāri (small)	6	12	539	10,229	Is a branch of the Sindwāh, and waters the southern part of the Shikārpur talūka.
4. Rāiswāh. .	6	14	498	9,909	Ditto.
5. Alibahar .	24	22	1,765	23,585	Waters the Naushahro Abro talūka.
6. Fazal-bahar.	4	24	378	535	Waters the Naushahro Abro talūka.
7. Ghārwāh .	6	60	...	3,419	Is a very large canal, but only 6 miles of it are in this division; it more properly belongs to the Lārkāno district.
8. Shāhdādwāh	76	24	...	6,320	Main feeder; flows through the Sakhar and Naushahro Abro talūkas for about 39 miles.

The table on next page shows the principal Zamindāri canals in this division; they are under the management of the Zamindārs of the district, but the Deputy Collector and the Mūkhtiārkars exercise a kind of supervision as to clearance, &c.

Digitized by Google

ZAMINDĀRI CANALS.

Canal.	Length.	Width at Mouth.	Whence issuing.	In what Talūka.	Remarks.
	miles.	feet.			
1. Mirzawāh . . .	8	16	From the Sindwāh .	Shikārpur	Has been useless for some years, owing to the Muhromāri flood.
2. Mirwāh	12	34	Ditto	Naushahro Abro . . .	This and the Mungarwāh form the tail to the Sindhwāh. Has a sluice bridge.
3. Mungarwāh . . .	19	25	Ditto	Ditto	Branches off from the Sindh at the village of Kot Habib. Has a sluice bridge.
4. Chhitiwāh . . .	4	45	Garang (or Mūshāh) .	Sakhar.	
5. Rajitwāh	5	41	Ditto	Ditto	Flows near the villages of Raban and Garhi Adushāh.
6. Garangwāh . . .	13	32	{Continuation of the Mushāhwāh . . .}	Ditto	{Has two sluice bridges; tail was cut off by the Shāhdādwāh.
7. Askarwāh . . .	5	16	Rajitwāh	Ditto	The village of Chak is on this canal.
8. Gatwāh	6	10	Chhitiwāh	Ditto.	
9. Sherwāh	4	5	... ...	Shikārpur	Is the northern bank of the Sherwāh dhandh, raised and widened.
10. Faizwāh	12	7	Large Bēgāri . . .	Ditto.	
11. Guwāzwāh . . .	4	10	Ditto	Ditto.	
12. Dostwāh	13	12	Ditto	Ditto.	
13. Hamāyunwāh . .	6	9	Ditto	Ditto.	
14. Jaganwāh . . .	9	12	Ditto	Ditto.	
15. Yāsinwāh. . . .	8	22	Sindhwāh	Naushahro Abro.	
16. Rahīmwāh . . .	15	25	Bēgāri	Ditto.	

Digitized by Google

Though the Government canals are under the control of the Engineer Department—that is to say, the Sindhwāh, Bēgāri and Raiswāh under the Executive Engineer for the Bēgāri division, and the Ghār and others under the Engineer for the Ghār division, —all the clearance work is carried out under the superintendence of the Deputy Collector during the cold season.

METEOROLOGY.—This division of the Shikārpur Collectorate, like other portions of Upper Sindh, can be said, so far as climate is concerned, to possess only two seasons, the hot and cold; the former beginning in March and terminating about the latter end of October, and the other commencing in November and finishing generally by the middle of March. The change from the cold to the hot season is frequently very sudden, and the heat even early in March is at times intense. The hot winds set in fairly in April, blowing generally from 8 o'clock in the morning till 5 o'clock in the evening. At times the "suk," a blasting hot wind of the desert, prevails, destroying alike animal and vegetable life with great suddenness. In 1841 thirteen hundred camels are said to have perished from its effects in the grazing grounds at Sakhar. The hot winds prevail from March to July, blowing commonly from the north and west, and the mercury in the thermometer at that time not unfrequently shows a temperature of 165° in the sun's rays at noon. Occasional thunder-storms occur in these months; they are generally preceded by dust-storms which tend greatly to purify the atmosphere. In November the cold season commences, the thermometer in the month of January sometimes showing a temperature as low as 27° Fahr. The air in the months of December, January and a portion of February is cold, pure, and bracing. The following table, showing the maximum, minimum, and mean observations in the shade, taken at the town of Shikārpur for eight years, ending with 1871, may be taken as a fair illustration of the temperature generally prevailing throughout this Deputy Collectorate:—

Years.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
	°	°	°
1864	93	61	77
1865	96	63	79
1866	90	66	78
1867	111	44	77
1868	107	40	73
1869	103	78	90
1870	101	74	87
1871	103	65	90

Digitized by Google

RAINFALL.—The average annual rainfall in this division may be put down at 4·43 inches, the result of nine years' observations at the town of Shikārpur. The months when rain is most frequent would appear to be January, August and December. The following table will show the monthly rainfall at the town of Shikārpur for the nine years ending with 1871 :—

Months.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
January .	...	·09	·52	·53	...	·19	1·80	...	...
February .	...	...	·67	...	...	1·75	·32	...	·50
March . .	...	...	1·53	·25	...	·20	2·90	1·12	...
April . .	...	·44	·73	...	...	·07	...	...	...
May . .	...	·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·06
June . .	·36	...	...	...	...	...	·44	1·30	·03
July . .	2·67	...	...	...	...	·65	·97	...	·08
August .	...	·12	·32	4·15	3·64	...	...	5·57	...
September.	...	...	·10	...	·01	...	2·50	...	...
October .	·02	...	...	...	...	·07	...	...	...
November.	...	...	...	...	...	·01	...	...	...
December.	·20	·07	·78	...	·20	·33	...	·42	...
Total for each year	3·25	·93	4·65	4·93	3·85	3·27	8·93	8·41	1·67

DISEASES.—The most prevalent diseases in this district are malarious fevers and ulcers. The former are due to the drying up of ground that has been flooded during the inundation season, the most unhealthy months being October and November, that is to say, a month or two after the gradual subsidence of the flood waters. Cholera is an occasional but not a regular visitant.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS.—Of the geological formation of this part of the Shikārpur Collectorate there is but little to be said. Like other portions of the great valley of the Indus, it consists of an immense tract of alluvial deposit, nearly the whole of which has at one time or the other been overflowed by the Indus in its eccentric course from the northern mountains to the sea. That part at present watered by this river and extending inland for a distance varying from two to twelve miles is of superior richness and of amazing fertility, while the "Pat," or desert of Shikārpur, extending from the town of that name to and beyond its north-western boundary, consists of an indurated alluvial clay, requiring, however, nothing but irrigation to make it fertile and productive. The soils in the Sakhar and Shikārpur division are numerous, each having a distinguishing name. The following is a list of these, with their different characteristics :—

Digitized by Google

Latiyāri—a soil formed from the silt of the inundations.
Tānak—the hard soil left by repeated inundations.
Thoriāri—a "cracked" soil, often seen near the river with great cracks in it.
Gesāri—a dusty soil.
Rabb—a hollow, and Khariri, an uneven soil.
Pati—a good soil, with a sandy stratum below.
Kanuri—a soft soil, and Wāriyāsi, a sandy soil.
Kalar—a salt soil, covered on the surface in parts with an efflorescence of carbonate of soda.
Thait Kalar—a very salt soil.

Salt and saltpetre are the only minerals obtained in this division.

ANIMALS.—The wild animals in the Sakhar and Shikārpur Deputy Collectorate are the tiger, lion, bear, hyena, wolf, fox, jackal, and different kinds of deer. Among the birds, are the eagle, hawk, kite, crow, parrot, pigeon, "tilūr" (a kind of bustard), quail, partridge, several varieties of wild duck and other water-fowl. The reptiles comprise snakes, of different kinds, alligators, guanas, lizards, &c. The domestic animals are the horse, camel, buffalo, cow, donkey, goat, sheep, dog and cat. Poultry are common everywhere. Excellent ponies are bred in some parts of the Shikārpur district.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.—The chief vegetable productions of this division are juār (*Sorghum vulgare*), bājri (*Pencillaria vulgaris*), wheat, barley, rice, indigo, cotton, hemp, sugar-cane, tobacco, grain, mung (*Phascolus mungo*), matar (*Lathyrus sativus*), kirang (*Seta Italica*), &c. The fruit-trees are the fig, mulberry, apple, mango, date, palm, grape, ber (*Zizyphus vulgaris*), pomegranate, and guava. Of the forest-trees the chief are the bahn (*Populus Euphratica*), kandi (*Prosopis specigera*), siras (*Mimosa sirissa*), babūl (*Acacia Arabica*), pipal (*Ficus religiosa*), bhar (*Ficus Indica*), but the babūl, so common in Lower and Central Sindh, is scarce in this district. Numerous trees have of late years been introduced into this division, and with considerable success. The following is a list of the forests with their approximate areas in English acres, and the revenue derived from them in the year 1870-71 (*see next page*).

Digitized by Google

Forest.	Area in English Acres.	Revenue for 1870–71.
		rupees.
1. Bhindi Dhārēja. . . .	3,880	2,508
2. Kadarpur	1,890	675
3. Shāhbēlo	6,395	9,890
4. Kiabhindi	2,380	1,787
5. Abād	5,300	1,420
6. Kadurnibhindi	1,630	881
7. Shāhu	2,940	1,081
8. Bāgarji	2,905	4,514
9. Andaldal	9,404	945
	36,724	23,701

These forests, which are not more than fifty years old, having been planted in the time of Mīrs Sohrāb Khān and Mubārak Khān Talpur, are under the management of the Government Forest Department, and are included in the forest tappa of Sakhar. They are under the especial charge of the tappēdār of that particular forest division, who is assisted in this duty by foresters, or, as they are called, "rakhas." They are again supervised by the inspector, whose range extends over two or more tappas, or by an assistant to the conservator of forests, who has a still more extensive charge. The bush jungle of the district includes the kirur (*Capparis aphylla*), the ak (*Calotropis Hamiltonii*), pan (*Typha elephantina*), kip (*Leptadenia Jacquemontiana*), and others. Of vegetables, there is the potato, garlic, onion, brinjal, pumpkin, cabbage, turnip, horse-radish, radish, carrot, and many others.

FISHERIES.—There are numerous fisheries in this division, which are, however, not confined to the river Indus only, but comprise also those of the "dhandhs," and "kolābs," in some of which fish abound. The fish obtained in these are of different kinds, and include the dambhro, kuriri, goj (eel), khago (cat-fish), jerko, gangat and others. Pala is plentiful, but is found only in the Indus. The following is a list of the fisheries in the three talūkas of Shikārpur, Sakhar and Naushahro Abro; these are annually put up to auction, and the revenue derived from them is credited to local funds:—

Digitized by Google

Talūka.	Name of Fishery.	Revenue for 1868-69.		Total Revenue.	
		rup.	a.	rup.	a.
Shikārpur.	Kolāb "Lundi"	1,060	0		
	Do. Tarāi	67	0		
	Do. Muhromāri	120	0		
	Sindh Sanhri	15	0	1,262	0
Sakhar	Dhandh Meharwāri	300	0		
	Kolāb Angaho	2	0		
	Duba Rabūjanjo	3	8		
	Do. Būdhaldas	10	0		
	Pala fishery from Old Sakhar to Bēgāri	100	0		
	Do. from Jatoi to the limit of Naushahro Abro	130	0		
	Pala fishery from New Sakhar	180	0		
	Dhori Shēkhmaluk	10	0		
	Thiko no Bezāri Chak Samāno	3	0		
	Do. Bāgarji	6	0		
	Do. Lakhi	52	0		
	Thiko Payi Sindhwāh	5	0		
	Ghat Khari, Old Sakhar	20	0	821	8
Naushahro Abro	Kolāb Deh Sanji	24	0		
	Do. Makan Būdho	6	0		
	Do. Deh Khān Kalhoro	5	0		
	Do. Abid Markiāni	3	8		
	A new portion of Kolāb Abid Markiāni	7	2		
	Kolāb Phoriāri	110	0		
	Do. Mirzanpur	130	0		
	Do. Alahdadāni	16	0		
	Do. Adamji	33	0		
	Makan Rip	20	0		
	Lēt Wahni (fish and bhul)	65	0		
	Kolāb deh Palija	22	0		
	Pala fish from Ghulām Muhammad Khān's village to Jhali	175	0		
	Pala fish from Ghulām Khān's village to Rājidēra	37	0	653	10
		2,737	2	2,737	2

POPULATION.—The total population of the Sakhar and Shikārpur division, which is made up mostly of the two great classes, Muhammadans and Hindūs, the number of Europeans, Indo-Europeans, Parsis, &c., barely exceeding 200, may be estimated at 1,67,396, thus giving about 136 souls to each square mile, which is high when compared with other districts in Sindh. The Masalman portion of the inhabitants, numbering 1,13,208, may be classed as follows (*see next page*).

Digitized by Google

MUHAMMADANS.

Tribes.	Number.	Sub-divisions.
1. Balochis . .	4,805	Jatoi, Lashāri, Khosa, Būrdi, Pitāfi, Chāndia, Kaheri, Sūndrāni, Katian, Laghāri, Mashori, Gopang, Jagarāni, Jalbāni, Būkbari, and Rind.
2. Pathāns . .	6,535	Agāni, Barukzai, Nūrzai, Popalzai, Babar, Mashūwāni, Jaran.
3. Saīyads. . .	4,257	Koreshi.
4. Sindhis. . .	97,219	Kalhora, Mahur, Nūn, Kakra, Nappur, Sudāya, Sūmra, Behun, Silra, Khūara, Kalir, Pahari, Sujrah, Setar, Bapur, Jūneja, Unar, Jamra, Hakra, Dhamra, Khumbra, Būghia, Bhūta, Phūlpotra, Bekhāri, Junia, Rahri, Rahūja, Chhachhar, Kori, Mochi, Hajam, Shikari, Lahur, Khati, Sonara, Machi, Khāskeli, Bhuti, Shēkh, Abra, Mohāna, Kasāi, Kanjur, Māhēsar, Dhārējā, Deda, Perar, Rajur, Dakhan, Kūmbar, Patoli, Khūmbati, Shidi, Powar.
5. Miscellaneous Tribes . .	392	
Total . .	113,208	

HINDŪS.

1. Brahmins . .	2,154	Pokarna, Sarsudh, Jajak, Bhat, Sirmali, Chanchria, Acharj.
2. Waishia . .	46,103	Bhogri, Sikha, Rajāni, Nangdeo, Chobra, Makhija, Kūkreja, Chichria, Ahūja, Chūgh, Wadhwa, Thareja, Dameja, Sonara, Rohra, Marwāi, Kara, Jukhia, Manjur, Banga, Bilāi, Dakhna.
3. Gurupotra . .	1,569	Udāsi, Jagiāsi, Masand.
4. Sudras and others . .	4,155	Thakūr, Bairāgi, Jogi, Nanga, Chachria, Gur, Telaraji.
Total . . .	53,981	

CHARACTER.—Of the two great classes inhabiting this division, *i.e.* the Masalmans and the Hindūs, the former may, as elsewhere in Sindh, be said in point of character to be more open, candid and independent than the Hindūs, and in point of physique to be a very much superior race; but the Muhammadan is thriftless, extravagant and lazy, while the Hindū, on the other hand, is careful and thrifty, though cunning and avaricious. At the same time there is much difference in the characters of the various Masalman

Digitized by Google

tribes inhabiting this district, and the Baloch can in no way be included in the same category with the Sindhi Muhammadan, the characteristics of the two being essentially different; thus, the one is rough, violent, and quarrelsome in disposition, but at the same time brave and hardy, while the Sindhi has not a spark of independence in his character, and is besides notoriously lazy and cowardly. The Hindū portion of the community are much in the minority as regards number, but, as elsewhere, give their whole attention to trade and commerce. Their influence in this respect at Shikārpur, where the trade may be said to be almost wholly in their hands, is great and important, and many of the Hindū merchants there, whose business transactions with Central Asia and different parts of British India are on a most extensive scale, are very wealthy men. In food, dress, habitations, language and religion the inhabitants of this division resemble, for the most part, their brethren in other parts of Upper Sindh, and the description of these for one district may, as a general rule, be taken to apply to all.

CRIME.—The prevailing crimes in the Shikārpur and Sakhar division are house-breaking, theft of cattle, or as it may more properly be termed "cattle-lifting," to which several of the Baloch tribes are very much addicted. These, combined with other kinds of theft, are the offences which are most commonly committed by the inhabitants. The following statistical tables will show the various crimes committed during the four years ending with 1871 in this Deputy Collectorate, as also the amount of litigation by the number and variety of suits brought into the civil courts during the same period :—

CRIMINAL.

Year.	Murders.	Hurts, Assaults, and use of Criminal Force.	Thefts.		Receiving Stolen Property.	House-breaking.	Highway Robbery.	Other Offences.
			Cattle.	Others.				
1868	9	149	154	192	78	29	3	292
1869	4	167	105	163	64	34	2	312
1870	1	147	123	188	61	30	...	343
1871	...	131	94	133	33	46	2	138

Digitized by Google

CIVIL (for towns of Old and New Sakhar).

Year.	Suits for Land.		Suits for Money.		Other Suits.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		rupees.		rupees.		rupees.		rupees.
1867	12	13,493	426	39,937	9	824	447	54,254
1868	2	2,988	303	36,191	4	392	309	39,571
1869	3	3,938	307	27,088	2	72	312	31,098
1870	2	266	472	52,639	5	343	479	53,248
1871	4	1,154	490	1,36,783	1	200	495	1,38,137

CIVIL (Shikārpur, Sakhar, and Naushahro Abro Talūkas).

Year.	Suits for Land.		Suits for Money.		Other Suits.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
				rupees.		rupees.		rupees.
1868	38	10,540	682	97,004	15	7,004	735	1,14,548
1869	23	5,270	684	94,736	21	9,539	728	1,09,543
1870	28	8,129	788	99,738	38	9,837	854	1,17,704
1871	29	8,238	958	1,32,730	18	2,035	1,005	1,43,003

ESTABLISHMENTS.—The chief revenue officer in this division is the Deputy Collector, who is also vested with certain magisterial powers, but he may in this respect be said to be less so than other Deputy Collectors of the Shikārpur Collectorate, since the town of Shikārpur is the head-quarter station of the collector and magistrate of the whole district, and either this place or the town of Sakhar is his usual residence during the hot season or when not on tour. Under the Deputy Collector are the Mūkhtiārkars of the three talūkas of Shikārpur, Sakhar and Naushahro Abro, who, besides being revenue officers, are invested with certain magisterial powers for the trial of criminal offences. In their revenue capacity the Mūkhtiārkars are assisted by the Tappēdārs, each of whom has the revenue charge of a tappa, several of which make up a talūka (or mūkhtiārkārate). There are also two town magistracies, one at Sakhar and the other at Shikārpur.

CATTLE POUNDS.—There are numerous cattle pounds (or dhaks) established in different parts of this division, the proceeds from

Digitized by Google

which are credited to local revenue. They are placed under the charge of mūnshis with peons to assist them. The average annual revenue derived from this source during the four years ending 1870–71 was between 9,000 and 10,000 rupees.

CIVIL COURTS.—The court of the District Judge and Sessions Judge of the Shikārpur district is situate at the town of Shikārpur, where also, and at Sakhar, there are subordinate judges' courts, with the usual establishments of nazir, bailiffs, and mūnshis. The judge of the Shikārpur Subordinate Civil Court visits Jacobābād, Thūl, and Kashmor, his jurisdiction extending over the talūkas of Shikārpur, Sakhar (except the towns of Old and New Sakhar), Naushahro Abro, Jacobābād, Mirpur and Kashmor. The jurisdiction of the Sakhar court extends over the towns of Old and New Sakhar, the talūkas of Rohri, Saiyadpur, Ghotki, Mirpur Mathēlo and Ubauro.

POLICE.—The total number of police of all descriptions employed in the Sakhar and Shikārpur division is 567, or one policeman to every 295 of the population. This number forms a portion of the entire police force of the district, which is directly controlled by the district Superintendent of Police, whose headquarters are at Shikārpur. It is divided into mounted, rural, and city police. In this division, the head-quarter stations are at Shikārpur, Chak and Dakhan, and the number of thānas is 15. There is a town Inspector of Police at both Sakhar and Shikārpur. The force is distributed as follows :—

Talūkas.	Mounted Police.	Rural Police.	City Police.	Remarks.
1. Shikārpur. . . 2. Sakhar . . .	63	328	143	Of the mounted police some are camel and others are horse police.
3. Naushahro Abro.	22	11	...	
	85	339	143	

REVENUE.—The revenue of this division, which has been divided into imperial and local, is derived principally from the land, the other important items being stamps, abkāri, drugs and opium, postal department and income tax. In no part of this district, nor indeed in any portion of the Shikārpur Collectorate, are there any Government distilleries, but the right of manufacture and sale of spirits is put up to auction yearly and given in farm. The salt revenue is derived, in addition to the

Digitized by Google

local fund, from an 8-anna duty on every maund of salt manufactured, the total out-turn from the nineteen manufactories in this division during the year 1870–71 being 28,552 maunds. The present system is for the manufacturer to contract to turn out a certain quantity of salt in a certain time; should he fail to do this, he has still to pay duty on the quantity originally contracted for, unless he can show very strong and urgent reasons for a remission. Mūnshis, placed over every two or three of these manufactories, superintend the work and measure the salt made, but it is believed that a great quantity of salt is manufactured which never pays any duty whatever to Government. The following table will show the imperial and local revenues of this division, under their different heads, for the five years ending with 1870–71 :—

I. IMPERIAL REVENUE.

Items.	Realisations in				
	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Land Revenue	3,42,337	2,36,235	2,80,798	2,82,969	2,80,298
Abkāri . .	12,832	11,361	15,752	13,408	21,797
Drugs and Opium . .	11,113	11,680	15,747	70,793	5,978
Stamps . .	86,413	66,776	64,003	63,785	72,973
Salt . . .	8,245	7,583	9,454	11,594	14,277
Registration Department	3,379	2,949	2,962	3,719	4,162
Postal do. . .	17,709	18,960	20,609	15,325	17,804
Telegraph do..	4,028	4,304	6,138	5,149	6,054
Income and Licence Taxes.	14,786	16,494	21,422	45,057	61,779
Fines and Fees	4,391	6,334	7,024	4,015	5,665
Miscellaneous.	724	839	1,274	726	23,127
Total Rs.	5,05,957	3,83,515	4,45,183	5,16,540	5,13,914

Digitized by Google

II. LOCAL REVENUE.

Items.	Realisations in				
	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
One anna Cess per rupee	18,931	25,270	20,814	20,103	22,452
Percentage on Alienated Lands	1,589	977	1,691	1,141	5,011
Fisheries	3,405	2,251	2,646	4,326	3,858
Cattle Pound Fund	10,062	12,563	8,403	8,389	14,009
Ferry Fund	299	717	176	518	...
Toll Fund	8,313	5,202	5,127	...	...
Government Bangalow Fund	...	210	219	246	415
Jail Fund	...	3,700	3,095	4,240	5,594
Total rupees	42,599	50,890	42,171	38,963	51,339

The only tolls which used to be levied were those on the Shikārpur and Sakhar road, but these were abolished by the Commissioner in Sindh in 1870.

SURVEY RATES.—Up to the present time the survey settlement has only been introduced into the Sakhar talūka, and this for a period of ten years, dating from 1862–63. These rates will now, therefore, soon require revision before new leases can be granted. The two talūkas of Shikārpur and Naushahro Abro are still unassessed, but the new settlement was expected to be introduced about the year 1872. The survey rates as at present in force in the Sakhar talūka are shown on page 676.

Digitized by Google

Talūka.	When introduced, and for what Period.	Class of Village.	Maximum Survey Rates per Acre for					Remarks.
			Mok.	Inundation Wheel.	Perennial Wheel.	Sailāb.	Sailāb, aided with Wheel.	
			rup. a. p.	rup. a. p.	rup. a. p.	rup. a. p.	rup. a. p.	
Sakhar .	1862-63, for ten years, in 78¾ villages only.	1	4 6 6	4 10 0	5 1 10	3 12 0	4 4 0	The average per acre on survey assessed culturable land is 1 rup. 9 a. Garden rates 9 rup. and 6 rup.; former applies to 1 garden only; latter to 10 gardens.
		2	4 0 11	4 6 11	4 12 2	3 8 0	4 0 0	
		3	3 11 3	3 15 2	...	...	...	
		4	3 2 10	3 7 6	...	...	...	
		5	2 13 2	3 1 4	...	...	...	

The following are the rates introduced into the two talūkas of Shikārpur and Naushahro Abro by Major (now Colonel) F. Phillips, when Collector of Shikārpur in 1862 :—

TAL. NAUSHAHRO ABRO.

Talūka.	Dehs.	For Peshras Cultivation.					Kharif Cultivation.						Rabbi Cultivation.						Remarks.
		Moki Bosi on Government Canals.	On Pakka Well.	On Kachha Well.	Wheel fed by Government Canals.	Indigo.	Mok supplied by Government Canals.	Wheel watered by Government Canals.	Wheel watered by Indus and Zamindāri Canals.	On Pakka Well.	Kachha Well.	Barāni.	Sailābi, Hurkahial by Government Canals.	Sailābi Hurkahial.	Wheel watered by Government Canals.	Pakka Well.	Kachha Well.	Barāni.	
		r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	
Naushahro Abro.	Each deh has a like rate of assessment.	1 6	2 4	1 8	1 9	1 6	1 9 Juār and other crops, 1 5	1 11	1 8	2 4	1 8	0 10	Suriah 1 3 wheat and barley, 1 15	1 3	2 5	2 8	2 2	0 10	Hakāba, 3 annas per acre, included in this rate of assessment.

Digitized by Google

TAL. SHIKĀRPUR.

Dehs.	Peshras Cultivation.					Kharif Cultivation.										Rabbi Cultivation.								Remarks.
	Of Mok Bosi per Jirēb.	By Pakka Well per Jirēb.	By Kachha Well per Jirēb.	By Wheel per Jirēb.	Of Indigo per Jirēb.	Of Rice per Jirēb.	By Mok without Rice per Jirēb.	By Wheel per Jirēb.	By Pakka Well per Jirēb.	By Kachha Well per Jirēb.	Bilmūkti by Wheel without the aid of Mok.	Bilmūkti by Hūrla without aid of Mok.	Bilmūkti Charkhi with aid of Mok.	Bilmūkti by Hūrla with aid of Mok.	Barāni per Jirēb.	Briah Pakki Sailābi Hurkabi per Jirēb.	Briah Kachha Sailābi Hurkabi.	Huth Chatial Briah Pakki.	Huth Chuth Briah Kachhi.	By Wheel.	By Pakka Well.	By Kachha Well.	By Barāni.	
	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.					r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	
Each deh in this talūka has a like rate of assessment.	1 3	1 8	..	1 7	..	1 11	1 5	1 9	1 8	1 4	Remission.				0 12	1 8	1 8	1 4	1 0	1 15	2 4	2 0	0 8	Hakaba, 3 annas, is included in this rate of assessment.

Digitized by Google

TENURES.—The land tenures in this division are pretty much the same as those generally prevailing throughout the province. There are two kinds of tenancy, one known as "Marosi," the other as "Ghair Marosi." The first, meaning "hereditary," implies that the tenant has a right in the soil he cultivates, which he and his family may perhaps have held for several generations, and from which the Zamindār has no power to eject him. The proper definition of a "Marosi Hari" may be taken to be—"a tenant who has by purchase or otherwise acquired a right to hold certain lands *in perpetuity*, subject to the payment of a certain sum of money, or of a share of the produce as quit-rent (called Lāpo) to the original owner of the land, i.e. to the Zamindār." Generally every "deh" or village has its Zamindār, who is the head man; he may have no land of his own in it and yet receive "Lāpo" from all the cultivators, without, however, being able to exercise any farther right over them; or he may be both Zamindār and tenant in his own person, cultivating the land himself and taking all the produce; or his cultivators may all be tenants-at-will, and in consequence liable at any time to be ousted from their holdings at his pleasure. In this portion of the Shikārpur Collectorate, the cultivators hold their land mostly by the "Marosi" tenure.

JĀGIRS.—There is but a small portion of land held in jāgir in this district, the aggregate not much exceeding 16,000 acres. The following is a list of the Jāgirdārs with other particulars connected with the land (culturable and unarable) which they hold:—

Name of Jāgirdār.	Class.	Talūka and Village.	Area.		Yearly Amount of Government Revenue received.		
		SHIK. TAL.	acres.	g.	rup.	a.	p.
1. Mīr Ghulām Haidar Khān . .	1	Deh Chodia . .	2,324	15	2,726	10	6
2. Dewān Mulsing .	2	Abdāl	3,615	27	238	2	9
		SAKHAR TAL.					
3. Ghulām Shāh and Bābu Khān. .	1	Izmat	5,165	10	7,393	0	0
4. Pir Imāmuldin and Shiafildin . .	1	Gūjo	553	34	694	0	0
5. Saiyad Janūla Shāh and Murād Ali Shāh . .	1	New Abād . .	1,579	15	1,499	0	0
6. Saiyad Janūla Shāh and Murād Ali Shāh . .	1	Angaho . . .	125	24	600	0	0
7. Saiyad Aii Akbar Shāh .	?	Sher Kot . . .	1,033	2	1,702	0	0

Digitized by Google

Name of Jāgirdār.	Class.	Talūka and Village.	Area.	Yearly Amount of Government Revenue received.
		NAUSHAHRO ABRO TAL.	acres. g.	rup. a. p.
8. Pir Muhammad Ashrif . . .	1	Habib Kot Abro .	167 34	1,000 0 0
9. Pir Imāmuldin .	1	Ditto	103 12	400 0 0
10. Mīr Ghulām Haidar Khān . .	1	Hamid Dakhan .	774 33	2,350 0 0
11. Ali Haidar Khān	1	Achar Sudaio . .	193 28	164 12 0
12. Ali Haidar Khān	1	Kauija	193 28	168 2 8
13. Mīr Ghulām Haidar Khān . .	1	Dugāro . . .	206 24	500 0 0
14. Turāb Ali Shāh.	2	Tando Bhur . .	51 0	200 0 0
15. Dewān Chandu Mal . . .	2	Kot Habib . .	14 19	77 0 0
16. Alah Bakhsh Khoso . . .	2	Kalri	11 15	37 0 0
17. Kaim Shāh Pathān . . .	2	Madēji. . . .	20 26	50 0 0

MUNICIPALITIES.—There are in this district three towns which possess municipal institutions; these are Shikārpur, Sakhar and Garhi Yāsin. The receipts and disbursements of these several municipalities for the three years ending with 1870–71 are shown as follows:—

Where situate.	Date of Establishment.	Receipts in			Disbursements in			Remarks.
		1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.	
		rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	
1. Shikārpur .	1855	38,759	37,675	56,243	41,645	42,057	53,880	
2. Sakhar . .	1862	85,284	71,620	1,03,509	81,135	73,588	68,614	
3. Garhi Yāsin	1870	..	1,882	4,345	..	230	2,956	This municipality was not in force in 1869.

The income of these several municipalities is chiefly made up from import duties on merchandise, wheel tax and cattle pound fees. The Shikārpur municipality is somewhat in debt, owing to the great expense incurred in filling up the numerous large pits surrounding the town, the fetid exhalations from which during the hot season were almost unbearable. Another great item of expense has been the proper maintenance of the many roads in and about the town, all of which have rows of trees lining them on either side. The Sakhar municipality, on the other hand, is

Digitized by Google

in a flourishing condition, having upwards of a lakh of rupees in hand over and above all expenses. The chief items of disbursement are the improvement of the bandar adjoining the river Indus, which is being gradually faced with solid stone masonry the whole length of the town; the construction of a very large market is also in contemplation, and the lighting of the town and the proper maintenance of the roads within municipal limits also entail a very heavy outlay.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—The medical establishments in this division are all situate at the towns of Shikārpur and Sakhar, there being at the former place three hospitals and a dispensary, the latter in connection with the Shikārpur municipality. Two of these hospitals, the civil and police, occupy one and the same building, erected in 1853, while the jail hospital is within the jail walls. The average yearly number of patients in the civil and police hospitals is 1614. They are all under the charge of the Civil Surgeon of the station, who has a small subordinate establishment to assist him in this duty, and are annually inspected during the cold season by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of the Sindh division. The attendance of patients at the Shikārpur dispensary during the year 1871 was—in-patients 53, the death-rate among them being 9·4 per cent.; the number of out-patients was 5924. At Sakhar there is a civil hospital and a dispensary, both under the charge of a medical officer of the Bombay Government, who has a subordinate establishment under him. The hospital occupies a portion of the old artillery barracks on the hill, and has, it may be said, unlimited accommodation, while the ventilation and other arrangements are good. The in-patients at this hospital in 1871 numbered 208, the percentage of deaths being 4·1, while the out-patients during that same year amounted to 1747. The Sakhar dispensary, like the hospital, is situate on the hill, and in 1871 accommodated 252 in-patients and 2639 out-door patients. The mortality among the former was 10·4 per cent. This dispensary is supported partly by Government, and partly by the Sakhar municipality.

PRISONS.—There are in this district two principal jails, one at Shikārpur, known as the district jail, and the other in the island fort of Bakhar, which is subsidiary to that at Shikārpur. There is also a lock-up or receiving jail in Sakhar, which is under the charge of the Mūkhtiārkar of that place. The jail at Shikārpur, which is under the immediate control of a Superintendent (who is also the Civil Surgeon of the station), assisted by a European jailor and a number of native guards, &c., is situate at a little distance

Digitized by Google

south-east of that town, being 193 feet above sea-level, and having an inner superficial area of 50,000 square yards. There is barrack accommodation for nearly 800 prisoners, allowing 500 cubic feet of space to each, and hospital accommodation for about 70 patients. Extensive repairs to this jail were carried out in 1864–65. The dry system of conservancy is in force here, both the soil and climate being favourable to its being done well and effectually. There is a school established here for the instruction of the convicts, and about thirty of them are being taught the Sindhi language. There are numerous articles manufactured in this jail by the prisoners; among these are carpets (woollen and cotton) of excellent workmanship, cloths of different sorts, such as table-cloths, towelling, napkins, &c., tents, reed chairs, baskets, shoes, tape, *postins* (or winter coats), and a variety of other articles. Of those manufactured at this jail and sent to the Karāchi Exhibition of 1869, the pile carpets were much admired and obtained a first-class prize, and to the jailor (Mr. J. M'Carter) was awarded a bronze medal for his careful superintendence over these manufactures. The following table will show certain statistics in connection with the prisoners of this jail for a period of eight years, ending with 1870–71 :—

Year.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Annual Gross Cost of each Prisoner.			Annual Net Cost of each Prisoner after deducting value of Labour.			Average Mortality per Centum.
		rup.	a.	p.	rup.	a.	p.	
1863 64	470	57	13	2	51	10	3	5·1
1864-65	596	58	9	2	46	3	2	2·9
1865–66	566	69	14	11	55	10	10	4·7
1866-67	506	61	4	2	48	3	9	8·4
1867-68	539	65	7	6	53	14	8	4·4
1868-69	578	73	13	4	44	10	10	1·0
1869–70	589	64	9	1	47	4	9	5·7
1870-71	634	59	6	10	39	11	11	7·2

The subsidiary jail at Bakhar was established in 1865 and has a superficial area of about 5663 square yards. It consists of two barracks, formerly tenanted by European soldiers, which can jointly accommodate 320 prisoners, many of whom are engaged in manufacturing various articles for sale, such as cloth for trousers, table-cloths, towels, napkins, reed chairs and sofas, carpets, baskets, bricks, shoes, &c. The greater number of the

Digitized by Google

convicts are, as may be expected, Muhammadans. The prevailing disease is malarious fever, but the average mortality is not high, the water supply being good and the dry system of conservancy in force. No juvenile offenders are received in this jail, nor is there any school for the instruction of the prisoners. The establishment employed in the Bakhar jail is not an imperial charge, but its cost is debited to the Jail Local Fund. The following table regarding the average strength of the prisoners, their cost, &c., for a period of five years, ending 1870–71, is appended :—

Year.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Annual Gross Cost of each Prisoner.	Net Cost after deducting value of Labour.	Average Mortality per Centum.
		rup. a. p.		
1866-67	319	33 15 2	...	7·84
1867-68	276	39 11 7	...	2·53
1868-69	233	40 13 11	...	2·15
1869-70	200	44 2 2	...	5·00
1870-71	256	55 6 1	...	7·42

EDUCATION.—The number of schools in the three talūkas of this division would appear, according to a late report put forward by the Educational Inspector in Sindh, to be about 42, of which 22 are Government schools. There is a Normal and Anglo-vernacular school at Sakhar, and a first-grade Anglo-vernacular school at Shikārpur, besides several vernacular institutions and 7 female schools. Since the introduction of the Hindū-Sindhi character no less than 8 schools with an attendance of 876 boys have been established in the city of Shikārpur alone. Of late years education has made great progress in this district, and this is especially the case in both the towns of Shikārpur and Sakhar. The number of private schools, with attendance, does not appear to be well-known, but the following table of educational statistics in this district will show the number in each talūka. The course of instruction in them is unsatisfactory and is generally confined to a simple reading of the Kūran.

Digitized by Google

Talūka.	Government Schools.		Private Schools.	
	Number.	Pupils.	Number.	Pupils.
1. Sakhar	4	359	12	284
2. Shikārpur	17	1,642	4	108
3. Naushahro Abro. . .	1	37	4	52
Total . . .	22	2,038	20	444

AGRICULTURE.—The principal seasons during which agricultural operations are carried on in this division are three in number, viz., Kharif, Rabbi and Peshras; the crops raised during these seasons are shown below :—

Season.	Time when		Principal Crops produced.
	Sown.	Reaped.	
1. Kharif .	July . .	November.	Juār, bājri, rice, indigo, til, and mung.
2. Rabbi .	January .	May . .	Wheat, barley, suriah (oil-seed), tobacco, onions, wangun (egg-plant), gram, matar, bhang, jiro (cummin), and wadūf (false fennel).
3. Peshras.	March . .	August .	Cotton, hemp, sugar-cane, kringle (or kirang), mēndi, and musk melons.

The cultivation in the Shikārpur talūka is mostly "sailāb," that is to say, rabbi crops are generally produced, especially wheat upon land previously inundated. This restricted cultivation is owing to the Muhromāri *lēt*, or flood, of which an account has already been given under the heading "Hydrography." Should these floods eventually be stopped, the cultivation would then become chiefly "charkhi," and the land which is now "sailāb" would be watered from the Bēgāri canal. In the Sakhar and Naushahro Abro talūkas the cultivation is principally "mok," but there is a fair portion also of well and charkhi. There is no "barāni" (or rain-land) cultivation in the Sakhar and Shikārpur division.

The chief agricultural implements in use in this district are the har (or plough); the kodar or spade; the kohāro, which is a small

Digitized by Google

hatchet used to cut down trees; the vaholo, a kind of hatchet, or rather, perhaps, adze for trimming beams; the dato, or sickle for reaping purposes; the vatohar, or clod-crusher; and the rambo, which is a small kind of hand hoe useful for procuring short grass for fodder.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.—The commerce of the Sakhar and Shikārpur Deputy Collectorate may be said to be wholly centred in the two large towns of Shikārpur and Sakhar, and in the description of these in the Gazetteer, some conception of the trade, both local and transit, has been attempted to be given. No statistics of that at Sakhar are available for publication, while those furnished for Shikārpur, though only approximative, and, in the absence of any systematic plan for collecting such, to be received with caution, are nevertheless useful in conveying some idea of the extent of the local and transit trade of the town, and of the nature of the different articles traded in. With the exception of these two towns, there are no others throughout the division in which the trade, either local or transit, deserves any mention. The same may be said of the manufactures of this district, which are almost entirely confined to such articles as are in ordinary use among the inhabitants. At Shikārpur coarse cloths and carpets are made to some extent, and in the Government jail at that town are manufactured a great variety of articles—the work of the prisoners—under the superintendence of the jailor. These have already been referred to under the heading "Prisons."

FAIRS.—The annual fairs which take place in this district are 5 in number, and they are held at Lakhi Thar, Jinda Pir, Old Sakhar, Naushahro and Jhali. The first is a place of great resort on the Sindh canal, and is close to the town of Shikārpur. The fair is held *twice* in the year, once in the month of July for a period of nine days, hence its name of Naoroz. The attendance ranges from 20,000 to 25,000 people, who mostly bathe and do honour to the river-god. Again in the following month of August another fair is held at the same spot, but the attendance of people is much smaller than in the preceding month. It is called "Chāliyo," from its taking place during the very hottest portion of the year, which is supposed to extend over a period of *forty* days. Another fair of great renown, held in the month of March, is that at Jinda Pir, a small island in the Indus a little to the north of the Bakhar fort. It is here that the river-god, known by the Hindūs under the name of Jinda Pir, and by the Masalmans as Khwāja Khizr, is venerated. Some account of the origin of this fair will be found in the description of the town of Rohri.

Digitized by Google

The third fair is that held at Old Sakhar in the month of December in honour of Durga Sah Sahēb Shāh Khair-ul-din, to which many thousands of Masalmans resort. At Naushahro, and also at the village of Jhali in the same talūka, a fair is held on the first Monday of every month in honour of Pir Chatan Shāh, to which numbers of Hindūs go, it would seem, to worship Shiva on the banks of the river. Besides these there are no fairs for traffic or merchandise in this division, those previously described being solely for worship and pleasure.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The Sakhar and Shikārpur division possesses in all about 440 miles of roads of various classes. Of these, the best is that running from Sakhar to Jacobābād through Shikārpur; between this latter town and Sakhar this road is raised in many places, and carried by means of numerous bridges over that part of the country which is exposed to annual flooding. Between Shikārpur and Jacobābād this road is under the control of the Public Works Department, but on the Sakhar side it is in the charge of the Deputy Collector of the division. The tolls on this road were abolished in 1870. Another fine road is that connecting Shikārpur with Lārkāno *viâ* Gahēja and Naushahro; it is bridged throughout. The postal lines of communication in this division are those running from Sakhar to Jacobābād, and from Shikārpur southwards towards Lārkāno and Mehar. The former is a horse dāk, and the latter a foot line. The disbursing post-office is at Shikārpur, and there is a subordinate post-office at Sakhar. The following tabular statement will show the various roads in this division, with other information connected with them (*see pages* 686–87).

Digitized by Google

LIST OF ROADS IN THE SAKHAR AND SHIKĀRPUR DIVISION.

From	To	Length in Miles.	Description of Road.	Remarks.
Shikārpur . . .	Hamāyun (leading to Jacobābād) .	12	Main . .	This road is bridged, and has milestones, but it is flooded during the inundation. There is a dharamsāla at Kot Sultān, 8 miles from Shikārpur, and a travellers' bangalow at Hamāyun.
Shikārpur . . .	Choi Bridge (on the Bēgāri canal) .	32	Branch .	This road, which leads to Kashmor, is partly bridged; intermediate village is Khānpur, 8 miles from Shikārpur: it has a dharamsāla; at Choi Bridge is a Public Works Dept. bangalow.
Shikārpur . . .	Muhromāri . . .	32	Ditto . .	Unbridged, but *now* not flooded in the inundation; no rest-house of any kind at Muhromari.
New Sakhar . .	Old Sakhar. . .	1	Main . .	Road metalled, as is the case with the roads generally in and about New Sakhar, and is passable during the inundation. Travellers' bangalow and dharamsāla at New Sakhar.
New Sakhar . .	Aliwāhan . . .	8	Branch .	Flooded to some extent from the Rahūja dhandh. A travellers' bangalow at Aliwāhan.
Sakhar	Shikārpur . . .	27	Main . .	Grassed and bridged, and has milestones, and is always passable during the inundation; intermediate villages are Mungrāni, 12 miles from Sakhar, with a travellers' bangalow, and Lakhi, 4 miles from Mungrāni, with a travellers' bangalow also.
Jafirābād . . .	Abād Mēlāni . .	17	Branch .	Kachha bridges on this road; is partly flooded during the inundation. Travellers' bangalow and dharamsāla at Abād Mēlāni.
Abād Mēlāni . .	Rustam	8	Ditto . .	Bridged and grassed, and is passable during the inundation season. Travellers' bangalow and dharamsāla at Rustam.
Rustam	Chak	8	Ditto . .	Unbridged, and flooded during the inundation. A travellers' bangalow and dharamsāla at Chak.
Chak	Abdu	3	Ditto . .	Bridged, and passable during inundation.
Dakhan	Garhi Yāsin . .	14	Ditto . .	Partly bridged, but is flooded at times in inundation. Travellers' bangalow and dharamsāla at Garhi Yāsin: at Dakhan dharamsāla only.
Gahēja	Naushahro . . .	16	Main . .	Grassed and bridged, but occasionally flooded; a T. bangalow at Gahēja, and dharamsāla at that town and Naushahro.
Dakhan	Gahēja	6	...	Bridged, but flooded at times; a travellers' bangalow at Gahēja, as also a dharamsāla.

Digitized by Google

Gahēja	Ruk	14	Branch .	Partly flooded during inundation; a Public Works Dept. bangalow at Ruk.
Madēji	Dakhan	9	Ditto . .	Partly bridged, but is flooded during the inundation.
Shikārpur . . .	Gahēja	16	Main . .	On the main road from Lārkāno to Shikārpur; is bridged throughout.
Shikārpur . . .	Chausul . . .	21	Ditto . .	This road meets that from Lārkāno to Jacobābād at Chausul; where there is a rest-house for troops and a survey tower. Road partly bridged.
Shikārpur . . .	Garhi Yāsin and Dakhan . . .	18	Ditto .	Bridged, but road is very narrow, and has much traffic; a bangalow and dharamsāla at Dakhan.
Shikārpur . . .	Boundary of frontier district, *vid* Jagan. . . .	16	Ditto . .	Partly bridged; flooded during the inundation.
Jagan	Garhi Yāsin . .	9	Ditto . .	Partly flooded during the inundation.
Gahēja	Rato Dēro . . .	10	Ditto . .	Passes through Dakhan; 10 miles of this road only in this division.
Rustam	Mir Muhammad Sujrah . . .	11	Branch .	Unbridged, and is flooded in the inundation season.
Khānpur . . .	Abād Mēlāni, *vid* Panah Sujrah .	19½	Ditto . .	Is a branch from the Shikārpur and Kashmor road, and is unbridged.
Hamāyun . . .	Miān Sahēb . .	6	Ditto . .	A branch from the Shikārpur and Jacobābād road.
Hamāyun . . .	Jagan (*vid* Chodia)	7	Ditto . .	Connects the Shikārpur, Jacobābād, Garhi Yāsin, and Jagan roads.
Miān Sahēb . .	Zarkhēl	6	Ditto . .	A newly made road.
Zarkhēl	Khānpur . . .	8	Ditto . .	Connects the Shikārpur, Kashmor, and Mirpur roads.
Miān Sahēb . .	Kot Sultan . . .	5	Ditto . .	A branch of the Shikārpur and Jacobābād road; is flooded during the inundation.
Garhi Yāsin . .	Naushahro Abro .	4	Ditto . .	Bridged, and is dry during the inundation. A dharamsāla at Naushahro.
Mari	Lakhi	7	Ditto . .	No bridge over the Sindwāh.
Abād	Gosarji	4½	Ditto.	
Gosarji	Bichānchi (*vid* Jehān Khān and Kāsim)	4	Ditto.	
Abdu	Bridge on the Sindh near Abād Mēlāni	9	Ditto.	
Garhi Tago . .	Thāiro (on the Sindhwāh) . .	16	Ditto . .	Can hardly be called a road, being but a belt of cleared jungle, with no channels cut at the sides.

Digitized by Google

FERRIES.—There are 26 ferries in this division, of which 8 are in the Shikārpur talūka, 4 in the Naushahro Abro, and 14 in the Sakhar talūkas. The annual receipts from these are credited to local funds; the amount is fluctuating, but the yearly average for the four years ending with 1870–71 may be calculated at 2,800 rupees. There are two steam ferry-boats now plying between Sakhar and Rohri, in place of the row-boats formerly in use. The ferries at Jafirābād and Bāgarji in the Sakhar talūka will shortly be abolished, as it is in contemplation to build at those places two bridges over the Shāhdādwāh canal.

Name of Ferry.	Where situate.	Number of Boats employed.
TAL. SHIKĀRPUR.		
1. Muhromāri	On the river Indus	1
2. Mari	On the Sindwāh	1
3. Napur	Ditto	1
4. Khubri	Ditto	1
5. Paunahar	Ditto	1
6. Nun	Ditto	1
7. Thanirio	Ditto	1
8. Lakhi Thar	Ditto	1
TAL. NAUSHAHRO ABRO.		
9. Nobji Muradāni	On the river Indus	1
10. Mirzapur	Ditto	1
11. Jhali Suhi	Ditto	1
12. Madēji	Ghārwāh	1
TAL. SAKHAR.		
13. Aliwāhan	On the river Indus	1
14. Khia Bēli	Ditto	1
15. Abād Mēlāni	Ditto	1
16. Farid Mako	Ditto	1
17. Saiyadābād	Ditto	1
18. Rustam	On the Sindwāh	1
19. Garhi Halim	Ditto	1
20. Mari	Ditto	1
21. Shāhpur	On the Shāhdādwāh	1
22. Araien	Ditto	1
23. Saba	Ditto	1
24. Ghumra	Ditto	1
25. Jafirābād	Ditto	1
26. Bāgarji	Ditto	1

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, SINDH CIRCLE.—There is an electric telegraph line, that of the Government Indian Telegraph Department, passing through this division from Sakhar on to Shikārpur,

Digitized by Google

and thence to Jacobābād in the frontier district. Sakhar has electric communication by an aerial line which crosses the Indus by Bakhar fort. There are telegraphic offices at both Sakhar and Shikārpur.

ANTIQUITIES.—There are but few remains of old buildings in the Sakhar and Shikārpur Deputy Collectorate deserving of any mention. In the town of Old Sakhar the most noticeable is the tomb of Shāh Khair-u-din Shāh, built in H. 1174, or A.D. 1758. It is of brick, octangular in shape, and is surmounted by a dome. In New Sakhar stands the minaret of Mīr Masum Shāh, built in H. 1027, or A.D. 1607. It is a heavy, ill-proportioned column, about 100 feet in height, with a stone foundation, but the upper portion is built of bricks, which have become so hard as to take a bright polish. It is a curious circumstance that this minaret is out of the perpendicular, but whether so designed from the first, or that a portion of the foundation gave way at some subsequent period, is not known. A winding stone staircase leads to the top, from which is a noble prospect of the surrounding country. At the city of Shikārpur is a comparatively modern structure, the tomb of one Makdūm Abdul Rahman, built, it is said, as late as H. 1253 or A.D. 1837, of pakka brick. There are no decorations to this building deserving of any special mention. On the road between the towns of Dakhan and Rato Dero, in the Naushahro Abro talūka, stand on rising ground the Thahim tombs, constructed of pakka brick.

Sakhar, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Sakhar and Shikārpur Deputy Collectorate, containing an area of 279 square miles, with 7 tappas, 91 villages, and a population of 59,952 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1870-71, is as follows:—

	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	88,328	86,769	82,193	83,227
Local	12,240	9,571	9,765	10,471
Total rupees.	1,00,568	96,340	91,958	93,698

Sakhar, a large Government town in the Sakhar talūka of the Sakhar and Shikārpur Deputy Collectorate, situate on the western (or right) bank of the Indus, in lat. 27° 41′ N., and long. 68° 54′ E. On the opposite side of the river is the town of Rohri, and

Digitized by Google

about midway in the stream between these two towns is the island fortress of Bakhar, and a little southward, and nearer to the Sakhar shore, the wooded island of Sadh Bēla. A limestone range of hills of low elevation, and utterly devoid of all vegetation, slopes down to the river, and it is on this rocky spot that the town of New Sakhar, as distinguished from the old town of the same name about a mile distant, is partly built, while fringing the river bank are groves of date palms, which in some degree lessen the otherwise arid and desolate appearance of the place. Sakhar has communication by road with Shikārpur, distant 24 miles north-west; with Kashmor in the Frontier district about 80 miles north-east, and formerly with Larkāno, till the road was washed away by the river floods in 1871. By the Indus it has communication with the towns of Multān and Kotri by means of steamers and native craft, and at times a very large number of river boats, receiving and discharging cargo, may be seen at the "bandar" here, which, it is as well to remark, is faced with stone, and has *ghāts*, or landing-places, at regular intervals. The new town is well built, and, by the aid of the municipality, is kept in a cleanly state, besides being well drained. The greater number of the bangalows of the European portion of the community are erected on the hill, having fine views of the river; while farther inland, and between the two towns of Old and New Sakhar, stand the barracks constructed in 1843 for the use of such European troops as were formerly stationed here. Scattered about are the ruins of numerous tombs, and at the western side of the town, overlooking the river, is the lofty minaret of Mīr Masum Shāh, erected, it is supposed, about H. 1024 (A.D. 1607). This column, which is somewhat out of the perpendicular, is about 100 feet high, and has a stone foundation, with the upper portion built of red brick. It can be ascended by means of a winding staircase, and is supposed to have been formerly used as a watch-tower. The view from the top is a fine one, and at the same time very extensive. Sakhar is the head-quarter station of the Deputy Collector of the Shikārpur and Sakhar division, as well as of the Mūkhtiārkar of the talūka, and of a Tappēdār. A town magistrate also resides permanently in this place. The police force comprises about 82 men of the city, district, and foot rural police; of this number, however, 23 men are employed in the fort at Bakhar. The chief public offices and buildings in Sakhar are the civil and criminal courts, civil hospital, dispensary, Government Anglo-Vernacular school, post-office, telegraph office, travellers' bangalow and dharamsāla. The Sakhar

Digitized by Google

municipality, which now includes Old Sakhar within its limits, was established in 1862, and is at present in a flourishing condition, its income during the year 1870–71 having amounted to 1,03,509 rupees, while the disbursements were 68,614 rupees. The receipts are made up mostly from town duties, wheel tax, compound fees for camels, &c., sale of municipal garden produce, cattle pound fees and fines; the chief disbursements are upon establishments, conservancy, police, lighting, dispensaries, education and public works. The principal commission consists of a President, Vice-President, and sixteen members, *ex-officio* and appointed, and the following table will show the receipts and disbursements of this municipality for the years 1869–70 and 1870–71 :—

Receipts.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Town Duties	63,418	94,531
Wheel Tax	1,676	1,600
Cattle-pound and Compound Fees	1,709	1,884
Sale of Garden Produce	365	150
Interest on Notes and Deposits	2,673	4,394
Fines and Fees	1,241	712
Government Grant to Dispensary	120	...
Extraordinary Receipts, including sale of Occupancy of Land	259	76
Miscellaneous	159	162
Total rupees	71,620	1,03,509

Disbursements.	1869-70.	1870-71.
General Superintendence and Contingencies	12,192	14,718
Conservancy	7,341	9,232
Police	6,744	7,294
Dispensaries, &c.	3,383	3,596
Lighting	1,071	1,612
Dharamsālas	155	204
Education	3,357	3,373
Horticulture, &c.	1,995	1,294
Public Works	33,165	22,347
Dead Stock	1,613	2,135
Miscellaneous	2,572	2,809
Total rupees	73,588	68,614

The population of this town is at present estimated at 13,318 souls, of whom 85 are Europeans, 6161 Muhammadans, 6952 Hindūs, and the remainder Eurasians, Parsis, native Christians,

Digitized by Google

and others. The chief Masalman tribes are Saiyads, Shēkhs, Pathāns, &c., while the Hindūs comprise the Brahmin and Waishia castes. Burnes estimated the population of Sakhar in 1834, when in a decayed state, at not more than 4000.

The trade of Sakhar, both local and transit, is believed to be considerable; and it is a matter of regret that no reliable or accurate statistics concerning it are obtainable, and that no record seems to be kept of the quantity and value of that received and shipped at Sakhar from the westward and eastward, or of that which leaves it for the districts in the same direction. Statistics of traffic on the Indus, showing the number of boats which arrived both from up and down river, and discharged their cargoes at Sakhar bandar, appear to have been regularly kept by an officer of the late Indian Navy, called the Deputy Superintendent of Boats, from the year 1855–56 down to 1861–62, and these afford some idea of the magnitude of the transit trade of the place. Between 1862 and 1865–66 no returns seem to have been made up, but from the latter year they were carried down to 1867–68, after which they were discontinued altogether. The following tables will show the boat traffic, with the tonnage employed, so far as Sakhar is concerned :—

Year.	Up-river.			
	Discharging Cargoes at Sakhar.		Proceeding with Cargoes from Sakhar.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855–56	600	7,750	629	8,000
1856–57	851	12,136	899	13,116
1857–58	571	8,931	630	10,070
1858–59	1,138	17,543	1,039	19,000
1859–60	1,946	35,777	1,733	24,630
1860–61	1,716	26,507	1,699	37,000
1861–62	1,232	20,232	1,714	16,317
1865–66	334	3,048	3,108	55,004
1866–67	82	1,111	4,846	23,915
1867–68	293	5,171	6,167	96,362

Digitized by Google

Year.	Down-river.			
	Discharging Cargoes at Sakhar.		Proceeding with Cargoes from Sakhar.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855-56	2,210	33,125	2,288	29,214
1856-57	2,077	35,800	3,097	32,634
1857-58	2,440	41,583	2,189	28,404
1858-59	2,014	34,868	2,430	25,146
1859-60	918	16,127	978	15,546
1860-61	940	18,178	929	17,085
1861-62	479	7,694	646	11,456
1865-66	5,555	75,030	3,354	44,143
1866-67	2,034	42,131	6,313	1,07,620
1867-68	1,580	24,739	6,860	1,14,358

The downward exports from Sakhar, towards Kotri and Kēti, are, it may be mentioned, simply those articles, or at least the greater portion, imported from the Panjāb, and reshipped at Sakhar, consisting principally of silk, opium, country cloths of sorts, raw cotton, wool, saltpetre, sugar and other saccharine matter, dyes, brass utensils, &c. In the same manner the upward exports towards Multān and other places comprise chiefly piece-goods, iron and other metals, wines, spirits, beer, and European stores of various kinds; country produce, such as fuller's earth (*mēt*), chunam, potatoes, rice, &c., are also so exported, though a large quantity of these articles is consumed in the town of Sakhar itself. There would appear to be a considerable traffic between Sakhar and Jaisalmir, the imports into Sakhar from this latter State being mainly ghi, wool, iron and brass utensils, and the exports (*viâ* Rohri) piece-goods, grain, and various kinds of metals. There is also a large traffic between Sakhar and Shikārpur, but it is of a local character.

There is no special manufacture peculiar to Sakhar, but simply the ordinary manufactures common to most towns throughout the province. The town of Old Sakhar, which is but one mile from New Sakhar, and is connected with it by a metalled road, would seem to be a place of no great antiquity, though there are the remains of numerous tombs and mosques in and about it. Among the former is the tomb of Shāh Khair-ul-din Shāh, erected, it is supposed, about H. 1174 (A.D. 1758); it is constructed

Digitized by Google

of brick, is octangular in shape, and is surmounted by a dome. The town of New Sakhar is comparatively of modern date, and may be said to owe its existence to the location of European troops here in 1839, at the time when Bakhar fort was made over to the British, and the place was soon converted from a scene of desolation and wretchedness to one of activity and prosperity. Barracks were built on the limestone range of hills near the river in 1843, the year of the conquest of the province, but in 1845 there occurred the fatal attack of fever among H.M.'s 78th Highlanders, which did not leave them till upwards of 400 men had succumbed to the disease. After this Sakhar was abandoned as a station for European troops, but the barracks still exist, and some have been converted into bangalows. Little seems to be known of Old Sakhar in the days of Afghān rule, but it is believed that some time between the years 1809 and 1824 the place was given up by that people to the Khairpur Mīrs. It was, no doubt, a spot that derived some importance from the fact of its being so close to the great Bakhar fort, a stronghold of considerable consequence to the various dynasties which ruled Sindh. In 1833 it was the scene of a conflict between Shāh Sujah-ul-Mulk, the dethroned Durāni sovereign, and the Talpur Mīrs, the latter being defeated. In 1839, owing to the fort of Bakhar being delivered up by treaty to the British by the Khairpur Mīrs, English troops were stationed at Sakhar, and in 1842 the town itself, in common with Karāchi, Tatta and Rohri, was by another stipulation made over to the British Government in perpetuity. From that date the town of New Sakhar may be said to have sprung into existence, and Old Sakhar to have gradually decayed. The regular navigation of the Indus by the Flotilla steamers also brought the town into considerable prominence, and, as it was seated upon a permanent bank of the river, caused it to become a kind of halfway station between Kotri and Multān. It was also made the southern terminus for the operations of the Panjāb flotilla (now abolished). New Sakhar, which has by degrees largely increased in both extent and population, owes its advantages, it must be admitted, to its position on the great water highway of Sindh and the Panjāb, and promises to be of still greater importance so soon as the Indus Valley line of railway becomes an accomplished fact. A branch line running from Sakhar through Shikārpur, and on by Jacobābād to Dādar, near the Bolān pass, would do much towards attracting to this place the rich trade from Kandahar, Kābul, Herāt and Bokhāra, a trade as yet in its infancy, and which may make Sakhar in the

Digitized by Google

future the great entrepôt for those articles, the chief of which at present are wool, dry fruits, and horses, and which are now brought down with much trouble and delay to Karāchi by Kāfilas, *viâ* Kelāt and Bēla.

Sakrand, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Naushahro Deputy Collectorate, having an area of 1399 square miles, with 8 tappas, 74 villages, and a population of 48,085 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1870–71 is as follows :—

	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870-71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	73,284	84,790	1,00,115	91,439
Local. . . .	8,847	9,142	11,199	11,627
Total rupees .	82,131	93,932	1,11,314	1,03,066

This talūka, which in area nearly equals in the aggregate that of the other three sub-divisions composing the Naushahro Deputy Collectorate, does not possess a single town having a population of 800 souls. Much of this land in the eastern portion of this sub-division is covered with sand-hills, and in point of fertility is far inferior to the Naushahro and Kandiāro talūkas. Well cultivation, which is very common in the two latter districts, is in the Sakrand talūka barely ever seen, and an agricultural well is rarely met with.

Sāmāro, a village in the Umarkot talūka of the Thar and Pārkar district, distant 16 miles west from Umarkot, with which place, as also with Nabisar, Jhudho, Dingan, Būrgri, Darēlo and Mirpur, it has road communication. A Tappēdār resides here, and there is a police post of 10 men, as also a dharamsāla and a cattle pound. The inhabitants, 800 in number, comprise 600 Hindūs, of the Brahmin, Lohāno, and other castes, and 200 Masalmans, mostly Saiyads and Chakis. The local trade is in grain, ghi and cattle; the transit trade in cocoa-nuts, cotton, dyes, ghi, grain, oil, piece-goods, metals and tobacco. The manufactures are of no account.

Sānghar, a talūka in the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency, subordinate to the Khipro talūka in the same district. (*See* KHIPRO.)

Sānghar, a village in the Sānghar talūka of the Thar and Pārkar district, distant 76 miles N.W. from Umarkot, and con-

Digitized by Google

nected by road with the towns of Khipro, Jakrau, Shāhpur, &c. A Mūkhtiārkar and Tappēdār reside here. There is a police post of 12 men, as also civil and criminal courts, a municipality, dharamsāla, school, and cattle pound. The inhabitants, 1264 in number, consist of 916 Masalmans, chiefly Nizamānis and Khaskēlis, and 348 Hindūs, mostly Lohānos. The local and transit trade of the place, as also its manufactures, seem to be of no importance.

Sangrār, a jāgir town in the Rohri talūka of the Rohri division, in lat. 27° 40′ N., and long. 69° 7′ E., and distant 20 miles south-east of Rohri. It has road communication with Rohri, Dhandh, and Sāleh-pat, and there is also a well-defined pathway leading across the sand-hills into the Jaisalmir territory. The Eastern Nārā river crosses the road between this town and Rohri. This place possesses a Government vernacular school, a mūsafirkhāna, and a police thāna with 8 policemen. It has a population of about 1200 souls, 961 of whom are Hindūs, the great majority of these latter being Banias. The remaining 239 are Muhammadans, who are mostly of the Saiyad and Khaskēli castes. The Banias are engaged chiefly in trade, which is carried on in wheat, juār, bājri, rice, oil, &c. There are no manufactures of any importance here. The Masalman portion of the inhabitants form the greater number of the cultivators. The chief resident of note in this town is the Jāgirdār, Saiyad Shāh Mard Shāh. This place was founded as late as 1840 by one Saiyad Bahādur Ali Shāh, the father of the present Jāgirdār. The former town of the same name was situate on the banks of the Nārā, about a mile in distance from the present village.

Sann, a town in the Mānjhand talūka of the Sehwan Deputy-Collectorate, in latitude 26° N., and longitude 68° 16′ E. It is situate close to the western bank of the Indus, at the mouth of a torrent, which during rain in the Lakhi hills brings down a large quantity of water, and is on the main road leading from Kotri to Sehwan, being 11 miles north of Mānjhand, and 11 miles south of Amri. To the south-west of this place, and on the same torrent, is the vast but ruined fort of Rani-ka-Kot, said to have been constructed by two of the Talpur Mīrs early in the present century. It was intended as a stronghold to serve not only as a safe place for the deposit of their treasures, but also to afford a refuge for themselves in the event of their country being invaded. This fort is reported to have cost in its erection the large sum of twelve lakhs of rupees, but as the Sann river, which at one time is believed to have flowed near the walls, subsequently changed

Digitized by Google

its course, and caused a scarcity of water in and about the place, it became as a natural consequence uninhabitable, and was therefore abandoned. This fort was considered by Captain Delhoste, who visited it many years ago, to be sufficiently large to accommodate a force of 2000 men. Sann is the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār, and has a dharamsāla and a small police post. The inhabitants, about 1000 in number, comprise 500 Masalmans of the Mēmon and Mohāna tribes, and 500 Hindūs, mostly of the Lohāno caste. This place has no trade or manufactures of any consequence, but as it is situate on the trunk road, kāfilas, with various commodities from Kandahar and Kelāt, pass through it *en route* for South Sindh.

Sehwan, a division (or Deputy-Collectorate) in Central Sindh, forming a portion of the Karāchi Collectorate.

BOUNDARIES.—It is bounded on the north by the Mehar division of the Shikārpur district, the Gāj river forming for a considerable distance a well-defined boundary; on the east by the river Indus, which separates it from the Haidarābād Collectorate; on the south by the Jhirk division of the Karāchi Collectorate, and on the west by the Khirthar and Pabb mountains, which divide it from the territory of H.H. the Khān of Kelāt.

AREA.—This district is about 100 miles in length from north to south, with an average breadth of 36 miles, and its entire area, according to the Revenue Survey records, is 3646 square miles, excluding the hill district of Kohisthān, which is merely connected with Sehwan, it would seem, for magisterial purposes. The exact area of each of the talūkas cannot be given, a part of the Kohisthān having been included in them, but those entered in the following table are taken from the registers of the professional survey, 200 square miles, or thereabouts, having, however, been added to the Kotri talūka, from which it had apparently been omitted by an oversight. The Sehwan district has 4 talūkas and 27 tappas, as shown on next page.

Digitized by Google

Talūka.	Area in Square Miles.	Tappas.	Number of Villages.	Population.	Towns having 800 Inhabitants, and upwards.
1. Dādū . .	746	1. Phulji . . 2. Chhini . . 3. Patoro . . 4. Buthi . . 5. Badāni . . 6. Fatehpur . 7. Mūndar . . 8. Kāhiri . . 9. Khachara .	71	About 50,000	Dādū. Johi. Phulji. Phaka.
2. Sehwan .	924	1. Sehwan . 2. Būbak . . 3. Gaheı . . 4. Talti . . 5. Bhān . . 6. Akatar . . 7. Khabrot . 8. Shah Hasain 9. Supar . . 10. Arāzi . . 11. Jhāngār .	74	About 50,000	Sehwan. Būbak. Jhāngār. Shāh Hasain. Arāzi. Talti. Karampur.
3. Mānjhand.	582	1. Mānjhand . 2. Nūrpur . . 3. Amri. . . 4. Sann. . .	29	13,500	Sann. Mānjhand.
4. Kotri . .	684	1. Bādā. . . 2. Bhiān . . 3. Band Vira .	29	30,000	Kotri, Bhiān. Unarpur. Budhāpur.
	2,936		203	143,500	

The area in English acres of each talūka, showing that cultivated, cultivable, and unarable, is also shown below :—

Talūka.	Total Area in English Acres.	Cultivated.	Cultivable.	Unarable.
		acres.	acres.	acres.
1. Dādu . . .	477,440	162,260	83,584	231,596
2. Sehwan . .	591,360	75,411	88,000	427,949
3. Mānjhand . .	372,480	22,600	17,209	332,671
4. Kotri . . .	437,760	17,053	24,363	396,344

ASPECT.—The aspect of this district differs in some respects from other parts of Sindh, owing not alone to the hilly nature of a large portion of it, but also to its possessing the only lake (that

Digitized by Google

of the Manchhur) of any considerable size throughout Sindh. The Dādū and Sehwan talūkas have perhaps the finest wheat lands in the whole province, but there are nevertheless large tracts of "kalar," or salt soil, to be seen in different parts of this division. There is an immense plain, known as the Kacha, extending from the Western Nārā to the Khirthar mountains, which lies somewhat higher than the land on the banks of the Nārā, and is watered chiefly by the Nai Gāj, a river which takes its rise in Balochisthān, and enters Sindh at a point where, as previously mentioned, it forms for some distance the boundary line between the two Collectorates of Shikārpur and Karāchi. The southern part of the Kacha plain is watered by numerous hill streams, but the supply from these is more precarious than that from the Nai Gāj, which is generally in flood once or twice in the year. The Lakki hills, which are connected with the Khirthar mountains, run from the Jatil range south-eastward towards the high land opposite Haidarābād, and are known in different parts of the division under the names of the Iri Lakki, Dhāran Lakki, and Hālā Lakki. These mountains are, it is believed, of recent formation, and contain a vast profusion of marine exuviæ. The organic remains of former ages are innumerable; the asteroid, the cockle, the oyster, and almost every kind of sea-shell can be collected on the Lakki range. Huge fissures, apparently produced by earthquakes, traverse this range, and the frequent occurrence of hot springs and sulphurous exhalations exhibit signs of decided volcanic action. Some parts again appear to be of more ancient formation, as they produce lead, antimony and copper. The elevation of the highest part of this dreary and sterile range is estimated at from 1500 to 2000 feet. Between the towns of Lakki and Sehwan, the mountain has a nearly perpendicular face, about 600 feet high towards the Indus; between which and the precipice there was at one time a road, though in some places so narrow that only a single camel could pass at a time. In 1839 this defile was washed away by the turbulent river which afterwards swept along the base of the cliff. The length of the Lakki range is about 50 miles. The Jatil hills also form a portion of the mountain system of this part of Sindh. This range runs south-west from Sehwan to Dūba, a distance of between 60 and 70 miles. It is steep and of considerable height, probably in few places less than 2000 feet.

MANCHHUR LAKE.—Another most important feature in the general aspect of this district is the Manchhur lake, which is formed by the expansion of the Western Nārā and the Aral

Digitized by Google

streams. The first flows into it from the north, and the latter from the Indus westward for a distance of about 12 miles; but the supply from the Nārā is, it is said, trifling in quantity when compared with that thrown in by the Aral. It is, however, this latter stream which, on the subsidence of the inundation, affords a means of discharge for the redundant waters of the lake. During the period of inundation the Manchhur may be estimated at from 15 to 20 miles in length, with a breadth of about 10 miles, but when the water is low this area is greatly contracted, and is then probably not more than 10 miles in diameter. The space left uncovered by the receding water is sown with grain, especially wheat, yielding magnificent crops. Though shallow at the sides, the lake has a considerable depth of water in the middle, and so great is the quantity of fine fish that hundreds of boats are employed in the fishery. They are taken mostly by spearing, the great profusion of weed preventing the employment of nets. In the season when the lotus is in blossom, the lake presents a very beautiful appearance, as its surface, farther than the eye can reach, is covered with an unbroken succession of bloom and leaves. Within the last five or six years the Indus, which formerly flowed close to the town of Sehwan, has now left it three miles inland, and the Aral before reaching the Indus falls into a marsh, producing a bar of mud which prevents it from acting as an efficient source of drainage to the lake. The consequence of this has been that from four to five thousand acres of the best land in the lake are now never exposed, and cannot therefore any longer be cultivated. The question of removing this bar has been under the consideration of the Public Works Department, and a steam dredge ordered from England has already done much towards changing this state of things, and enabling the Aral stream to become to some extent an efficient drainer of the superabundant waters of the Manchhur lake. There is no wooded land in this division, excepting the few Government forests which are found growing on the banks of the river Indus.

HYDROGRAPHY.—The Government canals in the Sehwan district are about 37 in number, including main feeders and their branches. The chief of these are the Western Nārā, the Aral, the Phito and the Kāro. The Western Nārā enters the Dādū talūka of this division at its 112th mile, and flows nearly due south till it enters the Manchhur lake; it has numerous branches, some of these being the Nūrwāh, Kāro, with others of a smaller size. The following is a list of the various canals in this district :—

Digitized by Google

Name of Canal.	Length.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for 5 Years ending 1870–71.	Average Annual Revenue for 5 Years ending 1870–71.	Remarks.
	miles.	feet.	rupees.	rupees.	
1. Nārā.	37	54	299	72,910	Is a continuation of the same canal which taps the Indus in the Sakhar and Shikārpur districts; waters portions of the Dādū and Sehwan talukas, and falls into the Manchhur lake.
2. Nūrwāh	9	11	1,093	3,194	Branches from the Nārā about two miles from Dādū; waters the Khachara Buthi and Badāni tappas, falling into the Phito.
3. Kāro.	4	6	...	22	A branch of the Nārā; flows through the Khachara tappa.
4. Gāribo	2	12	40	1,824	
5. Ali Ganj	4	5	...	918	Branch of Nārā; waters the Badāni tappa.
6. Pir Dhāro	1	6	11	393	Branch of Nārā; waters the Buthi and Kāhiri tappas.
7. Dunsterwāh. . . .	8	26	13	5,135	Rises from the Manchhur at Bubak, and waters the Bubak, Khabrot, Arāzi, and Sehwan tappas.
8. Kūrkalān	3	4	...	84	Branch of the Nārā; waters the Chhini tappa.
9. Kūr Akatar. . . .	3	10	...	331	Rises from the Manchhur, and waters the Akatar tappa.
10. Shēkhāno	3	8	...	181	Branch of the Wādhū; flows through the Bhān tappa.
11. Sakro	1	4	...	106	Branch of the Nārā; waters the Supar and Kahiri tappas.
12. Kolāb Siāl	1	...	...	299	Branch of the Indus; waters the Mūndar tappa.
13. Ghāri	6	8	265	2,477	Rises in the Siāl dhandh, near Dādū; waters the tappas of Mūndar and Khachara.
14. Wādhū	8	6	262	4,646	Rises close to the Ghāri, and flows through the same tappas as above.
15. Phito	20	17	379	15,266	Taps the Indus near Chanrāt, and flows through Bhān, between Talti and Arāzi, into Sehwan, falling into the Aral at Sehwan.
16. Dāngiwāh	3	7	...	142	Branch of the Phito; waters the Arāzi tappa.
17. Shāhwāh	3000 feet	4	...	331	Rises from the Morojo Mok, a tributary of the Mākaki canal.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OXFORD
Digitized by Google

Name of Canal.	Length.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for 5 Years ending 1870–71.	Average Annual Revenue for 5 Years ending 1870–71.	Remarks.
		feet.	rupees.	rupees.	
18. Khānwāh	1000 feet	7	...	499	Taps the Indus, and waters the Talti tappa.
19. Kolāb Pātoro . . .	1 mile	...	...	390	
20. Sabhāro	1000 feet	19	25	1,049	Taps the Indus, and waters the Talti tappa.
21. Aral	12 miles	150	1,135	11,075	Flows westward from the Indus at Sehwan into the Manchhur lake, a distance of 12 miles.
	miles.				
22. Bachā	1	11	227	53	Taps the Indus, and waters the Amri tappa.
23. Gidan	2	11	235	87	Ditto.
24. Mahēsar.	2	7	227	1,011	Ditto.
25. Kāro.	16	8	3,257	1,858	Taps Indus near Sann, and flows through the Sann, Mānjhand, and Nurpur tappas.
26. Shāh Panjo	3	14	637	2,495	Taps the Indus near Nurpur. Flows through the Nurpur and Mānjhand tappas.
27. Nurpur Buto . . .	2	12	247	478	Taps Indus near Nurpur, and waters the Nurpur tappa.
28. Baghdādwāh . . .	9	9	481	1,013	Taps the Indus near Khanot, and waters the Bhiān tappa.
29. Kussi Bhian . . .	1	6	53	263	Taps the Indus, and flows through the Miān tappa.
30. Rājwāh	3	8	373	372	This is the mouth of the Sadā Bahār; waters the Bhiān tappa.
31. Sadā Bahār	12	12	866	1,878	Taps the Indus near Budhāpur, and flows through the Bhiān and Bādā tappas.
32. Ghāro	1	6	87	500	Taps the Indus, and waters the Bhiān tappa.
33. Chhandan	2	6	181	303	Branch of the Ghāro; waters the Bhiān tappa.
34. Vachhero	3	7	278	529	Branch of the Chhandan; waters the Bhiān tappa.
35. Lūngi	2	10	...	8	Taps the Indus, and waters the Bādā tappa.
36. Rāilo	1	9	...	415	Ditto.
37. Chaubandi	½	9	...	298	Ditto.
38. Mākaki	1	...	...	...	Leaves the Baid branch of the Nārā, and flows on the boundary separating the Dādū and Sehwan talūkas.

Digitized by Google

The Manchhur lake contributes in a considerable degree to the irrigation of the Sehwan talūka; thus the Khabrot, Bubak, Gaher, Akatar and Supar tappas of that sub-division are almost entirely irrigated from that source, and the Shāh Hasain and Jhāngār tappas partially so. The average annual revenue from it for the five years ending 1870–71 was 50,955 rupees. The only Zamindāri canal is the Nūrwāh, which enters the Dādū talūka from the Mehar district, and waters the Fatehpur and Mundar tappas.

DHANDHS.—There are two dhandhs in the Sehwan talūka, situate at Karampur and Talti, and another known as the Siāl dhandh, in the Dādū talūka. Of the two first mentioned, each is about two miles long, with a breadth of one mile, and both are the means of irrigating an extensive area of land. The Siāl dhandh is a small but narrow cut, more like a canal than a sheet of water; it is not more than two miles in length.

HOT SPRINGS.—There is a spring of sulphurous water, having a temperature ranging, it would seem, from 102° to 124° Far. at Lakki, a town situate a short distance south of Sehwan, close to the west bank of the Indus and adjacent to the entrance of the Lakki pass. It flows from the base of a calcareous precipice 600 feet high, known as the Dhārā hill. The Lakki mountains slope down to the west of the town, abutting on the Indus a little to the north of it. The spring is much frequented by persons suffering from skin diseases and rheumatism, and was some years ago cleared out, and bathing cisterns erected.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the Sehwan division, owing to its great length, varies considerably; thus it is never so hot in the southern portion of this district as it is in the more northern talūkas of Dādū and Sehwan, where the heat in the summer season is intense, arising in a great measure from the close proximity of the Lakki range of mountains, which, being devoid of all vegetation, become, from their heated state, the source of an excessively high temperature to the surrounding country. It is mainly on this account that the town of Sehwan is so unsuited as a residence during the hot weather for Europeans, and the Deputy Collector of the district remains in consequence, at that period of the year, at the more temperate town of Kotri, on the Indus. The hot season commences about the middle or end of March, reaches its maximum in the month of July, and lasts till the end of August, when the temperature becomes tolerably cool. The cold weather begins towards the end of October, and finishes about the middle or end of March. Owing to the causes already mentioned, the temperature in the cold weather is never so low as in other parts

Digitized by Google

of Sindh. During March dust-storms are frequent, with high winds and occasional showers of rain; hot winds blow during April, May, June and July, which are unquestionably the hottest months of the year. The following table will show the yearly range of the temperature at the station of Sehwan during the eight years ending with 1871. It has been found impossible to supply any tabulated statement of the temperature at Kotri, as no regular records appear to have been kept, either at the Hospital or by the Indus Steam Flotilla Company.

SEHWAN.

Year.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
	°	°	°
1864	106	45	75·5
1865	114	51	82·5
1866	118	58	88
1867	115	55	85
1868	115	55	85
1869	96	72	84
1870	98	77	87
1871	118	55	86

The average annual maximum and minimum temperature, during the period of eight years, is thus 110° and 58·5° respectively. The rainfall generally in this division is somewhat heavier than in other parts of the province, as will be seen from the following observations kept at the two stations of Sehwan and Kotri, for seven and nine years respectively:—

SEHWAN; yearly average fall 7·18 inches.

Months.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
January . . .	·5	·38	·4	·13	·97	...	...
February . . .	·15	...	...	·43	·04	...	·40
March	1·68	·20	·6	·27	·71	...	...
April	·40	...	·5	·20	·04	...	...
May	...	...	·25	...	...	...	...
June	...	...	...	...	·06	...	...
July	·24	·75	...	·44	...	...	...
August . . .	11·87	4·60	...	1·20	10·38	5·70	...
September . .	...	...	...	...	5·95	...	...
October . . .	...	...	...	·5	...	...	...
November. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December . . .	·89	...	·82	·85	...	...	...
Total . . .	15·28	5·93	1·22	3·57	18·15	5·70	·40

Digitized by Google

KOTRI: yearly average fall 7·57 inches.

Months.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
January .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·42	...	...
February .	...	...	..	...	...	·35	·38	...	·43
March . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·13	...	...
April . .	...	...	...	·83	...	...	...	...	...
May . .	...	·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June . .	1·38	...	...	...	...	...	1·93	2·96	...
July . .	1·92	..	1·17	...	...	...	10·84	·50	·75
August .	...	1·69	9·79	10·52	4·98	1·05	1·9	1·08	...
September	...	...	...	1·33	·50	·35	5·33	...	...
October .	...	...	...	...	·07	...	...	...	...
November.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·67
December.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	3·30	2·65	12·68	12·68	5·55	1·75	23·13	4·54	1·85

DISEASES.—The diseases common to this division are those which prevail generally in other parts of Sindh. Fevers of different types are very rife at the setting in of the cold season, and in the hot weather, external inflammations, ulcers and skin diseases prevail to a considerable extent. Epidemic cholera visited the town of Sehwan and its neighbourhood in June 1865, and again in 1867 and 1869, but in the town of Kotri, in the latter year, there was a fearful visitation of this terrible disease, resulting in a very heavy mortality. It commenced on the 8th of September, and is supposed to have been brought in the first instance across the river from the town of Haidarābād, but the disease itself was then travelling down the river from Sakhar, and a flotilla steamer from the latter place brought down two cases on the 12th of September. A few days after this, all the low-lying land between the European station and the hills was flooded by a large body of water from the Bāran, and this, added to an extremely sultry heat then prevailing, is believed to have caused in part the extraordinary mortality which attended the cholera epidemic at Kotri. As the month wore on, the disease raged with still greater severity, and from the 18th to the 28th no less than 503 persons were attacked, of whom 399 died. After the 28th it rapidly abated, but did not leave the place till the 12th of October following. A camp hospital close to the town was provided for the reception of cholera patients, and here 81 cases were treated, of whom, however, 51 died. Cholera sheds had previously been put up at Miāni and Khānpur, two outlying hamlets of the town, and the Kotri government authorities were unremitting in their endeavours to relieve

Digitized by Google

the suffering inhabitants during this terrible visitation. The police returns (including the hospital cases), which dated, however, a week after the outbreak of the disease, showed 651 persons attacked, of whom 510 died. This points to a death-rate of 78 per cent.; and if the population of Kotri be reckoned at 9000, it will be seen that more than 5 per cent. of the inhabitants were swept away by this fearful scourge.

SOILS.—The different soils prevailing in this division are, for the most part, the same as those found in other parts of Sindh, but have names peculiar to the district. There are, as elsewhere, large tracts of salty land to be found, known as "kalar." Mitiāri is a soil unmixed with any salt; gasar is a light, dusty sort of soil; dasar is a loose, light soil, mixed with sand; dangachi is land with a very little salt in it; wariāsi is a sandy soil; and gumb is a clayey sort of soil, used for building purposes. About the year 1859, some deposits of what was considered to be coal were discovered in the Lainah valley in Kohisthān, not very far from Kohi, but on investigation they turned out, unfortunately, to be merely a lignite, useless for either steam or smelting purposes. This result was arrived at by the exploration of the coal-fields by some of the Sindh railway staff, under the direction of Mr. John Brunton, the chief engineer.

ANIMALS.—The wild animals common to the Sehwan district are those generally met with in other parts of Sindh, such as panthers, hyænas, wild hog, wolves, foxes, jackals, the "phara" or hog deer, and the "chinkāra" or ravine antelope. The tiger is never seen in this division. Among birds there is the ubara (or tilūr), a kind of bustard, which, on account of its excessive wariness, can only be approached and shot by the sportsman from the back of a camel. There are also grouse, plover, partridge, quail (grey), wild geese, snipe, and numerous varieties of duck. Coots, cranes, flamingoes, pelicans, herons, bitterns, storks, tarns and cormorants abound. The greater number of these birds visit the Manchhur lake, a favourite resort for them during the cold season. Ravens are found in the hilly portion of the district in large numbers. Of reptiles, alligators are to be seen, strangely enough, in several of the hill streams, though how they got there is not so easily explained; tortoises and turtle are met with in the Indus and in canals. There are numerous kinds of snakes in this district, some poisonous, others harmless; among them are the nāg (or cobra), the lundi, which is unfortunately very common; the ghorēla, bimūhi (or two-mouthed), the daman and korāri.

Digitized by Google

Pythons are reported to exist among the hills, but they are rarely met with. The "han khun," a species of lizard, is said by the natives to be so poisonous as to cause immediate death, but this opinion is not verified by European experience. Among insects there is a kind of beetle of a brown colour, which does much damage to the wheat crops. Hornets of an enormous size are met with in the hills and on the Gaj river. The body of this formidable insect is of a yellow colour; the tail is banded in black and white, and its sting is very severe. Visitations from locusts are frequent, and one which happened in 1869 caused great destruction. The domestic animals in the Sehwan district are the camel, buffalo, ox, sheep, donkeys, goats, dogs and cats. There are two varieties of the sheep, one having four, and the other two horns; large flocks of these, and goats owned by Baloch tribes, are kept in the hills when forage is obtainable, but are brought down to the plains when grass is to be found there. Camels are bred to a considerable extent in this division.

Vegetable Productions.—The principal vegetable productions of the Sehwan division are juār, the staple food of the inhabitants, of which there are several varieties; wheat, the crops of which, especially in the Dādū and Sehwan talukas, are remarkably fine; several oil-bearing plants, such as the til, jambu (*Eruca sativa*), and ahur (*Sinapis ramosa*); sarsū, or mustard (*Sinapis glauca*); rice, which is grown to the south of the Manchhur lake, and along the banks of the Western Nārā; matar (*Lathyrus sativus*) and gram are also produced, the last on a small scale only. But little cotton is grown; the best is raised in the extensive Kacha plain, the soil of which is admirably suited for its cultivation. Tobacco and indigo are produced to a small extent, and the hemp grown in this division is famous throughout Sindh. Garden vegetables, such as melons (water and musk), brinjals or egg-plants, onions, garlic, coriander and some others are generally cultivated. The fruit-trees are not numerous. Mangoes of an indifferent kind are reared, as also peaches, apples (small and sour), grapes, figs, pomegranates and guavas. Date-tree groves are to be met with in several places, and there is a fine one at Kotri, the produce from which realises about two thousand rupees yearly. Among timber-trees the most common is the babūl, or babar (*Acacia Arabica*), of which the Government forests in this district are mainly composed. Other timber-trees are the "khan," or wild olive, used for making native combs; the tāli (*Dalbergia sissoo*), which is scarce, and the nim (*Azadirachta Indica*).

Digitized by Google

The following is a list of the Government forests in this division, with the approximate area of each in English acres, and their revenue for the year 1870–71 :—

Forests.	Area in English Acres.	Revenue for 1870–71.
		rupees.
1. Unarpur . . .	9,445	10,702
2. Mānjhand . .	2,686	3,038
3. Buto	8,603	8,701
4. Ghag	3,245	2,684
5. Karo-khaho . .	3,942	577
	27,921	25,702

These forests were planted about A.D. 1790, by the Mīrs Murād Ali, Karam Ali and Ghulām Ali Talpur. They comprise the forest tappa of Unarpur, and are under the charge of a Tappēdār of the Sindh Forest Department. The revenue from these forests is made up mostly from the sale of fire and building wood, cultivation, grazing fees, sale of babūl pods, charcoal, and fisheries. In the hills of this division there is a kind of dwarf palm, called "pfis" (*Chamærops Ritchiana*), which is much used by the Brahui tribes in manufacturing ropes, twine, sandals, mats and baskets. The lāi (*Tamarix diœca*) in some places becomes a timber-tree, but is more often met with as a low jungle-wood in fields that have lain fallow for any length of time. In the cold weather it gives out a kind of manna known as *ugam* or *maki*, which is much used in native confectionery. There are two important edible roots called lorhi and beh, which are chiefly collected about the Manchhur lake, and are much esteemed by the natives. They are the roots of two water-lilies, the paban (*Nelumbium speciosum*), and the kūni or pūni (*Nymphœa pubescens*). The tubers of this latter are eaten either raw, roasted, or boiled, and have a flavour between potatoes and chestnuts.

FISHERIES.—The fisheries of this division, owing to the existence of the Manchhur lake, are not only numerous, but a source of considerable revenue to the Government. The Pala fishery contract is sold annually at Haidarābād, and the half-share of this, which is carried to the credit of the Sehwan district, may be estimated at between 11,000 and 12,000 rupees. One-third of the fish caught becomes the property of the Government. The principal fish, in addition to the pala, which may be considered the finest in Sindh, are the dambhro (or chelri), a reddish-coloured

Digitized by Google

fish, often attaining an enormous size; it ranks, according to native taste, next to the pala in excellence; the morako; the gandan, a long, sharp, and very bony fish, of a silver colour, in length from three to five feet; the shakūr, the murrel of the Dekhan; the jerkho, the largest fish in Sindh; goj and lor, or eels; khaggo, or catfish; the popri, the dohi, the theli; gangat, or prawns; the danur, and the singāri. The following is a list of the fisheries in each talūka, with the amount of revenue derived from them by the Government:—

Talūka.	Name of Fishery.		Government Revenue.
			rupees.
1. Kotri . .	Miscellaneous tanks		160
2. Mānjhand .	Ditto		293
3. Sehwan . .	The Manchhur Lake.	2,675	
	The Karampur and Talti dhandhs, and others	1,571	
			4,246
4. Dādū . .	Miscellaneous canals and tanks		554
	Total		5,253

Next in value to the pala fishery comes that of the Manchhur lake, which is very lucrative, though about one-half of the annual revenue is derived from the netting of wild fowl, which, as previously mentioned, resort to this large sheet of water during the winter months in countless myriads. The methods used, both in netting these birds and in catching fish in the Manchhur, are thus described by Mr. H. E. James, Bo. C. S., for some time a Deputy Collector of this division:—"The most destructive mode is the stretching of a net between two islands, and at night driving flocks of birds from a great distance towards it against the wind. When the birds have approached sufficiently near to the net, a shout is raised, on which they all rise, and flying against the net, become entangled in its meshes. Others are caught by nets placed in shallow water, where they love to wade and feed. Many coots, with which the lake is in some parts perfectly black, are destroyed by bows and arrows. A flock of them is driven along while four or five men, not far from one another, stand in a line prepared to meet them. As soon as the coots come near, they rise and fly over the heads of their destroyers, who fire at them with blunted arrows, and with such astonishing skill that few birds aimed at are missed. The force of the arrow stuns or disables the bird, which falls into the water, and is then secured with ease." Another

Digitized by Google

plan of entrapping ducks and geese on the river, not mentioned by Mr. James, is both novel and ingenious. The native puts off from the bank on a reed float, surrounded with green twigs to hide his head, gets in among the unwary birds floating along with the current, and pulls them one by one under water by the legs, and secures them to a noose which he has arranged under the float: after he has bagged a sufficient number, he quietly puts off to shore and carries them alive to the nearest market. Mr. James thus speaks of the spearing and netting of fish in the Manchhur lake: —"The chief weapons for catching dambhro and gandan are the spear and net. The fisherman's boat, which is flat-bottomed, and therefore perfectly steady, is propelled by one man, while another, armed with three or four light cane spears, each about eight feet long and barbed at the tip, stands at the prow, his eyes intently fixed on the water. Suddenly he sees a fish flash away through the weeds five or six yards off. Quicker than thought he hurls his handful of spears in the direction the fish has taken, and while some go harmlessly by, it is speedily seen that one or two have struck the mark. The shaft becoming entangled in the weeds, the fish cannot go far, and he is thus speedily followed and lifted into the boat. It may be that the fisherman sees a huge fish lying amidst a clump of water-lilies. The boat is immediately turned, and the fish quietly stabbed with one spear, which it is not necessary to throw, and is secured without further trouble. The way in which most fish are netted is as follows:—A net is arranged in the shape of a double circle, about ten yards across. It is supported by poles, and is fastened to the bottom by divers. It only reaches the surface of the water, and is there met by a second net, about four feet deep, which hangs from the top of the poles. This net is turned up when it reaches the water, so as to form a small bag running round the base of it. When the net has been fixed, boats in number from ten to twenty range themselves in a circle round it, within a radius of a quarter of a mile or more. At each of the four points of the compass is a boat, in which sits a man with a very large circular brass dish placed before him bottom upwards. The signal is given, and the boats go round and round in a circle, the men with the plates drumming on them with sticks and making a great noise. Round and round they go, slowly but gradually narrowing the circle around the net. The fish, frightened by the din and not daring to escape through the midst of the boats, press nearer and nearer to the net, until they go up the opening and find themselves unable to get out. Then when the boats approach, huge dambhros are seen flinging themselves into

Digitized by Google

the air to a height of three or four feet, hoping to jump over the lower net, but only to strike against the upper one and fall into the bag below, a self-made prey. In the meantime, men with spears hurl them at the huge gandans, which are unable to leap, and lifting them high in the air over the net, deposit them in the boats. Divers then go inside the net, and examine it carefully under water, securing such fish as may be endeavouring to force a passage through it. These men in their habits seem almost amphibious. After remaining under water an incredibly long time, one of them will rise to the surface with two or three fish, and before it seems possible he can have taken sufficient breath, down he goes again. After all the fish have been taken, the nets are removed and the party go home. In the way here described many hundredweights of fish are killed at a time."

POPULATION.—The population of the Sehwan district, like that of other parts of Sindh, is made up of the two great classes, the Muhammadans and Hindūs, the aggregate being about 147,000, of whom 120,000 are Masalmans, mostly Sindhis, Balochis and Brahuis, while the Hindūs, numbering in all 27,000, are chiefly of the Brahmin, Lohāno and Amil castes. There are thus 40 souls to the square mile: but it is to be remembered that nearly one-half of the land in this division is unarable. The Masalman portion of the community may be classed as follows :—

MUHAMMADANS.

Tribes.	Number.	Sub-divisions of Tribes.
1. Balochis . . .	62,000	Jamālis, Rind, Laghāris, Shahānis, Gabols, Nizamānis, Chandias, Numrias, Maris, &c.
2. Sindhis . . .	50,250	Shēkh, Pawar, Samma, Sūmra, Mohāna, Kalhora, Shora, Uto, Bajur, Babar, Korējo, and numerous others.
3. Saiyads . . .	750	Bokhāri and Lekherayi.
4. Miscellaneous .	7,000	Includes the Brahuis and natives of other parts of India, the latter being found principally in the town of Kotri.
Total . . .	120,000	

Digitized by Google

HINDŪS.

Tribes.	Number.	Sub-divisions of Tribes.	Remarks.
1. Brahmins . . .	500	Pokarno, Sarsūdh.	
2. Kshatrias . . .	500		
3. Waishia . . .	21,500	Lohāno, with their sub-divisions the Amils and Sikhs.	A few Amils & Wanias claim to be Kshatrias.
4. Sūdras . . .	4,000	Sonāro.	
5. Other castes . .	500	Mahr and some others.	
Total . . .	27,000		

Among the various Baloch tribes enumerated above, it may be mentioned that Rasūl Bakhsh is at the head of the Gabols, and Sirdār Khān, the Jāgirdār of Kotri, is the chief of the Nūmria clan, a purely Sindhi tribe. The Shahānis live to the west of the Manchhur lake, and the Laghāris northwards in the Kacha plain; the chief of this latter tribe is one Pariāl Khān. The Jamālis reside mostly in the western part of the Dādū and Sehwan talūkas; Bakhshu Khān is their chief. The Rinds are found scattered about the hills, and are not numerous, but they are generally looked upon as the leading tribe among the Balochis. The language of the Baloch tribes is altogether different from the Sindhi tongue, ordinarily spoken among the people of the province. The Mohānas, or fishermen, and especially those of the Manchhur lake, are a fine, tall and stalwart race, and their women are considered—by the natives of Sindh at least—to be very beautiful. The people of this tribe, though looked upon as low in the social scale, are not without energy; they are good cultivators, and one of them, by name Ahmad, is at present one of the wealthiest Zamindārs in the Sehwan talūka. Among the Hindū portion of the population the Brahmin caste is few in number, the Lohānos forming the great mass of this class of the inhabitants. The Amils are not a distinct caste of themselves, but merely a division of the Lohānos according to occupation. Both are of the Waishia (Wāni or Bania) caste, but the Lohānos greatly preponderate, there being 25,000 of them, to but 1500 Amils. In their habits, both Hindūs and Muhammadans are, as a rule, very dirty in their persons, lazy,

Digitized by Google

but good-tempered. Both classes are great smokers, and in this respect are much addicted to preparations of bhang, ganjo and charas. Opium is more often eaten than smoked, except in the town of Kotri. In dress, food, and clothes there is nothing to distinguish the people of this division from the same classes in other parts of Sindh.

CRIME.—The great crime of this district, as in Sindh generally, appears to be cattle-lifting, but housebreaking, dacoity, and other serious offences are uncommon, or at least not so frequent as in many parts of British India. The nature of the country, and a scanty population, seem to offer peculiar facilities to the offence of cattle-stealing, and it is not, therefore, a matter of astonishment that it should be indulged in by the predatory tribes of the district, who have long regarded the theft of cattle as a very small matter, and more as a means of retaliation than in the light of a crime. The following tables, criminal and civil, for the four years ending 1871, will give statistics of the chief crimes committed, and the amount of litigation prevailing among the people of the Sehwan division :—

I. CRIMINAL.

Year.	Murders.	Hurts, Assaults, and use of Criminal Force.	Thefts.		Receiving Stolen Property.	House-breaking.	Highway Robbery.	Other Offences.
			Cattle.	Others.				
1868	2	418	166	244	66	29	...	175
1869	7	361	159	207	36	40	2	192
1870	7	375	188	369	40	55	3	337
1871	5	301	162	300	35	53	3	346

II. CIVIL.

Year.	Suits for Land.		Suits for Money.		Other Suits.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1868	6	1,242	356	33,201	74	4,387	436	38,830
1869	11	1,388	397	45,714	75	3,733	483	50,835
1870	5	6,476	520	45,065	29	1,820	554	53,361
1871	6	625	533	52,502	26	2,088	565	55,215

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHMENTS.—As in other Deputy Collectorates in Sindh, the chief revenue and magisterial authority in the Sehwan district is vested in a Deputy Collector, who is a full-power magistrate as well in the division under his charge. Ordinarily he has a native Assistant Collector under him. There are four Mūkhtiārkars, one in charge of each talūka, who, in addition to their revenue and judicial duties, are required to attend to the canals in their district, and to the various public works carried out by the Local Funds Engineer Department. In subordination to the Mūkhtiārkars are a large number of Tappēdārs, each in charge of a cluster of villages called a "tappa." Their duties are purely of a revenue nature, and each is ordinarily assisted by two "kotars," or messengers. For the magisterial management of the hill district of Kohisthān there is a Kotwal, with the powers of a subordinate magistrate, having his head-quarters at Būla Khān's Thāna. The entire civil revenue establishment of the Sehwan division, costing annually about 36,500 rupees, consists of the following officials:—

1 Deputy Collector.	27 Tappēdārs.
1 Assistant Collector.	33 Mūnshis.
4 Mūhtiārkars.	92 Peons and Kotars.
2 Kotwals.	

CIVIL COURTS.—There are two subordinate civil courts in this division, one at Sehwan and the other at Kotri; the original jurisdiction of the former extends over the talūkas of Sehwan, Dādū and Mānjhand, the judge visiting the towns of Johi, Dādū and Mānjhand twice a year on circuit. The original jurisdiction of the Kotri civil court extends over not only the Kotri and Kohisthān talūkas, but the Tatta and Mirpur Sakro talūkas of the Jhirk division as well. The judge visits the towns of Būla Khān's Thāna and Unarpur once a year, and the towns of Jhirk, Tatta, and Mirpur Sakro twice a year on circuit.

POLICE.—The total number of police of all descriptions employed in the Sehwan division is 255, of whom 70 are mounted either on horses or camels. There is thus one policeman to every 577 of the population, but the approximative nature of the latter must make this estimate a doubtful one. The municipal police, or those either partly or wholly paid by the different municipalities in this division, are included in the foot police. This force is distributed as follows:

Digitized by Google

Talūka.	Mounted Police.	Foot Police.	Town Police.	Remarks.
1. Dādū . .	23	58	...	The force distributed in the Kohisthān district is not included in this.
2. Sehwan . .	22	51	...	
3. Mānjhand .	12	34	...	
4. Kotri . .	13	41	1	There was a European Inspector of town police at Kotri, but the post has been abolished.
Total . .	70	184	1	

This body of police forms a portion of the large force employed throughout the Karāchi Collectorate, and is under the charge of an Inspector of the second grade, whose head-quarters are at Sehwan.

Revenue.—The revenue, imperial and local, of the Sehwan district, which is made up mostly from land, abkāri and stamps, is shown, under its separate heads, for the five years ending 1870-71 :—

I. Imperial Revenue.

Items.	Realisations in				
	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Land Tax . .	2,68,303	2,63,558	2,55,357	3,18,506	2,78,948
Abkāri . .	29,839	27,532	30,678	34,400	30,338
Opium . .	5,788	5,759	5,964	5,038	4,164
Stamps . .	13,010	18,115	20,612	16,432	12,880
Salt . . .	5,036	4,964	6,795	7,025	7,445
Postal Department . .	7,987	7,423	8,161	8,065	7,087
Telegraph Department .	226	...	...	...	...
Income (Licence and Certificate) Tax . . .	2,370	10,175	13,500	17,364	28,746
Fines and Registration Fees	9,031	10,209	13,328	15,370	19,305
Miscellaneous .	14	92	159	15	2,540
Total rupees	3,41,604	3,47,827	3,54,554	4,22,215	3,91,453

Digitized by Google

II. Local Revenue.

Items.	Realisations in				
	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Cess on Land and Sayer Revenue .	21,992	20,587	19,575	23,743	18,984
Percentage on Alienated Lands . .	355	684	561	625	
Cattle Pound Fund . .	2,337	2,537	2,118	2,076	4,268
Ferry Fund .	2,004	1,737	2,121	1,915	
Fisheries . .	13,959	14,579	14,045	16,661	15,011
Fees and Licences . .	180	30	...	...	...
Tolls . . .	1,384	1,525	1,720	1,750	1,736
Total rupees	42,211	41,679	40,140	46,770	39,999

In the matter of abkāri revenue it may be mentioned that spirituous liquor was formerly made in a Government distillery at Kotri, but this was done away with in 1862, when all Government distilleries were suppressed in the Karāchi Collectorate. The present system is to farm the monopoly of manufacture and retail of liquor, which is made generally from "maura" and molasses, and sometimes from grapes. It may here be remarked that the consumption of intoxicating liquors in this division is small. The only toll in this district is that levied on a drawbridge on the trunk road to Shikārpur, which crosses the Aral river at Sehwan. This bridge is so constructed as, when opened, to permit the passage of boats underneath it. The right of manufacturing salt is now sold by auction to the highest bidder.

Survey and Settlement.—The Sehwan division, which has long since been surveyed topographically, has also had the new settlement introduced into all its talūkas for periods ranging from nine to ten years. The rates now in force, with other information connected with them, are given on the opposite page.

Digitized by Google

Talūka.	When Introduced, and for what Period.	Class of Village.	Maximum Survey Rates per Acre for					Average per Acre on Assessed Cultivable Land.	Remarks.
			Mok.[1]	Inundation Wheel.	Sailāb.	Perennial Wheel.	Barāni.		
			r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	
1. Kotri . .	In 1862-63 for ten years	I.	...	2 0	...	2 8	...	...	Six villages, as also the whole of the Band Vira tappa still unsettled.
		II.	...	1 12	...	2 4	0 8	1 1	
		III.	...	1 8	3 6	2 0	...	...	
		IV.	...	1 4	...	...	...	...	
						1 Cl. 2 Cl.			
2. Mānjhand	In 1867-68 for ten years	I.	2 8	1 0	...	3 8 2 8	...	...	Three villages in this talūka remain unsettled.
		II.	2 0	0 12	2 8	3 0	...	1 1	
		III.	...	...	...	2 8	...	...	
3. Sehwan .	In 1863-64 for ten years, in 32 villages. In 1864-65 for nine years, in 22 villages. . .	I.	3 0	1 12	4 8 to 5 8*	5 8	...	...	Twelve villages remain unsettled.
		II.	2 8	1 8	4 0	4 0	...	...	
		III.	...	1 4	3 8	3 0	...	...	
		IV.	...	1 0	3 0	2 8	...	1 11	
		V.	...	...	2 8	2 4	...	...	
		VI.	...	...	2 0	2 0	...	...	
4. Dādū . .	In 1866-67 for eleven years, in 2 villages; 1867-68 for ten years in 50 villages, and 1868-69 for nine years in one village . .	I.	3 8	1 4	3 0	5 4	...	...	Sixteen villages in this talūka remain unsettled.
		II.	3 0	1 0	2 12	4 4	...	...	
		III.	2 8	0 12	2 8	3 0	...	...	
		IV.	...	...	2 4	2 8	...	1 2	
		V.	...	...	2 0	2 4	...	...	
		VI.	...	...	1 12	2 0	...	...	

* When aided by mok irrigation.

Digitized by Google

With the exception of the Kotri talūka, the Barāni (or rain-land) in this division has not been surveyed. This description of land is so abundant, and the population so scant, that any one can take up and cultivate it; but it is generally everywhere understood with whom the right to cultivate certain lands lies, and this is never interfered with.

TENURES.—The prevailing tenure in this division is the Zamindāri, that is to say, where the Zamindār lets the land to cultivators called "Hāris," on the condition of his receiving a portion of the crop. The Zamindār generally supplies the seed, and sometimes even bullocks, to the Hāri for purposes of cultivation, and on the reaping of the crop he takes first from the cultivator grain sufficient to pay the Government assessment, after which a quantity equal to that previously advanced for sowing purposes; and, finally, one-fifth or one-sixth of the remainder as his own dues, leaving to the Hāri the rest for himself. In this division a Zamindār's rights over his land are considered so strong that, even in the event of his field (or fields) passing over to another party from inability to pay the Government assessment upon them, he would still be looked upon as having the right to levy "Lāpo," or Zamindār's dues, on the produce. The new system of survey settlement would, however, unquestionably interfere seriously with this right were any Zamindār *now* to persist in exacting it under such circumstances.

JĀGIRS.—There is a very considerable quantity of land held in jāgir in this division, chiefly in the Dādū talūka, the entire area throughout this Deputy Collectorate being not under 200,000 acres, or about one-twelfth of its whole area. The following is a list of the Jāgirdārs of different classes, with the extent of each holding.

Digitized by Google

Jāgirdār.	Class.	Talūka and Village where situate.	Cultivated and Culturable.	Unculturable.	Revenue paid to Government.
			acres. güntas.		rup. a.
		DĀDŪ TAL.			
1. Bahādur Khān Mari	1	Siāl	1,375 30	...	528 4
2. Misri Khān Mari	1	Ditto	876 19	...	376 5
3. Ditto	1	Dūbi	552 13	...	171 0
4. Mīr Khān Muhammad Khān Talpur	1	Partarho	614 20	...	198 0
5. Karimdād Khān and Sabzūl Khān Mari	1	Chanrāt	7,410 30	...	1,417 0
6. Wali Muhammad Laghāri	1, 2, & 3	Nawo Lakho	48 10	...	39 0
7. Ghulām Muhammad Jamāli	1	Suhūn	829 18	...	55 8
8. Ditto	1	Bakhrāni	335 18	...	43 8
9. Yar Muhammad Khān Talpur	1	Suhūn	414 28	...	27 12
10. Ditto	1	Bakhrāni	167 31	...	21 12
11. Mīr Khān Muhammad Khān Talpur	1	Murid Dēro	5,659 2	...	2,196 6
12. Ditto	1	Hāji Khān	7,748 16	...	2,181 0
13. Ditto	1	Drigh	30,535 26	...	1,005 0
14. Ditto	1	Shori	7,620 14	...	952 1
15. Ditto	1	Hairo Khān	8,291 34	...	1,461 0
16. Ditto	1	Shol	15,648 30	...	1,441 5
17. Ditto	1	Nali	25,117 31	...	3,511 0
18. Ditto	1	Duābo Jalko	839 35	...	114 0
19. Dilāwar Khoso	1	Malaha	527 15	...	83 8
20. Rājo Khoso	1	Ditto	296 20	...	107 12
21. Jafir Khān Talpur	1	Johi	878 4	...	531 12
22. Ditto	1	Jāmpur Pawarki	1,230 35	...	748 3
23. Khair Muhammad	1	Phaka	85 9	...	82 0
24. Mīr Ahmad Khān Talpur	1	Khūdabād	739 6	...	341 9
25. Dāim Khān Talpur	2	Bhawalpur	305 20	...	202 4

Digitized by Google

Jāgirdār.	Class.	Talūka and Village where situate.	Cultivated and Culturable.		Unculturable.	Revenue paid to Government.	
			acres.	gūntas.		rup.	a.
26. Ghulām Muhammad Būrgri	2 & 4	Dādū	9	2	...	8	4
27. Muhammad Ali Khān Būrgri	2	Ditto	7	30	...	7	8
28. Lal Muhammad Būrgri	2	Ditto	14	20	...	12	0
29. Sher Muhammad Būrgri	2	Ditto	3	35	...	3	4
30. Palio Khān Talpur	2	Malkāni	47	10	...	42	8
31. Dost Muhammad Khān Talpur	2	Ditto	64	15	...	70	4
32. Kāsim Khān Jamāli	2	Rabnāno	20	20	...	17	8
33. Ditto	2	Bāghbān	23	15	...	23	8
34. Karimdād Mari	2	Amināni	1,987	27	...	294	0
35. Lalbakhsh Laghāri	2 & 4	Nawo Lakho	65	5	...	64	0
36. Ahmad Khān Talpur	2 (for life only)	Sūhūn	414	29	...	27	12
37. Ditto	do.	Bakhrāni	167	31	...	21	12
38. Bāg Chāndio	2 & 3	Ferū Dēro	790	32	...	41	12
39. Ghulām Muhammad Būrgri	3 & 4	Johi	55	26	...	1	7
40. Muhammad Ali Khān Būrgri	3	Ditto	36	37	...	1	2
41. Lal Muhammad Būrgri	3	Ditto	54	39	...	1	10
42. Sher Muhammad Būrgri	3	Ditto	18	18	...	0	9
43. Wali Muhammad Būrgri	3	Dādū	72	25	...	66	8
44. Ali Muhammad Būrgri	3	Ditto	43	15	...	27	0
45. Mangū Būrgri	3	Ditto	28	30	...	17	8
46. Bachal Būrgri	3	Ditto	24	5	...	13	8
47. Ghulām Nabi Khān Laghāri	3 & 4	Nurja	100	20	...	154	3
48. Mīr Muhammad Lūnd	3	Hāji Khān	83	26	...	7	0
49. Gūhrām Khoso	3	Murid Dēro	65	24	...	4	8
50. Sūltan Laghāri	3 & 4	Ferū Dēro	1,008	13	...	247	5
51. Muhammad Khān Būrgri	3	Chhini	68	7	...	19	0
52. Mirān Būrgri	3	Ditto	34	3	...	16	0

Digitized by Google

53.	Ghulām Hasain Būrgri	3	Chhini	34	3	...	16	0
54.	Bakhsho Khān Jamāli	3	Phūlji	3,099	7	...	414	0
55.	Jān Muhammad Talpur	4	Siāl	224	35	...	171	8
56.	Ghulām Husain Khān Talpur	4	Bhāwalpur	123	7	...	212	4
57.	Umēd Ali Khān Talpur	4	Ditto	181	20	...	260	14
58.	Kadirbakhsh Jamāli	4	Ditto	3,596	30	...	4,411	8
59.	Islām Khān Būrgri	4	Dādū	12	6	...	10	1
60.	Ditto	4	Johi	73	4	...	1	15
61.	Sūltān Ali Būrgri	4	Dādū	2	21	...	1	12
62.	Ditto	4	Johi	18	19	...	0	7
63.	Lalbakhsh Būrgri	4	Dādū	6	37	...	6	0
64.	Ditto	4	Johi	36	22	...	0	13
65.	Usmān Būrgri	4	Dādū	7	5	...	6	3
66.	Ditto	4	Johi	46	7	...	1	5
67.	Ghulām Muhammad Būrgri	4	Dādū	7	4	...	7	10
68.	Ditto	4	Johi	46	7	...	1	5
69.	Bakhsho Khān Būrgri	4	Dādū	6	35	...	6	0
70.	Ditto	4	Johi	36	22	...	1	2
71.	Sirdār Khān Būrgri	4	Dādū	6	15	...	1	2
72.	Ditto	4	Johi	36	22	...	3	4
73.	Bachal Khān Talpur	4	Dūbi	211	27	...	191	13
74.	Dost Muhammad and Bālu Khān Talpur	4	Ditto	174	20	...	155	12
75.	Shāh Alum Laghāri	4	Chanrāt	220	30	...	116	5
76.	Bahādūr Khān Laghāri	4	Nūrja	174	15	...	117	2
77.	Daria Khān, Nabibakhsh, and Alibakhsh Laghāri	4	Ditto	54	35	...	88	8
78.	Rahim Khān Laghāri	4	Nowo Lakho	233	20	...	242	8
79.	Karam Khān Laghāri	4	Ditto	35	15	...	28	12
80.	Ghulām Haidar Laghāri	4	Hāji Khān	400	22	...	108	10
81.	Ghazi Khān Laghāri	4	Ditto	136	31	...	20	0
82.	Umēd Ali Laghāri	4	Ditto	136	31	...	20	0
83.	Yarū Laghāri	4	Ditto	136	31	...	20	0
84.	Khūdabakhsh Laghāri	4	Ditto	136	31	...	20	0

Digitized by Google

Jāgirdār.	Class.	Talūka and Village where situate.	Cultivated and Culturable.		Unculturable.		Revenue paid to Government.	
			acres.	gūntas.	acres.	gūntas.	rup.	a.
85. Baloch Khān Laghāri	4	Hāji Khān	85	3	...		39	3
86. Karam Khān Laghāri	4	Ditto	85	1	...		53	0
87. Rukhai Chang	4	Ditto	23	32	...		7	8
88. Tagio Chang	4	Ditto	23	32	...		7	8
89. Feroz Lūnd	4	Ditto	83	26	...		7	0
90. Jiandi, wife of Bahādur	4	Ditto	83	26	...		7	0
91. Khūdabakhsh Lūnd	4	Ditto	62	30	...		5	6
92. Sirdār Khān Jamāli	4	Mūrid Dēro	618	5	...		140	0
93. Ditto	4	Phūlji	795	10	...		106	0
94. Rasūlbakhsh Khoso	4	Mūrid Dēro	232	14	...		17	13
95. Umēd Ali Khoso	4	Ditto	167	10	...		7	8
96. Bachal Khoso	4	Ditto	125	21	...		7	8
97. Lālbakhsh Laghāri	4	Jiand Dēro	45	16	...		2	12
98. Palio Fakir	4	Ditto	18	36	...		1	3
99. Khūdabakhsh Laghāri	4	Ferū Dēro	336	4	...		64	12
100. Chuto Laghāri	4	Ditto	336	4	...		64	12
101. Mito Khān Laghāri	4	Ditto	336	4	...		64	12
102. Fateh Muhammad Laghāri	4	Ditto	189	2	...		114	15
103. Fazūl Ali Būrgri	4	Ditto	378	4	...		17	14
104. Kadir Bakhsh	4	Thori	6	12	...		3	0
105. Nabi Bakhsh	4	Ditto	6	12	...		3	0
106. Kamāl Laghāri	4	Chhini	8	37	...		4	0
107. Khūdabakhsh Laghāri	4	Ditto	8	37	...		4	0
108. Alahrakhio Laghāri	4	Ditto	8	37	...		4	0
109. Sher Muhammad Laghāri	4	Ditto	179	9	...		53	8
110. Alahbakhsh Laghāri	4	Ditto	59	16	...		26	8
111. Būla Khān Laghāri	4	Ditto	1,134	12	...		106	0
112. Sahēb Khān Laghāri	4	Ditto	504	5	...		96	0

Digitized by Google

113. Khair Muhammad Laghāri	4	Chhini	113	16	...		3	0
114. Tajū Khān Jamāli	4	Nali	3,204	28	...		240	3
115. Shāh Ali Khān Jamāli	4	Ditto	3,204	28	...		240	4
116. Rakhiāl Khān Jamāli	4	Ditto	3,204	28	...		240	3
117. Daria Khān Jamāli	4	Suknai	813	27	...		93	13
118. Daria Khān Jamāli	4	Drigh	37	6	...		10	4
119. Sher Khān Laghāri	4	Ditto	37	7	...		10	4
120. Alibakhsh Laghāri	4	Ditto	74	11	...		20	10
121. Lalbakhsh Laghāri	4	Ditto	74	11	...		20	10
122. Haiyāt Khān Jamāli	4	Phūlji	1,413	15	...		190	0
123. Nabi-bakhsh Jamāli	4	Ditto	81	1	...		10	4
124. Muhammad Khān Jamāli	4	Ditto	81	1	...		10	4
125. Ahmad Khān	4	Ditto	81	1	...		10	4
126. Mīr Husain	4	Ditto	81	1	...		10	4
127. Misri	4	Ditto	81	1	...		10	4
128. Baloch Khān	4	Ditto	81	1	...		10	4
		TAL. SEHWAN.						
1. Saiyad Gambanshāh	1	Khēdewāri	22	38	...		17	0
2. Sētt Naomal	1	Dēro Dūri	2,700	0	2,701	12	1,200	0
3. Shāh Muhammad Nizamāni	3	Jhandāni	229	24	300	0	274	4
4. Bido Khān Khokhar	3	Bajar	800	0	321	0	1,238	0
5. Bhāwal Khān Rind	3	Nar	700	0	1,096	14	500	0
6. Fateh Muhammad Khān Rind	3	Ditto	500	0	846	14	364	0
7. Saiyad Ghulām Rasūl Shāh, Kadirbakhsh Shāh, Pirbakhsh Shāh, and Sirdar Shāh	...	Theri and Ukri	4,000	0	7,122	24	2,582	0
8. Mīr Shēr Muhammad Khān	...	Vānēchā	1,500	0	1,570	0	1,281	0
9. Mīr Jān Muhammad Khān	...	Bilāwalpur	200	0	200	0	1,373	0
10. Mīr Ali Murād Khān	...	Khabrot	835	33	200	0	214	4

N.B.—The area of jāgirs 9 and 10 was originally 1,126 acres and 5 gūntas, but owing to erosion by the river, it has been reduced to 400 acres.

Digitized by Google

Jāgirdār.	Class.	Talūka and Village where situate.	Cultivated and Culturable.	Unculturable.	Revenue paid to Government.
			acres. gūntas.		rup. a.
		TAL. MĀNJHAND.			
1. Ghulām Muhammad Khatiān	1	Bacha	2,827 39	...	1,204 0
2. Ditto	1	Tati Thēbāt	8,662 26	...	2,364 0
3. Rashid Khān Mari	4	Chhachhar	642 5	...	863 2
		TAL. KOTRI.			
1. Malik Sirdar Khān Nūmria	1	Bādā	3,434 0	...	134 0
2. Ditto	1	Khānpur	2,976 9	...	427 0
3. Ditto	1	Andēji Kasi	1,253 24	...	20 0
4. Ditto	1	Kotri	5,011 5	...	853 0
5. Ditto	1	Chaubandi	42 0	...	34 0
6. Ditto	1	Petiāro	527 0	...	45 0
7. Ditto	1	Manjo	1,800 0	...	176 0
8. Ditto	1	Mēsa	300 0	...	298 0
9. Mīr Khān Muhammad Khān Talpur . .	1	Manjo	180 0	...	84 0
10. Malik Jiand Khān	1	Unarpur	4,925 14	...	310 0
11. Ditto	1	Mēsa	13 33	...	15 0

Digitized by Google

There are 42 Seridārs in this division, who hold in the aggregate 1361 acres of land. These are distributed throughout the four talūkas as follows :—

Talūka.	Number of Seridārs.	Area of Seri Land.
		acres. gūntas.
1. Dādū	18	1,117 22
2. Sehwan	7	164 1
3. Mānjhand	5	32 34
4. Kotri	12	46 24
	42	1,361 1

MUNICIPALITIES.—There are in the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate six towns which possess municipal institutions; these are Kotri, Sehwan, Arāzi, Bubak, Dādū and Mānjhand. The receipts and disbursements of these municipalities for the three years ending 1870-71 are as follows :—

Where situate.	Date of Establishment.	Receipts in			Disbursements in		
		1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
		rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
1. Kotri .	Jan., 1854.	10,531	14,049	9,925	13,359	13,514	9,133
2. Sehwan .	July, 1854.	3,360	3,047	3,649	4,460	4,166	4,145
3. Arāzi .	Dec., 1861.	960	954	1,045	1,489	839	1,197
4. Bubak .	July, 1854.	1,845	1,834	1,872	1,478	1,080	1,336
5. Dādū .	May, 1856.	1,572	1,751	1,903	757	1,777	2,450
6. Mānjhand	Sept., 1861	1,003	1,166	1,242	821	1,269	1,340

The income of these municipalities is derived principally from town duties, house tax, cattle-pound and market fees; and the expenses incurred are mostly on police, conservancy, education, arboriculture, roads, public works, &c.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—The medical institutions in this division consist of two hospitals, one at Kotri and the other at Sehwan, and a dispensary at this latter town. The civil hospital at Kotri was established about the year 1847, is situate near the river, and has four wards for European and one for native

Digitized by Google

patients; each of the former can accommodate six, and the latter sixteen persons. The average yearly number of patients, both in and out-door, attending this hospital is upwards of 5000. The staff employed consists of an assistant surgeon, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, who is the civil surgeon of the station; a 1st class hospital assistant; a native medical pupil; a vaccinator (who is paid by the Kotri municipality), and a small staff of servants and others. The hospital at Sehwan, which is a distinct and separate building, was formerly a Muhammadan mazjid, and afterwards turned into a jail. It was converted to its present use in 1855, and has suitable accommodation for both male and female patients, the average number in the year being 30. There are no out-door patients in this hospital. It is placed under the charge of an apothecary of the Bombay Medical Service, who has a small establishment to assist him. The same medical staff attends to the Sehwan Dispensary, also established in 1855. The municipality of this town contributed a monthly sum of 50 rupees towards this institution up to the year 1869, when it was discontinued; but the same amount is now paid from the Local Funds. The following table will show the attendance, &c., at this dispensary during the two years ending with 1871:—

	Total Admissions in		Casualties in		Average Daily Attendance.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
In-patients . .	38	67	3	1	2·33	2·66
Out-patients .	3,402	4,259	3	7	39·00	40·01
Total . .	3,440	4,326	6	8	...	...

PRISONS.—There are lock-ups, or subsidiary jails, at the towns of Dādū, Sehwan, Mānjhand and Kotri, each under the charge of the Mūkhtiārkar of the talūka. There are also lock-ups attached to the police stations at the following places:—

Talūka Dādū.—Johi, Tando Rahim Khān, Chhini, Hairo Khān, Phūlji and Bāghbān.

Talūka Sehwan.—Bhān, Bubak, Jhangār, Shāh Hasan, Arāzi and Talti.

Talūka Mānjhand.—Amri, Lakki, Sann and Gopang.

Talūka Kotri.—Budhāpur, Band Vira, Petiāro and Taung (in Kohisthān).

Digitized by Google

EDUCATION.—There were in 1870–71 in the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate only 20 schools of all descriptions, with an attendance of 904 pupils, and of these 18, with 829 boys were Government institutions. There are thus very few private schools in this division, a fact not greatly to be deplored, considering the poor amount of instruction which they afford. A considerable increase in Government schools may confidently be looked forward to in the future, in consequence of the recent adoption of the Hindu-Sindhi character, which it is believed will attract to them very many boys of the Bania class. The number of schools, both Government and private, in each talūka of this district is shown in the accompanying table :—

Talūka.	Government Schools.		Private Schools.		Remarks.
	Number.	Pupils.	Number.	Pupils.	
1. Dādū . .	1	78	...	...	
2. Sehwan . .	9	415	1	50	Of the Government schools, one is an Anglo-vernacular, and two are female schools.
3. Mānjhand .	2	79	...	...	
4. Kotri . .	6	257	1	25	One Anglo-vernacular and one female school (Government).
Total . .	18	829	2	75	

AGRICULTURE.—The seasons in which agricultural operations are carried on in this division appear to be the same as in other parts of Sindh; nor do the crops raised in them, especially in that portion watered by canals from the Indus, differ in any marked degree from those produced elsewhere in the province. The northern part of the Kacha is watered by numerous little channels leading out from the Nai Gāj, each field being surrounded by an embankment ordinarily three feet or so in height; into these fields the water is allowed to flow and stand for a certain time, after which it is drawn off into an adjacent field, and so on till all are irrigated. In this kind of land splendid juār crops are raised, and in favourable seasons it is not uncommon for three crops to be raised from one sowing. Some good cotton has also been grown in this part of the division, and the soil is believed to be well adapted to the growth of this staple. When

Digitized by Google

heavy floods come down from the hills the area of cultivation is much reduced, owing to the "bands," or embankments, being then broken down by the force of the water, which does not remain long enough on the land to allow of its being sufficiently moistened. In the southern portion of the Kacha similar agricultural operations are in force, aided by several hill streams, such as the Taki, Nali, and others. Cultivation is, however, more limited in area in this part, owing to the more precarious nature of the water supply. Much cultivation is carried on in the immediate neighbourhood of the Manchhur lake after the subsidence of the annual inundation waters, and fine crops of barley and wheat are raised on the land which then becomes exposed. On that part which is not left uncovered till late in the season pulse and oil-seed crops are produced. There is in this division but little land cultivated from wells. The implements of agriculture in use are those generally found in other districts of Sindh. In addition to the Persian wheel, plough, harrow, "dato," or curved sickle, and "rambo," or hoe, there is the "dandāri," a sort of large rake drawn by bullocks, and used in making the low "bands," or embankments, for irrigational purposes. There is also the "kīn," or wooden shovel, drawn by bullocks, and employed in putting up the large embankments around Barāni fields.

TRADE.—It is a matter of regret that no regular statistics of the import and export trade of the Sehwan division are forthcoming. Grain, such as juār, bājri and wheat, as also rice, is said to be annually exported from the Sehwan talūka, principally to Haidarābād, to the value (approximately) of about 3½ lakhs of rupees, and from the Dādū talūka to the value of about 2½ lakhs. From this latter district is also exported ghi to the value of 25,000 rupees, and from the Mānjhand and Kotri talūkas to the value of 29,000 rupees and 30,000 rupees respectively. There is a local trade as well in fish, mats, cloths and oil, but to what extent and value does not seem to be known. Of the import trade and its value there would appear to be no record whatever. There is a large transit trade passing through this district in wool, cotton, dry fruits and other commodities by *kāfilas* from Kandahar and Kelāt, and down through Kohisthān to Karāchi. Some details of this trade will be found in the description of the town of Karāchi (*see p.* 384).

MANUFACTURES.—Of the manufactures of this district there is also little to be said, there being none of any marked importance. Carpets are made at the towns of Sehwan and Bubak, and

Digitized by Google

there is, besides, an embroidered-leather manufacture at the village of Phaka. Coarse cotton cloths, rugs and mats—the latter from a kind of dwarf palm called *pfis* (*Chamærops Ritchiana*)—are also made in different parts of this division.

FAIRS.—There are no very celebrated fairs in the Sehwan division, with the exception of one at Sehwan, where is the shrine of a Pir, or saint, called by Muhammadans Lal Shāhbāz, but known among Hindūs, by whom he is also reverenced, as Rājā Bhartāri. It consists of a tomb, in which lie the remains of the saint, who is said to have come originally from Khorāsan. The fair lasts three days, and was formerly attended by a very large number of devotees, but of late years the number has greatly fallen off, and does not at present probably exceed 8000, including both Masalmans and Hindūs. The following table will furnish all the information necessary concerning the few fairs held in this Deputy Collectorate :—

Where held.	Talūka.	Where held, and for what Period.	Average Attendance.	Remarks.
1. Sehwan.	Sehwan	On the 18th of the month of Shaban, for three days.	From 4,000 to 8,000	In honour of Pir Lāl Shāhbāz, a saint who is said to have come originally from Khorāsan.
2. Aminānī	Dādū .	On the 4th of the month of Zilhuz, for one day.	3,000	In honour of a saint called Amir Pir.
3. Near the village of Shāh Husain	Sehwan	On the 9th of the month of Zilhuz, for one day.	600	In honour of Pir Gāji, a famous saint, whose tomb is on a spur of a range of hills six miles from Shāh Husain.

There are two other small fairs, one held at the village of Shāh Shakar Ganj, attended for one day only by about 400 persons, and the other at a place between the villages of Shāh Husain and Jhāngār, in honour of a saint known as Pir Daman, for one day in the month of Zilkad.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Of the roads in the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate, main and branch, which, inclusive of those in Kohisthān, number in the aggregate about 450 miles, the chief is that forming a portion of the great Karāchi and Shikārpur trunk road. This portion, which is 135 miles in length, enters the southern part

Digitized by Google

of this division at Nai Bāran; thence it goes on to Kotri, and northward through the towns of Unarpur, Mānjhand, Sann and Amri to Sehwan; six miles south of this latter town it crosses a spur of one of the ranges of the Kohisthān hills near the village of Lakki, from which it derives its name of the Lakki pass. Of late years this part of the road has been widened from 12 feet to 18½ feet by blasting the hillside, and a parapet wall has been erected on its outer edge. From Sehwan this road runs through Talti to Dādū, entering the Kakar talūka of the Mehar Deputy Collectorate near Rukan. North of Sehwan this road is bridged, and this, with the exception of a few bridges and culverts, may also be said of that part between Sehwan and Kotri. In the Dādū talūka the roads during the inundation season, owing to the overflowing of the Western Nārā, are, with the single exception of the main trunk road, in a bad condition, but steps are *now* being taken to render them passable during the inundation season by a system of embanking. The postal lines of communication in this division are three in number. The first runs from Sehwan to Johi and Dādū, 14 miles, the second from Kotri to Būla Khān's Thāna, 32 miles, and the third from Mānjhand to Hālā (in the Haidarābād Collectorate), 28 miles, including the crossing of the Indus. These are all foot lines. There are two subordinate post-offices, one at Kotri and the other at Sehwan, but there are no branch post-offices. The following table will show the principal lines of road in the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate, with other information connected with them.

Digitized by Google

From	To	Length in Miles.	Description of Road.	Remarks.
Nai Bāran . . .	Kotri	10	Trunk .	A portion of the trunk road from Karāchi to Shikārpur.
Kotri	Būla Khān's Thāna.	32	{Branch & postal.}	Unbridged. A dharamsāla at Būla Khān's Thāna.
Kotri	Band Vira . . .	24	Branch .	Ditto.
Kotri	Bādā	10	Trunk .	On the line from Kotri to Sehwan.
Bādā	Petiāro	4	Ditto .	A staging bangalow at Petiāro.
Petiāro	Unarpur	12	Ditto .	A dharamsāla at Unarpur.
Unarpur . . .	Lāi Nyān . . .	14	Branch .	Unbridged.
Unarpur . . .	Mānjhand . . .	19	Trunk .	A dharamsāla at Mānjhand.
Mānjhand . . .	Lākri	3	Branch .	Unbridged.
Mānjhand . . .	Golāra	4	Ditto .	Ditto.
Mānjhand . . .	Sann	12	Trunk .	A dharamsāla at Sann.
Sann	Amri	11	Ditto .	A staging bangalow at Amri.
Amri	Bacha (*vid* Lakki) .	13	Ditto .	Dharamsālas at Bacha and Lakki.
Bacha	Sehwan	10	Ditto .	Deputy Collector's and travellers' bangalows and dharamsāla [at Sehwan.
Sehwan	Bubak	9	Branch .	Bridged.
Sehwan	Jhāngār	12	Ditto .	A dharamsāla at Jhāngār.

Digitized by Google

From	To	Length in Miles.	Description of Road.	Remarks.
Sehwan	Dādū (*viâ* Talti) .	22	Trunk .	Dharamsālas at Talti and Dādū, and staging bangalow at latter town.
Bubak	Bhān	9	Branch .	Bridged ; a staging bangalow at Bhān.
Bubak	Talti	8	Ditto .	Bridged.
Talti	Bhān	6	Ditto .	Ditto.
Talti	Bilāwalpur . . .	2	Ditto .	The ferry on the Indus three-quarters of a mile N.E. of Bilāwalpur.
Bhān	Sehwan trunk road near Kot Nur Muhammad . .	7	Ditto.	
Bhān	Johi	13	Ditto .	Bridged ; bangalow and dharamsāla at Johi.
Bhān	Dādū	12	Ditto .	Partially bridged.
Jhāngār. . . .	Shāh Husain . .	12	Ditto .	Unbridged ; a dharamsāla at Shāh Husain.
Shāh Husain . .	Johi (*viâ* Chhini) .	18	Ditto .	Unbridged.
Johi	Hairo Khān . . .	12	Ditto .	Ditto.
Hairo Khān . .	Phūlji	13	Ditto .	Unbridged ; a dharamsāla at Phūlji.
Johi	Phūlji (*viâ* Drigh) .	12	Ditto .	Unbridged from Phūlji to Kakar ; boundary about twelve miles.
Johi	Dādū	11	Ditto .	A bangalow and dharamsāla at Dādū.
Johi	Hāji Khān . . .	8	Ditto .	Unbridged.

Digitized by Google

FERRIES. — There are 20 ferries in the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate, nearly all of which are on the river Indus. The proceeds from these ferries are carried to the credit of Local Revenue, and realise, on an average, about 2000 rupees yearly. The following is a list of these ferries, with other information connected with them :—

Talūka.	Name of Ferry.	Where situate.	No. of Boats employed.	Remarks.
Dādū. .	1. Khokhar .	On Indus, at Tharo Dawach . . .	2	
	2. Malūk . .	On Indus, at Got Shāh Alum . .	1	
	3. Chunēja .	On Indus, at Khair Muhammad Korējo	1	
	4. Lalēn . .	On Indus, at Jali .	1	
Sehwan .	5. Gari Wāri .	On Indus, at Gari Wāri	2	
	6. Rāj Ghāt .	On Indus, 3 miles east of Sehwan . .	1	
	7. Mirpur .	On Indus, at Bilāwalpur. . . .	1	
	8. Khairo Dēro	On Indus, at Khairo Dēro	2	
	9. Madi . .	On the Aral, at Sehwan . . .	2	
	10. Gautiwāro .	On the Aral, at Bāg Yūsuf	1	
	11. Aral . .	On the Aral, at Bilan	1	
Mānjhand	12. Mānjhand .	On Indus, at Mānjhand	2	
	13. Sann . .	On Indus, at Sann .	1	
	14. Amri . .	On Indus, at Amri .	1	
Kotri. .	15. Kotri . .	On Indus, at Kotri .	8	A steam-ferry boat also plies daily between Kotri and Gidu-bandar from sunrise to sunset.
	16. Kāro Khahu	On Indus, at Kāro Khahu . . .	1	
	17. Khānpur .	On Indus, at Khānpur	1	
	18. Bādā . .	On Indus, at Bādā .	1	
	19. Unarpur .	On Indus, at Unarpur	2	
	20. Khānot. .	On Indus, at Khānot	1	

ANTIQUITIES.—Besides the Kafir Kila at Sehwan, supposed to have been built by Alexander the Great, which will be found fully described in the account of the town of Sehwan, there are no extant remains of any very ancient date in this division. It will, however, be interesting to mention the fort of Rani-ka-Kot,

Digitized by Google

distant about 7 or 8 miles from the town of Sann. It is thus described by Captain Delhoste, of the Bombay army, who in 1839 was Assistant Quartermaster-General of the northern division of the army:—"Rani-ka-Kot was built by Mīr Karam Ali Talpur, and his brother, Mīr Murād Ali, about A.D. 1812, cost 12,00,000 rupees, and has never been inhabited in consequence of there being a scarcity of water in and near it. That so large a fort should have been constructed without its having been ascertained beforehand that an article so indispensably requisite, not only for the use of man, but even for the construction of the walls, was wanting, seems most extraordinary, but I am told that this was the reason for its having been abandoned. A rapid stream *in the rains* runs past it and joins the Indus, and, by a deviation from its course, parts of the walls of this fort have been destroyed. The object of its construction seems to have been to afford a place of refuge to the Mīrs in case of their country being invaded. The hill on the north face is the steepest, and, from the intelligence I received, must be at least 800 or 1000 feet high; the opposite hill is of considerable height, and the east and west walls are built on level ground, and join those constructed on the hills; the whole is of stone chunam, forming an irregular pentagon, and inclosing a space capable of containing 2000 men. The river, believed to be the Sann river, ran formerly round the base of the north face, but about the year 1827 it changed its course, and destroyed part of the north-west wall. The bed of the river (original course) is described as *rocky*, if so, nothing could be more easy than to deepen it at the point where it has taken a turn, and construct a tunnel from thence to the fort, and below the wall (which must be rebuilt on arches), an excavation made inside to receive the water, and a supply would thus be secured."

The remains of the ruined town of Khūdabād (the ancient capital of the Kalhora dynasty), in the Dādū talūka of this division, are also deserving of some mention. This city was situate on the road leading from Bhān to Dādū, and the remains still cover a considerable area. It was a large town in the time of the Kalhora dynasty, and is said to have declined rapidly after their overthrow by the Talpurs. It seems, however, more probable to date its decline from the time (1768) when Ghulām Shāh Kalhora founded the city of Haidarābād, and resided there. This change of capital no doubt induced a large number of the trading population of Khūdabād to migrate to the new seat of royalty. At present Khūdabād is quite deserted. Not far from the place

Digitized by Google

is the lofty tomb of Yar Muhammad Kalhora, the first prince of this dynasty, and inside the building are suspended several clubs, which were so placed to show the ease with which that part of Sindh was wrested from the Pawar tribe by the Kalhoras, the meaning being that wooden clubs only, and not swords, were used in subduing it.

Sehwan, a talūka (or revenue sub-division) of the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate, containing an area of 924 square miles, with 11 tappas, 74 villages, and a population of about 50,000 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division for the four years ending 1870–71 is as follows:—

	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	1,15,352	1,12,681	1,14,186	1,23,902
Local	15,204	14,575	13,950	14,396
Total rupees.	1,30,556	1,27,256	1,28,136	1,38,298

Sehwan, the chief town of the talūka of the same name in the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate, in lat. 26° 22′ N., and long. 68° 7′ E. It is situate on an eminence at the verge of a swamp on the right or south-west bank of the river Aral, which flows from the Manchhur lake into the Indus. This latter river years ago used to flow close to the town, but it has now quite deserted it. A few miles south of Sehwan the Lakki mountains terminate abruptly on the river, and form a fine and distinctive feature in the scenery of this part of the division. The town is seated on the main road leading from Kotri to Shikārpur, *viâ* Lārkāno, and is distant 84 miles N.N.W. from the first-mentioned place, and 95 miles S.S.W. from Lārkāno. Sehwan has road communication with the villages of Bubak, Arāzi, Jhāngār, Talti and Lakki. It is the head-quarter station of a Mūkhtiārkar and Tappēdār, and till lately a native extra Assistant Collector used to reside here. The Deputy Collector of the division does not make this place his head-quarters during the hot weather, owing to the intense heat which prevails here during that season. This arises mainly from the dry and arid Lakki mountains approaching so near to the town; these act as a kind of natural furnace, and make Sehwan during the summer months, when the wind generally blows from the southward and westward, almost unbearable to an European constitution. There are police lines for

Digitized by Google

37 men, among whom are an inspector, two chief and two head constables. The mounted portion of this force is 10 in number.

The population of Sehwan, numbering 4500 in all, comprises 1650 Masalmans and 2850 Hindūs; the chief tribes among the former are Saiyads, Mēmons, and Mohānas (or fishermen), while the Hindū castes are principally represented by Pokarno and Sarsūdh Brahmins, Amils and Lohānos. The majority of the Muhammadan inhabitants are engaged in fishing, the Hindūs in trade; a large section of the people are professional beggars, supported by the offerings of pilgrims who yearly congregate at the venerated shrine of Lāl Shahbāz. The inhabitants of this town are said, as a whole, to be remarkable for their idleness and profligacy. Among the public institutions of the place are a municipality, civil hospital, dispensary, subordinate civil court, a Government Anglo-vernacular school, and a subordinate post-office. The municipality was established in 1854, but the annual income is small, ranging only from 3,000 to 4,000 rupees, and is derived mostly from town duties and market fees. Great improvements have resulted from the introduction of the Municipal Act, but ruined houses, mosques, and tombs still cover a wide space, showing the former importance of the place. Many of the houses are several stories in height, and the bazar, as is usual in Upper Sindh, is long, winding, and narrow, and covered with mats to keep out the burning rays of the sun. The civil hospital and dispensary, both established in 1855, are under the charge of an officer of the Bombay Subordinate Medical Department. The latter institution receives a yearly grant from the Local Funds of 600 rupees. There is a lock-up, or subsidiary jail, at the Mūkhtiārkar's kacheri, and the town also possesses a cattle pound. There is a Deputy Collector's bangalow situate in the old fort, a travellers' bangalow, and dharamsāla. The trade and manufactures of Sehwan are, comparatively speaking, insignificant, the local trade being in cloth and grain, and the transit trade in wheat and rice, which go to Haidarābād. Kāfilas from Kandahar and Kelāt pass through this town *en route* for Karāchi. The manufactures consist mostly of carpets, coarse cloths, seal-engraving, and pottery, but to what extent or value is not known. Among the antiquities of this town may be mentioned the old fort of Sehwan, said by the natives to have been built by Alexander the Great. Captain Delhoste, of the Bombay army, thus refers to it in his report upon a portion of the province, written in 1839:—"This evening we landed near the town of Sehwan, and after visiting a ruined idgah, which at a distance we mistook for the fort built

Digitized by Google

by Alexander—or, rather, said to have been built by him—we discovered, by the aid of the Sindhians, that the mound was north-west of the town, through a part of which we walked, and ascended the fort. It is an artificial mound 80 or 90 paces high; on the top is a space of 1500 by 800 feet, surrounded by a broken wall. We examined the remains of several old towers of brick, and I took a hasty sketch of the gateway, which is remarkably lofty. The mound is evidently artificial, and the remains of several towers are visible. The brickwork seems to extend to the bottom of the mound, or, at any rate, to a considerable depth, as we could see down the parts washed away by the rains. A well, filled up, was observed. We were told that coins and medals were frequently found in and near the place, but were not so fortunate as to obtain any." The mound is *now* said to be about 20 yards high, a quarter of a mile in length, and 200 yards broad. The brick lining has become quite decomposed from saline action, and is in utter disrepair. There is another object of attraction in this town, though by no means of such ancient date as the old fort. .This is the tomb or shrine of a much revered saint, known among the Masalman population as Lāl Shāhbāz, but by the Hindūs as Rājā Bhartāri. The tomb which contains the remains of this saint is inclosed in a quadrangular edifice, covered with a dome and lantern, said to have been built by a former governor, Malik Iktiyār-u-din, about A.D. 1356, and having beautiful encaustic tiles bearing numerous inscriptions in the Arabic character. Mirza Jāni, of the Turkhān dynasty, built a still larger tomb to this saint, to which additions were made by his son, Mirza Ghāzi. The whole was not, however, completed till A.D. 1639 by Nawāb Dindar Khān, who paved the courtyard with glazed tiles, and otherwise added to the place. The gate, as also the balustrade round the tomb, are said to have been of hammered silver, the gift, it is believed, of Mīr Karam Ali Khān Talpur, who placed besides silver spires on the top of the domes. The keepers of the shrine are two wealthy and influential Saiyads—Gamban Shāh, of Sehwan, and Gūl Muhammad Shāh, of Lakki. Great numbers of pilgrims, both Masalmans and Hindūs, flock to this spot, not only from all parts of Sindh, but from neighbouring countries as well, and it is believed that a considerable revenue is obtained from them.

There can be no doubt but that Sehwan is a place of great antiquity, and this is evidenced by its vast burial-grounds. History informs us that this town was in existence when the Muhammadan invasion of Sindh was carried out by Muhammad Kāsim

Digitized by Google

Sakifi, about A.D. 713, at least it is believed to be the same place which submitted to his arms after the conquest of Nērankot (the modern Haidarābād).

Shāhbandar, a very large division and Deputy Collectorate of the Karāchi district, forming the extreme southern portion of the province of Sindh. It is bounded on the north and east by the Tanda division of the Haidarābād Collectorate and partly by the Kori creek; on the west by the river Indus, and on the south by the Arabian sea and a portion of the Kori creek. Its extreme length from north to south is about 85 miles, and breadth 75 miles, and its area, as estimated by the Deputy Collector, at about 4000 square miles, but by the Revenue Survey Department it is computed at 4142 square miles. This district is divided into 4 talūkas and 23 tappas, with a population supposed to number 70,168 souls, or 17 to the square mile; but this paucity of population may be safely attributed to the immense area occupied by the delta of the Indus, a tract much intersected and cut up by numerous creeks and channels, and to the fact of its south-eastern portion being very marshy, and in consequence unsuited for cultivation. The following is a tabulated statement of the several talūkas in this division with their respective tappas, &c.:—

Talūka.	Area Sq. Miles.	Tappas.	No. of Villages.	Population.	Towns having 800 Inhabitants and upwards.
1. Mirpur Bathoro .	800	1. Mirpur . . 2. Jār . . . 3. Bano. . . 4. Lāikpur . . 5. Shah-kapur . 6. Daro. . .	270	19,782	1. Mirpur Bathoro. 2. Lāikpur.
2. Bēlo . .	700	1. MirzoLaghāri 2. Pinīladho . 3. Vitalshāh . 4. Wālishāh . 5. Rānta . . 6. Sujāwal. .	216	16,497	1. Bēlo. 2. Sujāwal.
3. Jāti . .	1,250	1. Bahādipur . 2. Dujo. . . 3. Gando . . 4. Mūlā. . .	328	12,760	1. Mughilbhīn. 2. Bahādipur.
4. Shāhbandar	1,250	1. Shāhbandar . 2. Satāh . . 3. Gūngāni. . 4. Jalbāni . . 5. Mutni . . 6. Kēti-hāshim. 7. Bablo . .	333	21,129	1. Shāhbandar.
	4,000		1,147	70,168	

Digitized by Google

The approximate area in English acres of each talūka, with other information, is also subjoined :—

Talūka.	Area in English Acres.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unarable.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1. Mirpur Bathoro . .	512,000	31,486	42,640	437,874
2. Bēlo	448,000	28,036	24,942	395,022
3. Jāti	800,000	21,928	50,000	728,072
4. Shāhbandar . . .	800,000	26,477	159,982	613,541

GENERAL ASPECT.—For purposes of description this district may very well be divided into four parts : first, the tract in the south and south-east ; second, that to the south-west ; third, the central portion of the division ; and fourth, that to the north. The first part will be found well described in the following extract from a report by Carless on the Indus delta, which, though written many years ago, may still be considered applicable in a general sense to this portion of Sindh : —

" Between the Sīr and Kori mouths the coast is overspread with low mangrove jungle, running far into the sea, and from the former a bare uninhabited marsh, without a single bush or other object to relieve the eye, extends up to the Mal mouth, a distance of 35 miles. It is intersected by four large salt-water creeks—the Kājā, Raudah, Wāri and Khai—which run far into the land, and are probably portions of destroyed rivers. Above the Mal, all the mouths of the Satāh reach the sea within a space of 20 miles, and at this part the coast presents a peculiarity of formation not observable elsewhere. From the more elevated plains farther inland it runs off in a number of long spits or tongues of considerable breadth, which, from the rounded form they have assumed, bear the appearance of having been thrown up by a violent rush of water. They are composed of the soil deposited by the inundation, and being always submerged at high tide, have not become firm, like the tracts that are only overflowed at intervals. Above the mouths of the Satāh tamarisk jungle is seen for the first time near the sea. The broad alluvial bank, projecting everywhere from the coast, extends from the bay of Karāchi to the north-western extremity of Kachh, and in width varies considerably. At the Kori mouth it is between 5 and 6 miles in breadth, but only dries here and there in small patches."

Digitized by Google

This Kori creek is believed to have been formerly the mouth of the Eastern Nārā, but at present it is a great salt-water creek. There is an immense number of creeks running inland along this southern coast-line of Sindh, many of them no doubt, like the Kori, once mouths of the Indus. The largest of these is the old bed of the Pinyāri, or, as it was formerly called, the Sīr river. It runs inland for about 60 miles, as far as Mughilbhīn, where it is stopped by a very large embankment. The south-western portion of this district, which is near the main *debouchure* of the Indus, differs greatly from that just described. Heddle thus writes of this part of the division:—"But the most striking physical peculiarity of this section is the occurrence of an annual inundation which extends over a strip (probably along the whole coast of Sindh whenever the fresh and salt waters meet) to the breadth of 5 or 6 miles in direct distance from the line of coast. The water, which in the highest parts of the river merely elevates its level for a few feet, but never surmounts the bank or floods the country, is here elevated above the low banks of this limited strip, and produces a most important effect, not only on the vegetation of the country, but influences materially the whole economy of the inhabitants of the region, contrasted with those who occupy the more elevated parts. The phenomenon of general inundation, which is confined to this latitude, produces the extensive pasturage which clothes the belt bordering on the sea, and feeds the large herds of cattle, principally buffaloes, which disappear as soon as you reach the country where the height of the banks prevents the occurrence of a general overflow. The strip of country subjected to the annual inundation is deprived of the vegetable feature which characterises the rest of Sindh. The tamarisk does not grow here, or is very scarce, and where the southern limit of this plant commences the general inundation ceases to prevail." Carless also thus refers to this portion of the division in his memoir on the Indus delta:—"It is very low, the marshes near the sea, which yield nothing but coarse grass or rushes, occupying half the district, and it cannot boast of a single bush. In the upper part much of the land is cultivated, but even there it is very swampy, a small portion only being sufficiently elevated to be out of the reach of the tide; in general the soil is good, but in some places it is loose and sandy, and a saline incrustation appears on the surface. The country on the sea-coast is submerged at high tide for a distance of 3 or 4 miles, and continues swampy about 2 miles farther inland. These marshy tracts, which in most places are destitute of bushes, afford

Digitized by Google

excellent pasturage for large herds of buffaloes, and on that account are considered by the peasantry as valuable property. Notwithstanding their dreariness, they often present a greater appearance of animation than is observed in more populous parts of the country, for every creek is full of boats, and men are seen in every direction, cutting grass for the cattle of the distant villages. It is of a coarse thorny kind, that grows to the height of 16 or 18 inches, and is only obtained close to the sea; for a short distance inland the small rush springs up in such abundance that it is impossible to separate it. Being impregnated with salt, it is preferred by the cattle to the herbage of the upper parts of the country, and the natives say they thrive on it much better. The districts immediately above these swampy plains are the most productive in the delta, and a great part of the land being free from jungle, which here only appears in patches, is easily brought under cultivation. These districts terminate about 12 miles from the sea, and the dense mass of jungle with which the whole of Upper Sindh is overrun here commences." The district here referred to comprises the Shāhbandar talūka, which was, till 1865, well watered. In the central portion of the division there is much uncultivated land, and jungles of babul and tamarisk abound, while at the same time there is excellent pasturage for camels. In the northern part much of the land is fairly cultivated; the country is well wooded, and there are several Government forests on the left bank of the Indus. Fine groves of the mango-tree are also met with here and there. But, taken as a whole, the Shāhbandar division is one low, alluvial flat, without a hill to relieve the dull monotony of what appear to be endless plains, except the few attractive objects which have been just mentioned as occurring in the northern portion only of this extensive district.

Hydrography.—Of the hydrography of the Shāhbandar division, the most important features are the several large branches of the Indus which have at various times contributed to pour the waters of that river into the sea. Of these, the principal are the Kori creek, the Pinyāri or Sir river, and the Mal and Mutni creeks. The Kori creek forms a natural line of demarcation between Sindh and Kachh to the southward and eastward, and is thus described by Carless:—"The Kori or eastern branch of the Indus was surveyed in 1833; it separates Sindh from Kachh, and once formed the lower part of the Phulēli, and it also received the waters of a large branch thrown off by the main river during the inundation near Bakhar. The beds of both these branches

Digitized by Google

are now partially filled up throughout the whole line of their course, and the portion of water they receive during the swell is prevented from passing into the Kori by 'bands' that have been thrown across them by the Sindhians. The alterations caused by the earthquake of 1819 increased its magnitude so much, that it became a small gulf or arm of the sea, and it now (1837) gives a better idea of a great river than any other branch of the Indus. At its mouth it is 6 miles wide, and the Sindh coast being very low, is not visible from the Kachh side; it begins to contract at Kotasir, and continues to do so up to Lakhpat, a fortified town situate 39 miles from the sea, where it diminishes to a narrow stream 200 yards wide, and is so shallow, that if the bottom were firm, it might be forded at low water in several places without difficulty. The broad bank fronting the coast of the delta extends right across the entrance, and terminates a short distance below it on the shores of Kachh. In many places the sand-banks are dry at low tide, and the sea outside them is very shallow, there not being a greater depth than 5 fathoms 8 miles from the land. Two channels, the Adhiāri and Sīr, lead out of the river across this mass of shoals; they are broad and deep, having a depth of 20 feet in the shallowest part, which is on the bar at their mouths. The former runs close along the Kachh shore, but the latter pursues a course through the centre of the shoals, and though not so easily navigated, on account of the number of shallow patches in it, is always used by boats proceeding to the northward. Above the part where these two channels separate, the river for some miles has a depth of 7 and 8 fathoms, and in some places as much as 14 fathoms, and there are no sand-banks until arriving at Kotasir. Near this town the bed of the stream is extremely foul, and vessels of any size are prevented from ascending any higher by several shallow bars or ridges that reach across it in a lateral direction from side to side. A short distance above these are extensive flats of soft mud which occupy half the breadth of the river, and the channels being narrow and intricate, the difficulty of the navigation increases every mile as you advance towards Lakhpat. The Kori is navigable for vessels drawing 16 feet to within a short distance of Kotasir, but they could not proceed any higher on account of the bars stretching across the stream from side to side. Even the country boats frequenting it seldom draw more than 6 or 7 feet, and are obliged to remain at that town and send up their cargoes to Lakhpat in 'dhundhis.' Above the mouth of the river the country on the Sindh side, up to Lakhpat, is low and flat, and

Digitized by Google

thinly covered with saline shrubs, or the decayed trunks of bushes that have been destroyed by the salt water. This part of the delta is evidently depressed below the level of the rest, which is to be attributed to the effects of the earthquake of 1819; and being from this cause partially flooded, at times to a great extent, even in the dry season, is uninhabited. The soil is everywhere good, and is composed of soft clay with a small admixture of sand, but, from the want of fresh water, none of the land has been brought under cultivation on the Kachh side. The effects of the earthquake that visited Kachh in 1819, and laid most of its towns in ruins, are visible in every part of the Kori. Opposite Kotasir, the banks of the river on the Sindh side are perpendicular for about 3 miles, and close along them there is a depth of 84 feet. In this part the land is of alluvial formation, but all the strata exposed to view in the face of the banks, with the exception of two or three of the upper ones, that have been deposited since, are broken up in confused masses and inclined to the horizon at an angle of 30 or 40 degrees. The alterations that have taken place in this part of the river are very extensive, and have evidently been produced by the sinking and upheaving of the ground during this awful convulsion of nature. The fact is attested by the remains of several boats which are still visible, half buried in the soil that fills up the bed of the old river; and it is probable that to this cause the Kori owes its present magnitude." The Pinyāri or Sīr river, now considered as a canal, was once a branch given out by the Indus, and found its way to the sea by the Sīr mouth. It enters this division in its extreme northern part, and still flows during the inundation season. It silted up in the present century, and was then said to have been "banded," or dammed up, at Mughilbhīn in the Jāti talūka; but other writers mention that a dam 40 feet broad with this object was thrown across it by one of the Talpur Mīrs in 1799. Below this dam the Pinyāri was *then* navigable to the Sīr mouth, where it was 2 miles wide. During some inundation seasons the volume of water in the Pinyāri increases to such a degree as to necessitate the water being let out into the old and new salt-water channel below the "band." In its northern portion, where it enters the Jāti talūka, it is called the Gūngro. The *present* condition of the Sīr channel and the land adjoining it is thus described by Mr. Walker, a late Deputy Collector of this division:—"The Sīr, the old channel of the Pinyāri river, is now a salt-water creek. The distance in a direct line from the embankment at Mughilbhīn to the sea is 45 miles, and by the windings of the channel about

Digitized by Google

80 miles. Four miles below the band are the little villages of Sūnda and Dūja, adjoining each other. Six miles below them is Chūta Fakir-jo-got. Trees are met with for a few miles down the channel as the tracts receive water from canals issuing from the Mughilbhīn lake, but lower down the country becomes quite desolate and waste, without either a habitation or any sign of cultivation. The Sīr is now a tidal creek, and Dūja, as the port of Mughilbhīn, has a small trade with both Kachh and Karāchi. The average width of the Sīr is a quarter of a mile till it reaches the sea, when it becomes very much broader. The Pakhar creek issues out of the Sīr near its mouth, and falls into it again about 10 miles below Dūja. Near its mouth there is now a village inhabited by Jats, called Hazari Fakir-jo-got, having about 100 houses. It has a singular appearance out by the sea-shore in the desert, without apparently any means of obtaining sweet water, but this is got from some small wells. When the sea rises at the spring tides these wells are carefully covered over with matting and earth, and are thus kept pure. Fresh water is not to be had in any other place. The village is embanked on all sides, and each house has its boat. When the spring tides threaten to be unusually high, each family, taking in the mats which form the house, gets into the boats, the camels, their only possession, being driven on to a raised platform, where they remain till the water subsides. The families live entirely on camels' milk and small quantities of grain, which latter they secure in the cold weather. A plant called 'timar' (*Avicennia tomentosa*) grows along the coast and furnishes the camels with food. In the cold weather the men leave their village and drive their camels inland to graze in the babul jungles. They say they live from choice in their desert home as their fathers did before them, and that their camels are not worried there by musquitoes during the inundation season. The village owns about four hundred camels in all. Ruins of old towns and villages are met with occasionally. About 10 miles below Dūja, where the Pakhar creek runs into the Sīr, there are mounds covering a large area, and the remains of a sugar-cane press are still distinctly visible. Fourteen miles below Dūja is Khada, where there is now a salt-bed. It was once an old bandar or port. On the other bank (east of the Sīr), 6 miles lower down, there was another bandar called Jhagri. Opposite to it there used to be a village named Chhach, and below this another called Sujāwal. So wild and desolate is this part of the country now, that it is difficult to imagine a time when it was cultivated and inhabited. It strikingly illustrates the saying that the waters of the Indus are lifegiving."

Digitized by Google

The Mal and Mutni are also old branches of the Indus, but are now considered as Government canals. Water used to enter them during the swell of the river, but since the silting up of the old main channel, from 1865, they receive very little water, and there is hardly any cultivation on them. Owing, however, to the late breach in the Uchto by the Kalāndriwāh affecting the Mutni, Bablo and Kēti-hāshim tappas of the Shāhbandar talūka, water has again entered the old river channel. Carless thus alludes to the Mal and Mutni in his memoir, as they appeared in his time:—"Thirteen miles from the mouth of the river, the destroyed bed of the Mutni branch is seen; the space filled up forms a triangle, each side about a mile and a half long, and in most places is overrun with bushes. There is still (1837) a small creek flowing through the centre of the plain amongst the irregular furrows left in the bed; but it is separated from the main river at low water by a broad bar of sand, and as there is not a greater rise of tide even on the springs than 2 feet, none but the very smallest boats can pass into it. The Mal branch, which is about 3 miles higher up, appears to have been as large as the Mutni, and is still more completely choked, the land having attained a more advanced stage of formation. The greater part of its bed is now covered with jungle, or under cultivation, and the remainder is occupied by heaps of loose sand, with pools of water between them, that have no connection. At the point where the banks contract to the breadth preserved by the lower part of the river, it is 700 yards wide, and is dry for several miles farther down. The cause of the changes that have taken place in these two branches, and also of the foul state of the main river in their vicinity, is apparent in the nature of the soil, which about this part of the delta is extremely loose and sandy." The Mal is represented as having formerly been navigable for boats of 25 tons as far as Shāhbandar, about 18 miles from the mouth.

The following table (pages 746–751) is a list of the canals in this division, with their length, average annual revenue for five years, cost of clearance, &c.

Digitized by Google

CANALS IN THE SHĀHBANDAR DIVISION.

Name of Canal.	Length in Miles.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for 5 Years ending 1870–71.	Average Annual Revenue for 5 Years ending 1870–71.	Remarks.
		feet.	rupees.	rupees.	
1. Ganj-bahar	11	14	1,152	3,968	Main feeder; taps the Indus in the Bano tappa, waters that and the Lāikpur tappas, tailing off at deh Thūti.
2. Ali-bahar	7	11	334	3,871	Main feeder; taps the Indus in Bano tappa, watering that and the Lāikpur tappas.
3. Chaugazo	4	8	323	1,560	Ditto.
4. Chhagazo	6	8	657	2,178	Ditto.
5. Mirwāh	11	10	957	1,477	Main feeder; taps Indus near Bano, and waters the Bano and Lāikpur tappas.
6. Pinyāri, Chhandanshor, and Great Gungro	73	...	4,070	40,043	Branch of the Indus; waters the Bano and Lāikpur tappas, tailing off in the Gungro.
7. Shēkhā	8	9	767	2,177	Branch of the Pinyāri.
8. Mahmūdwāh . . .	15	40	3,800	14,682	Ditto.
9. Sonahri	7	10	484	2,139	Ditto.
10. Ganj-bahar	4	9	444	887	Ditto.
11. Saidāh	5	6	364	1,009	Ditto.
12. Shāhwāh	7	16	629	3,577	Ditto.
13. Chhandan	6	8	364	2,685	Ditto.
14. Bhaghiār	6	8	341	1,543	Ditto.
15. Haidarwāh	2	16	311	1,886	Branch of the Mahmūdwāh.
16. Ghāri	11	10	987	3,370	Branch of the Haidarwāh.
17. Fatiha	8	7	475	4,121	Ditto.
18. Bachāo	1	6	81	1	Branch of the Mahmūdwāh.
19. Chagla	1	6	55	204	Branch of the Bachāo.
20. Bhaghiār	3	6	214	1,335	Branch of the Chagla.
21. Char	4	8	381	1,423	Branch of the Mahmūdwāh.
22. Bachū	2	5	165	985	Ditto.
23. Saidāh (great) . . .	6	12	1,080	4,372	Branch of the Chhandan.
24. Tapu	2	7	98	940	Branch of the Pinyāri.

Digitized by Google

25. Ladhia	3	8	162	602	Branch of the Pinyāri.
26. Samaki	2	6	119	766	Ditto.
27. Pal Laghāri . . .	3	6	25	232	Ditto.
28. Ghāri	11	18	1,628	5,667	Ditto.
29. Rājwāh	2	7	99	2,220	Branch of the Ghāri.
30. Shorwāh	3	...	684	2,764	Branch of the Pinyāri.
31. Achh dhandh . . .	3	...	...	1,103	Ditto.
32. Saidāh (less) . . .	3	8	111	568	Branch of the Chhandan.
33. Chhandan (new) . .	2	12	64	357	Ditto.
34. Chējāh	4	...	53	236	Ditto.
35. Gungri	7	...	29	2,153	An old branch of the Indus, now supplied from the Pinyāri.
36. Gungri Ghār . . .	5	9	327	1,267	Branch of the Gungri.
37. Raharo	6	8	18	332	
38. Mālia	8	10	71	273	Branch of the Great Gungro.
39. Mirkhanah	7	12	196	1,436	Ditto.
40. Manaki.	2	8	59	227	Ditto.
41. Dirna	3	8	44	550	Ditto.
42. Mori Mūla Balina . .	3	8	39	1,164	Ditto.
43. Rājwāh	1	11	4	...	Ditto.
44. Runja	4	9	29	359	Branch of the Rājwāh.
45. Kochar Balina . . .	4	6	18	250	Ditto.
46. Kochar Kiru Thāim .	1	8	10	537	Ditto.
47. Rann Mūla	2	6	27	309	Branch of the Great Gungro.
48. Chabuk	1	...	...	21	Ditto.
49. Kirsar	2	6	17	42	Ditto.
50. Bēguna	8	11	61	3,368	Ditto.
51. Chachh Nuru Mēmon .	2	...	...	75	Ditto.
52. Jharara	2	5	39	1,161	
53. Gadāp	18	13	580	2,621	Branch of the Great Gungro.
54. Puhchāri	3	5	39	213	Branch of the Gadāp.
55. Sari	3	5	56	188	Main feeder; taps Indus in Bano tappa, and waters that and the Lāikpur tappas, tailing off at deh Khānpur.

Digitized by Google

Name of Canal.	Length in Miles.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for 5 Years ending 1870–71.	Average Annual Revenue for 5 Years ending 1870–71.	Remarks.
		feet.	rupees.	rupees.	
56. Vēki	2	6	29	261	Branch of the Gadāp.
57. Shērkhana	10	20	187	3,447	Branch of the Great Gungro.
58. Khati	2	...	...	797	Branch of the Shērkhana.
59. Pathēri	2	5	17	177	Ditto.
60. Chhandan	8	7	67	540	Ditto.
61. Ghat	2	5	38	161	Ditto.
62. Dorah Thar	2	6	45	102	Ditto.
63. Chaubati	4	6	63	202	Ditto.
64. Kājri dhandh . . .	3	...	...	69	Branch of the Chhandan and Chaubati.
65. Dabi	2	...	...	561	Branch of the Great Gungro.
66. Lādka	5	10	134	1,147	Ditto.
67. Yasri	2	...	...	18	Ditto.
68. Jimwāh	9	...	...	346	Ditto.
69. Chang	1	...	...	121	Branch of the Jimwāh.
70. Hājiyā	11	...	381	7,117	Branch of the Great Gungro.
71. Andorah	1	...	17	2,415	Branch of the Hājiyā.
72. Ghār Darsunar . . .	1	...	..	157	Ditto.
73. Mori Kutka	1	...	658	53	Branch of the Great Gungro.
74. Tangu	2	9	36	1,387	Branch of the Mori Kutka.
75. Saidāh	2	9	23	1,147	Branch of the Great Gungro.
76. Chhandan Nawāb . .	3	13	5	2,034	Ditto.
77. Mulchand	..	...	...	1,115	Main feeder; taps the Indus in the Bano tappa, watering that and the Mirpur Bathoro tappas.
78. Bathoro	7	13	834	1,062	Branch of the Mulchand.
79. Chorwāh	7	6	232	1,135	Branch of the Bathoro.
80. Jafra Kalān	7	7	321	1,111	Ditto.
81. Bāragazo	8	12	839	3,386	Main feeder; taps Indus in Bano tappa, watering that and the Vitalshah tappas, tailing off in the latter.

Digitized by Google

82. Panjgaza	2	...	...	129	Branch of the Bāragazo.
83. Shāhwāh	6	8	286	2,456	Ditto.
84. Bachi	1	...	...	15	Branch of the Mahmūdwāh.
85. Jarār	7	10	381	902	Main feeder ; taps Indus in Bano tappa, watering that and the Vitalshāh tappas, tailing off in the latter.
86. Chhandan	1	6	49	232	Main feeder ; taps Indus at Khadi, and waters the Vitalshāh tappa.
87. Rājwāh	3	12	347	951	Main feeder ; taps Indus in Bēlo tappa, watering the Vitalshāh and Rānta tappas.
88. Kumbra	1	...	...	24	Main feeder ; taps Indus in Rānta tappa, above Kot Almo, and waters the Rānta tappa.
89. Chilāti	1	...	...	7	Main feeder.
90. Ambwāh	2	7	102	377	Main feeder ; taps Indus in Rānta tappa, which it waters.
91. Char	2	6	99	162	Ditto.
92. Chhagazo	7	...	...	138	Main feeder ; taps Indus near Bano, watering that tappa.
93. Kiral	1	...	...	353	Main feeder ; taps Indus in Rānta tappa, which it waters.
94. Nasir Kalān . . .	5	12	202	2,514	Main feeder ; taps Indus in Rānta tappa, which, and the Wālishāh tappa, it waters.
95. Hēkra	1	8	24	393	Main feeder; taps Indus in Rānta tappa, which it waters.
96. Kārdār.	2	...	...	9	Branch of the Hēkra.
97. Hēkra	1	...	...	27	Branch of the Mahmūdwāh.
98. Ghār	2	6	..	391	Main feeder; taps Indus in Rānta tappa, which it waters.
99. Matla (great) . . .	4	12	147	1,308	Ditto.
100. Matla (small) . . .	1	5	...	82	Branch of the Great Matla.
101. Daingan	2	...	...	117	Main feeder ; taps Indus near Bēlo.
102. Mir Samma . . .	4	...	...	108	Ditto.
103. Mirwāh Nawāb . .	6	12	222	1,924	Main feeder ; taps Indus in Rānta tappa, watering that and the Sujāwal tappas.
104. Muhammadwāh . .	7	11	695	1,964	Main feeder ; taps Indus in Sujāwal tappa, which it waters.
105. Taktaram	5	...	...	367	Main feeder ; taps Indus near Saiyadpur, and waters the Sujāwal tappa.

Digitized by Google

Name of Canal.	Length in Miles.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for 5 Years ending 1870–71.	Average Annual Revenue for 5 Years ending 1870–71.	Remarks.
		feet.	rupees.	rupees.	
106. Bosānowāh . . .	5	11	237	1,542	Main feeder; taps Indus in Mirza Laghāri tappa, which it waters.
107. Chhato (great) . .	9	11	108	490	Ditto.
108. Chhato (small) . .	6	12	237	1,726	Ditto.
109. Mirza	7	11	365	3,039	Main feeder; taps Indus near Bahādipur, which tappa it waters.
110. Saidāh (great). . .	4	12	378	1,366	Main feeder; taps Indus in the Bahādipur tappa, which it waters.
111. Satāh	40	24	1,268	20,680	Main feeder; taps Indus at Got Jumo Sūmro, watering the Gungāni and Satāh tappas.
112. Saidāh	2	7	84	297	Branch of the Satāh.
113. Chāraki	3	6	101	480	Ditto.
114. Sukapur	3	4	56	10	Ditto.
115. Rājwāh	5	10	440	2,681	Ditto.
116. Hathimā	4	5	114	190	Ditto.
117. Ghār	22	13	694	1,552	Main feeder; taps Indus in the Bahādipur tappa, watering that and the Jalbāni and Shāhbandar tappas.
118. Khānto (large) . .	24	25	1,323	8,030	Main feeder; taps Indus in Gungāni tappa, watering that and the Shāhbandar tappas, and tailing off in the latter tappa.
119. Khilan	3	5	83	500	Branch of the Khānto.
120. Nasir	3	6	101	276	Ditto.
121. Dhangwāh . . .	4	7	211	885	Ditto.
122. Rahim	3	...	37	...	Ditto.
123. Aliwāh	4	8	238	707	Ditto.
124. Bhurwāh	7	8	255	2,574	Ditto.
125. Mir Kalān	6	8	107	858	Ditto.
126. Mir Wadho . . .	2	...	37	...	Ditto.

Digitized by Google

127. Mir Khānto . . .	2	7	59	543	Branch of the Khānto.
128. Phatar	1	...	...	8	1 Branch of the Mir Khānto.
129. Husain Ali . . .	4	6	122	445	Main feeder; taps Indus near Gungāni, watering that tappa.
130. Alahkhāi	2	6	78	1,006	Ditto.
131. Pirwāh Gungāni . .	3	...	...	428	Ditto.
132. Khānto (small) . .	2	7	44	27	Ditto.
133. Achh	2	...	21	21	Ditto.
134. Jhorwāh	2	8	68	1,028	Main feeder; taps Indus in Jalbāni tappa, which it waters.
135. Pang Patan . . .	1	...	...	...	Branch of the Jhorwāh.
136. Pirwāh (new) . . .	2	6	76	554	Main feeder; taps Indus in Jalbāni tappa, which it waters.
137. Mori Shora . . .	2	6	50	340	Ditto.
138. Tingaza Jiand. . .	2	6	100	516	Main feeder; taps Indus above Panjgazo, watering the Jalbāni tappa.
139. Panjgaza Kalān . .	4	16	1,693	661	Main feeder; taps Indus in Shāhbandar tappa, which it waters.
140. Kodhario	5	10	977	2,456	Branch of the Panjgazo.
141. Tīngaza Ahmadshāh .	1	7	66	249	Ditto.
142. Siplad	2	6	16	127	Ditto.
143. Karūnd	2	...	...	35	Ditto.
144. Rājwāh	4	7	360	1,610	Ditto.
145. Chaugazo	3	7	170	783	Main feeder; taps Indus in Shāhbandar tappa, which it waters.
146. River Mal	24	...	...	2,952	Main feeder; taps Indus near Bagana, watering the Shāhbandar and Mutni tappas.
147. Siarbēt.	1	6	83	51	Branch of the Mal river.
148. Kadāran	3	6	118	313	Ditto.
149. Khair	11	...	...	56	Ditto.
150. Tailang (old) . . .	4	...	...	196	Main feeder; taps Indus near Mutni, watering the Mutni tappa.
151. Mūsa	3	...	...	127	Ditto.
152. River Mutni . . .	17	...	86	2,508	Taps Indus near Mutni, watering the Mutni tappa.

Digitized by Google

There are thus no less than 791 miles of water channels, natural and artificial, in this division, the annual cost of clearance of which in 1869–70 was 37,517 rupees, and the annual revenue 240,911 rupees; but the remissions that have to be made yearly on account of the silting up of the old channels are, it would seem, increasing in amount. Thus in four of the tappas of the Shāhbandar talūka—Mutni, Shāhbandar, Keti Hāshim and Bablo—the remissions on this account have increased from 143 rupees in 1865–66 to 21,126 rupees in 1870–71. The canals in this division are supervised by the Executive Engineer of the Karāchi Collectorate, who has under him a staff of overseers, *Sazāwalkārs*, or sub-overseers, and 80 darogahs, of whom 7 are permanently and 73 only temporarily employed. The floods in the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate are those arising from the annual inundation of the Indus, and its branch the Pinyāri, but in some years these are excessive. They prevail in the Shāhbandar and Bēlo talūkas near the villages of Gūngāni, Saiyadpur and Jorar, and in the Bano tappa of the Mirpur Bathoro talūka.

The tabulated statement on page 753 contains all that is required to be known of these floods.

There is much marsh land in this division, both in the Indus delta and in those parts adjoining the sea-coast. There are also several small *dhandhs*, or sheets of water left after the inundation of the river, which either wholly or partially dry up during the hot season. The principal dhandhs in this district are as follow:—

Talūka Shāhbandar.—Umar-jawān, Bāgwāh Kamphang, Jādar and Ubhkapio.

Talūka Bēlo.—Achh, Gojtimāni, Chaubandi, Ukārbi and Murādpur.

Talūka Jāti.—Kochar, Chimāi, Jhim and Chaubati.

METEOROLOGY.—The climate of this division is much the same as that of the Delta portion of the Jhirk district. Carless thus refers to the climate generally of the Indus delta, of which the Shāhbandar division forms so extensive a part:—"For the winter season, the climate of the delta is delightful, being cool, dry and bracing; the temperature ranges from 45° to 76°, and during the day is most agreeable. Fogs sometimes occur, but they are by no means prevalent, and quickly dissipate as the sun rises. In the summer months the heat is excessive, and less rain falls than might be expected. During the inundation the climate is very unhealthy; fevers, dysentery and agues prevail, and all the inhabitants that reside constantly in the delta have an appearance of premature old age, which is doubtless to be ascribed to this cause.

Digitized by Google

Name of Flood.	Whence arising.	Places Flooded.	Remarks.
		TAL. BĒLO.	
1. Kot Alma . .	From Indus, near old Kot Alum.	Old Kot Alum, Ambwāh, Achgazo, Saiyadpur, and Khāra.	The band is built near Ranta.
2. Saiyadpur . .	From Indus, near Saiyadpur.	From deh Alibahar in tappa Sujāwal to Mirza tappa.	Band built between Nangirwāh and Mahmūdawāh by the Zamindārs, at a distance of 600 feet from the Indus.
3. Pinyāri . . .	From Pinyāri at Piniladho, Sujāwal, and Mirza tappas.	Western side of the Piniladho, Sujāwal, and Mirza tappas, and eastern side of the Jār and Shāhkapur tappas, in the Mirpur Bathoro talūka.	Bands are built on both banks of the Pinyāri.
4. Jorar Khadi Susāti & Surjāni.	From the Indus. .	...	Bands are constructed where necessary to keep out these floods.
		TAL. MIRPUR BATHORO.	
5. Bano	From Indus, near Got Bano.	The Bano, Lāikpur, Dara, Mirpur Bathoro, and Shāhkapur tappas.	Band is erected on the eastern side of Bano.
		TAL. SHĀHBANDAR.	
6. Gungāni . . .	From Indus, near deh Pir Muhammad Shāh.	The dehs Pir Muhammad Shāh, Ratol, Baranki, Amirbakhsh, and Balū Jamāli of the Gungāni tappa. The dehs Jūnga, Ubhkapio, Unar Jiwān, Pir Karimunashāh, and Tharihārki, of the Jalbāni tappa. The dehs Bhāgwāh, Alabakhsh, Kāsim Sūmra, Fakir Bandar, and Kalikot of the Shāhbandar tappa.	The bands were carried away by the river in 1856–57.

Digitized by Google

None of the chiefs or wealthy landholders remain there during the hot months, but repair to Haidarābād, and do not return to their estates until the water left by the swell has dried up." In the Mirpur Bathoro talūka the climate is considered to be cool and pleasant from about the middle of November to the end of February, when the winds blow mostly from the north and north-west. From March to July the weather is hot with occasional dust-storms, but the mornings and evenings are, generally speaking, cool with heavy dews at night. During the months of August, September, October, and a portion of November, the weather is still hot and close with occasional thunder-storms, the prevailing wind at this season being from the south-west. The following table will show the maximum, minimum and mean temperature at the town of Mirpur Bathoro for nine years, ending with 1871 :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	187[illegible]
Maximum . . .	87°	93°	98°	93°	94°	93°	94°	95°	105°
Mean	76	78	81	77	80	82	86	87	72
Minimum . . .	66	64	64	61	66	71	72	70	50

The average yearly rainfall as noted at the town of Mirpur Bathoro for a period of nine years is 8·7 inches, but the very heavy falls during the years 1866 and 1869 were quite exceptional, so that the average fall yearly can barely be said to exceed six inches. The following is a monthly return for nine years as kept at the dispensary of that town, ending in 1871 :—

Month.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	187[illegible]
January . . .	...	·25	·85	1·41	...	...	1·25	...	...
February . .	...	·18	·25	...	...	·35	·8	...	·05
March . . .	...	...	1·17	...	...	...	1·71	·16	...
April . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·05
June	...	...	...	·05	...	·33	4·70	·36	...
July	...	·93	1·78	1·80	...	1·27	12·96	·48	·37
August . . .	3·87	2·60	6·85	14·74	2·08	·25	1·46	·34	·97
September . .	·30	...	...	·75	1·83	...	5·47	...	...
October . . .	2·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·39
December . .	...	...	·58	...	...	·30	...	...	·02
Total for each year . . .	6·85	3·96	11·48	18·75	3·91	2·50	27·63	1·34	1·84

Digitized by Google

The most prevalent diseases, as elsewhere in Sindh, are intermittent fevers, and these, together with rheumatisms, venereal diseases, ulcers and chest complaints, occur generally throughout the year. Fever is, however, more frequent after the subsidence of the annual inundation waters, especially in the months of October, November and December. Cholera visited this district in the years 1861 and 1865, but not to any great extent; but in 1869 this epidemic prevailed with great severity.

SOILS.—The soil of this district is alluvial without any admixture of pebbles or kankar. It may be considered as a kind of tenacious clay. Heddle thus speaks of that part of it included in the delta:—"On the immediate coast near the sea, there is an admixture of sand, derived from the proximity to and communication with the ocean. In the upper half of the delta, the clay predominates; the soil in consequence is stiff and plastic, and while it gives stability to the bank greater than that observed in the inferior part of the main river, before this reaches the delta, is likewise turned to account for the useful purposes of the potter. Passing the delta branches, which, in the actual state of the river, may be considered as terminating at Siāni, we find the soil composed of a very loose sand, the sandy particles consisting of mica, which occurs as an ingredient in the soil of the country generally, but nowhere is the proportion so large as exhibited in this region. To the loose nature of this soil there can be little doubt that, as a passive agent, we must attribute the sudden deviations of the Indus, which take place to a wonderful extent in the region of its course where this soil prevails and where we witness, as in the instances of the Gora and Bhaghiār, that during one season the whole of a large body of water may be forced into a channel having a direction at right angles with its former course." In the greater part of this district salt largely abounds, and the soil where this prevails, and which is known under the name of "kalar," is thus rendered almost uncultivable. The south and south-eastern parts of this division are barren and sandy deserts. Salt is largely manufactured at Sirgando in the desert, 24 miles from Mughilbhīn, and also at the villages of Thoranwāri, Dirwāri, Jāgi, Katora, Achh and Murādpur. As salt is a natural production of the Indus delta, where it is found in immense quantities, it will here be necessary to enter somewhat into detail concerning an article which it is not improbable may in the future become an important source of revenue to the province of Sindh. So early as the year 1845, a partial examination of that part of the Shāhbandar district adjoining the Sīr river seems to have been

Digitized by Google

made by the Customs Department with the view of ascertaining the commercial value of the deposit. It was then found that no sea-going vessel could proceed higher up the Kori branch of the Indus than Kotasir, the port of Lakhpat, communication being carried on between these two places by boats of light draught. Camels, water and forage had to be sent from Lakhpat some distance inland from Kotri (on the Kori creek), where the article was shipped in boats and sent to Kotasir for transhipment in sea-going vessels. Salt of a good quality was also known to exist on the Gūngro, to the westward of the Kori creek, and a specimen sent in 1846 or 1847 to Bombay for analysis was thus reported upon by Dr. Leith of the Bombay Medical Department: "It is just the same as the salt obtained by evaporating sea-water,—the salt that is called *bay salt;* it is not so pure as rock salt because it contains a little sulphate of soda—very little, and of no consequence, and also some muriate of magnesia, which latter renders it a little bitter, but this can readily be removed by washing the salt in fresh water; but as it is, I have no doubt it would find a ready market, for it is very much cleaner than what is made in the Government salt-pans about Bombay." Again in 1847 Lieutenant Burke, of the Bombay Engineers, while travelling overland from Sindh to Kachh, saw the salt-beds in this district. He appears to have roughly estimated the quantity of salt at fifteen hundred millions of tons. The notice taken by this officer of these extensive salt deposits seems to have induced several native speculators to export it both to Bombay and Calcutta, the excise duty being fixed at 12 annas per Indian maund, but the venture was not a profitable one. In 1854 a company, called the "Karāchi Salt Company," was formed for exporting Sindh salt to Calcutta and elsewhere. The salt was to be obtained from the deposits in this division and brought to Karāchi in boats. Though the company was not successful in underselling the salt manufactured in Sindh, it soon had a fair export trade, but this gradually dwindled away, owing to the excise duty being levied not alone in Sindh, but in Bengal also, and Sindh salt was in consequence unable to compete with English salt exported from Liverpool to India. In 1868 the export duty was remitted, but not in time to save the trade, which has not since improved to the extent that was anticipated. Mr. Walker, in his report drawn up in 1871, thus describes the salt-deposits on the Sir and Kori creeks:—"The salt or 'kalar' desert extends from the Rann of Kachh on the east along the south of the Shāhbandar division, and is intersected by the Sir creek. Water from the Kori creek

Digitized by Google

flows over the district and forms a number of salt-water lakes. Those of the lakes which dry up quickly are called 'kars,' while those which retain their water are called 'dhandhs.' Of the former the principal are the Hakriwāro, Dungiwāro, Bēlwāro and Sugandia; of the latter the chief are the Sumri, Dangni, Mirbo, Livāri and Ridhar. Tracts along which the salt-water passes are termed 'naros.' On the north side of this desert is a large fresh rain-water lake called Ahmad Rāj, which dries up when there is no rainfall. The names given above are those of old 'makans,' which were once cultivated when the Eastern Nārā reached the sea by the Kori mouth. The salt deposits in this part of the district are formed when the spring tides subside, as then the water left standing evaporates and there is a deposit of salt. The country along the Sīr where these salt deposits occur has a peculiar appearance, and indeed at first suggests the idea of frozen water with a fall of snow over it. The salt deposits extend for miles along the sea, and vary in breadth from a quarter of a mile to several miles inland. The deposits are seldom more than a foot deep, and are practically inexhaustible. Salt is also found deposited in the kars mentioned above, as the water evaporates in them. The largest is that to the east of the Sīr, and is named Jhagri. It begins about 20 miles below Mughilbhīn, and extends as far as the sea. To the west of the Sīr the deposits are named Khado, Mirpur, Jhalki, Chhach and Sujāwal. Traces of the salt deposits can be seen a short distance below the Mughilbhīn embankment, but the deposits begin regularly about 10 miles below."

Animals.—The wild animals found in this division are the wolf, jackal, wild hog, *chinkāra* or ravine antelope, and the *parah* or hog deer. Hares are common everywhere. Among domestic animals, the camel is the most important. In the upper part of the delta they are met with in large droves of from fifty to one hundred. They feed mostly on the various kinds of *salsolas* found in different parts of this division, such as the "khāra lāni," and others. Another of their favourite foods is the "kabar," or *Salvadora Persica*, which abounds in the Bēlo and Mirpur talūkas. There is a small but numerous breed of horses, and the ass, which is small in size, is also common. The horned cattle do not differ in any marked respect from those in other parts of India. Buffaloes abound in the delta, where they find excellent pasturage in the coarse grass which grows in the marsh lands. Sheep are kept more in the upper or northern part of this division. The dogs of the district are very fierce, and especially so to any

Digitized by Google

stranger that may approach them. The delta, and indeed nearly the whole of this division, teems with waterfowl of various kinds. There are several varieties of the wild duck, and geese, pelicans, flamingoes, storks, herons, spoonbills, crows, curlew, snipe, and other birds abound. The ibis is common. In the thick jungles of the northern part of this district are found partridges, quail and plover. The domestic fowl is met with in all the towns and villages, especially the kind with black bones and skin.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.—The vegetable productions of the Shāhbandar district are rice (its chief staple), juār, bājri, wheat, sugar-cane, mung (*Phaseolus mungo*), urad (*Phaseolus radiatus*), jamba (*Eruca sativa*), cotton, tobacco, &c. There are several kinds of rice grown in the division, but the finest sort, called *sugdāsi*, is grown chiefly in the Mirpur Bathoro talūka. The different fruits, trees and grasses growing in this district are the same as those obtaining in the Jhirk division (*qu. v.*), but it is necessary to mention that the "tamarisk" jungle is very thick and dense in some parts, and, as a tree, attains a considerable size. The Government forests in this division are 13 in number, and though possessing a large area, have but a small revenue in comparison with their size. One of these forests, the Mulchand, alone makes up more than one-half of the total revenue, which is derived chiefly from grazing fees, and the sale of firewood and babul-pods. These forests are under the immediate charge of two Tappēdārs of the Forest Department, assisted by an establishment of foresters, the whole costing the Government yearly about 1,457 rupees. The following is a list of these forests, with their area and revenue for 1870–71.

Digitized by Google

Forest.	Area.	Revenue, 1870-71.	Remarks.
	Acres.	Rs.	
1. Lāikpur . . .	8,310	449	Planted in 1785, by Mīr Ghulām Ali Khān.
2. Khadi . . .	1,924	609	Planted in 1790, by Mīr Murād Ali Khān.
3. Mūlchand . .	9,070	4,120	Planted in 1783, by Mīr Ghulām Ali Khān.
4. Būd-jo-takar .	510	161	Planted in 1861-62; given up of late, by order.
5. Fatah . . .	2,515	107	Planted in 1799, by Mīr Muhammad Khān.
6. Penah . . .	4,800	799	Planted in 1796, by Mīr Fatēh Ali Khān.
7. Susāti . . .	65	53	Planted in 1801, by Mīr Fatēh Ali Khān.
8. Khirsar . . .	2,793	316	Planted in 1797, by Mīr Fatēh Ali Khān.
9. Hūderāni . .	4,800	561	Planted in 1795, by Mīr Fatēh Ali Khān.
10. Sūrjāni . . .	1,900	177	Planted in 1800, by Mīr Karam Ali Khān.
11. Ganj	1,900	448	Ditto.
12. Hazāri . . .	2,976	353	No mention.
13. Makbolo . .	805	66	Planted in 1822, by Mīr Nasir Khān.
Total area .	42,368	8,219	

FISHERIES.—The fisheries in this division extend to the Indus, its branches and its dhandhs. The principal fish taken, besides "pala," are gangat, gūlū, būbran, lohr, wanur, padar, and some others. The revenue realised by Government from these fisheries, which are put up to auction yearly, ranges from 9,000 rupees to 13,000 rupees; by far the largest portion of this is derived from the take of the pala fish. This revenue is carried to account under the head of Local Revenue. The following table will afford further information concerning these fisheries, the revenue being that realised in 1870-71 (*see next page*).

Digitized by Google

Name of Fishery.	Re enue.	Total Revenue.	Remarks.
	rupees.	rupees.	
TAL. MIRPUR BATHORO.			
Miāna Bāid	900	900	Derived from pala fishing.
TAL. BELO.			
Miāna Garko Saiyadpur. . .	2,430		
Miāna Khadi Sunda	1,000		
Miāna Kot Almo and Bēla Khiral	1,000		
Miāna Seri Helāia Tatta . .	1,000	5,430	Ditto.
TAL. JĀTI.			
Miāna Tar	1,867		
Miāna Chamoi			
Miāna Salardina Shāh . . .			
Miāna Mūla		1,867	The fisheries in this talūka are situate on the Gūngro.
TAL. SHĀHBANDAR.			
Miāna Sialri	2,660		
Miāna Chhejo		2,660	
Total rupees .		10,857	

POPULATION.—The total population of the Shāhbandar division, both Masalmans and Hindūs, is estimated at 70,168, but no census has been taken for many years past, and that for 1871 still remains uncompiled. Of these 60,600 are Muhammadans, and 9568 Hindūs. There are thus but 17 souls to the square mile, but this is hardly to be wondered at when the immense area of marsh and desert land in this division, which is in consequence almost uninhabitable, is taken into consideration. At Mughilbhīn, and several villages in the neighbourhood, a large number of Kachhis have settled, resulting from the constant intercourse and traffic kept up with the Kachh province. In the southern delta the great bulk of the inhabitants are Karmati Balochis and Jats. Wherever the pana (*Typha elephantina*), an important species of grass growing in the delta, is found, there also will colonies of Sikh mat-makers be found. The Masalman portion of the population, who are partly of the Sūni and Shia sects, may be classed as follows.

Digitized by Google

MUHAMMADANS.

Tribes.	Number.	Principal Subdivisions.	Remarks.
1. Balochis	10,313	Rind, Jamāli, Jatoi, Lund, Lashāri, Chandio, Magsi, Karmati, Chang, Laghāri, Mari, Zor, Nushāni, Chalgri, Thorāni, Gormāni, Sehar Zunjeja, Jalalāni, Talpur, Sholāni, Almāni, Jarwar, Khosa, Jalbāni, Khohawar, &c.	
2. Jats . .	6,604	Jamari.	A branch of the Jits (or Jats), a Hindū tribe which anciently occupied the country about the upper part of the Indus. They were converted to Islamism on the subversion of the Hindū dynasty in Sindh.
3. Maghals	89		
4. Pathāns	164		
5. Sindhis.	37,668	Khokhar, Gada, Sufi, Mēmon, Abra, Shora, Dal, Gabol, Sūmra, Samma, Burāna, Bhacha, Baran, Goja, Dhama, Sahta, Charan, Kehar, Powar, Babra, Bukēra, Junēja Detha, Shikāri, Hingorja, Batēshāi, Tigr, Uplāna, Otha, Jasra, Hala, Jakhar, Jūnia, Mengwar, Kanpota, Kalhora, Lūdia, Rathor, Narēja, Nohria, Mohāna, Machhi, Khwāja, Thasein, Mundra, and numerous others.	
6. Saiyads.	3,038	Husaini, Bokhāri, Lekhirāyi.	
7. Korēshi.	208	Asudi, Abāsi.	
8. Miscellaneous.	2,518		
Total .	60,600		

HINDŪS.

1. Brahmins	801	Pokarna, Sarsadh, Kachhi, Brahmins.	
2. Kshatrias	620	Sahto.	
3. Waishia.	3,955	Lohāno, Bhatia, Amils.	
4. Sūdras .	1,868		
5. Sikhs .	438		
6. Miscellaneous.	1,886	Saniāsi, Bairāgi, Udhāsi, &c.	
Total .	9,568		

Digitized by Google

The manners and customs of the inhabitants of this division are greatly assimilated to those prevailing among the population of the adjoining district of Jhirk, and some account of the Karmati tribe, inhabiting a large portion of the Indus delta, has been given in the description of that division. (*See* JHIRK).

CRIME.—The chief crime in this district, as generally throughout Sindh, seems to be cattle-lifting. As a rule, the inhabitants are not litigious, and it is said that the Subordinate Civil Court of the district is as yet hardly known among them. The following criminal and civil statements will show the amount of crime and litigation in this division during the four years ending 1871:—

CRIMINAL.

Year.	Murder.	Hurts, Assaults, and use of Criminal Force.	Thefts.		Receiving Stolen Property.	House-breaking.	Highway Robbery.	Other Offences.
			Cattle.	Others.				
1868	...	130	43	62	25	17	...	107
1869	...	130	35	68	22	12	...	94
1870	...	179	52	98	38	20	...	124
1871	...	187	66	136	31	16	...	144

CIVIL.

Year.	Suits for Land.		Suits for Money.		Other Suits.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value
1868	12	3,669	259	32,494	5	500	276	36,663
1869	14	4,025	265	24,226	2	200	281	28,451
1870	33	10,299	291	33,599	2	115	326	44,013
1871	8	1,807	474	32,147	7	372	489	34,329

ESTABLISHMENTS.—The Shāhbandar division is placed under the charge of a Deputy Collector, who is also a full-power magistrate and Vice-President of the different municipalities in his district. He usually resides, when not on tour, at the town of Jhirk, in the division of that name. Under the Deputy Collector are four Mūkhtiārkars and a number of Tappēdārs. The former.

Digitized by Google

as also their head Mūnshis, are vested with certain magisterial powers for the trial of offences committed within their respective talūkas. The judicial and revenue system is the same as that generally prevailing throughout the province of Sindh.

CIVIL COURTS.—The original jurisdiction of the subordinate court of this division, which has its head-quarters at Mirpur Bathoro, extends not only over all the talūkas of this district, but to the Ghorēbāri talūka of the Jhirk district as well. This court was established in 1867, and the Judge visits on circuit the towns of Sujāwal, Mughilbhīn, Bahādipur, Kēti-Bandar, Kotri Alahrakhio and Shāhbandar.

CATTLE POUNDS.—The cattle pounds in this division are 11 in number, and are situate at Mirpur Bathoro, Dara and Bano in the Mirpur talūka; Sujāwal, Bēlo and Vitalshāh in the Bēlo talūka; Bahādipur and Mughilbhīn in the Jāti talūka, and Shāhbandar, Lodi and Gungāni in the Shāhbandar talūka. The proceeds of these pounds are credited to the different municipalities, where such institutions exist, otherwise they are carried to the credit of the local funds.

POLICE.—The total number of police employed in this division is 100, or one policeman to every 701 of the population. Of these 19 are mounted, either on horses or camels, the rest being foot police. There are three "thānas," at Mughilbhīn, Shāhbandar and Mirpur Bathoro, one sub-thāna at Bēlo, and 15 police posts. This force, which is in charge of an inspector, is a portion of that directly controlled by the district superintendent of police for the Karāchi Collectorate, and is distributed as follows :—

Talūka.	Mounted Police.	Foot Police.	Remarks.
1. Mirpur Bathoro .	7	24	The annual cost of police conservancy incurred by the four municipal towns in this division is about 2,000 rupees in the aggregate.
2. Bēlo	7	19	
3. Jāti	4	21	
4. Shāhbandar . .	1	17	
Total . .	19	81	

REVENUE.—The revenue of the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate, imperial and local, is shown under its separate heads for the five years ending with 1870–71 (*see next page*).

Digitized by Google

I. IMPERIAL REVENUE.

Items.	Realisations in				
	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Land Tax . . .	2,43,130	2,64,125	2,87,253	2,87,443	2,85,273
Abkāri	3,677	3,782	4,278	4,530	3,200
Drugs and Opium .	2,885	2,861	3,031	3,185	5,022
Stamps	4,425	7,371	7,900	5,258	5,461
Salt	3,128	3,168	3,010	4,530	2,600
Postal Department .	871	1,105	996	1,153	1,439
Income (Certificate and Licence) Tax	2,310	311	655	4,526	7,080
Law and Justice .	3,442	3,143	4,618	6,465	7,357
Miscellaneous . .	223	133	534	209	107
Total rupees .	2,64,089	2,85,999	3,12,275	3,17,299	3,17,569

II. LOCAL REVENUE.

Items.	Realisations in				
	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Cesses on Land and Sayer Revenue .	11,655	18,516	17,138	16,759	16,372
Percentage on Alienated Lands . .	102	79	102	140	61
Cattle-pound Fees .	1,838	1,942	1,541	1,181	1,628
Ferry Funds. . .	303	314	322	415	410
Fisheries	9,140	13,009	12,477	10,812	10,596
Total rupees .	23,038	33,780	31,580	29,307	29,067

Formerly the tappas within the delta yielded a large revenue, and possessed very valuable rice lands, but owing to the desertion of late years of the main stream of the Indus for the Uchto (or Hajāmro) channel, and the consequent failure of a fresh water supply, the revenue of this part of the division has greatly fallen off, and very extensive remissions have had to be granted. These remarks do not now, it would seem, apply to the Mutni, Bablo and Kēti-hāshim tappas of the Shāhbandar talūka, in consequence of a breach having taken place lately in the Uchto by the Kalandriwāh. In this division manufactured salt is taxed at 8 annas per maund. The maximum rate at which country liquor is sold in the Jāti talūka is 1½ rupees per *ser*, and in the Mirpur Bathoro, Bēlo, and Shāhbandar talūkas, at 1½ rupees per *ser*.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.—The topographical survey of the

Digitized by Google

Shāhbandar division was commenced in 1867–68, and completed in 1869–70, but up to this present date the new survey settlement has not yet been introduced. Pending this step, the land is held on temporary or provisional leases, which are to cease on the introduction of the settlement. The maximum rate now paid for land held on such terms may be estimated at 4 rupees per acre, but on small cultivation, not held on lease, the maximum and minimum rates are about 3 rupees 3 annas 11 pies, and 15 annas 6 pies per acre, respectively. The following are the rates per acre obtaining on particular kinds of land :—Charkhi, 2 rupees; garden land, 4 rupees; rice mok land, 3 rupees; and barāni, 1 rupee. In the Shāhbandar talūka there are two kinds of rice mok, viz., culturable land, and land left by the river, known as "bhal." The former is assessed at 3 rupees, and the latter at 4 rupees per acre. In the tappas of Shāhbandar, Mutni and Bablo of this talūka, the rates were fixed from 1871–72 as follows :—

	rup.	a.	
On lands watered by the river Mutni	2	8	per acre.
On lands in the Shāhbandar and Mutni tappas, watered by the Mal	2	0	,,

In the Bēlo talūka there are two different rates in rice mok land, viz., during kharif, 3 rupees, and during rabbi, 1 rupee 8 annas per acre.

JĀGIRDĀRS.—It is impossible to state how much land in the aggregate is held in jāgir in this division, as no information respecting this in the Mirpur Bathoro and Bēlo talūkas has been received. From a return dated in July 1858, from the office of the Assistant Commissioner for jāgirs in Sindh, it would appear that in the whole of the Deputy Collectorate of Shāhbandar there were 91,725 bigas, or say 45,000 acres of jāgir land. At present, according to the Deputy Collector's return, there are upwards of 29,000 acres of cultivable, and more than 13,000 acres of unarable jāgir land in the Jāti talūka alone, the largest holder being Mīr Ali Murād Khān Talpur, who possesses 23,444 acres out of this area. The following is a list of the Jāgirdārs in the several talūkas of the division, with the area of their several holdings where such can be shown (*see pages* 766–69).

Digitized by Google

Jāgirdārs.	Class.	Talūka and Village where situate.	Cultivable Land.	Unarable Land.	Yearly Amount of Government Revenue represented.
		TAL MIRPUR BATHORO.			rup. a.
1. Mīr Ahmad Khān Talpur	...	Bodha Talpur	Not known	Not known	300 0
2. Malik Jehān Khān Jat	1	Sahebāna			95 0
3. Sirdar Khān Chang	2 & 3	Maruhdi			28 8
4. Sher Khān Nuhāni	3	Moryir			18 4
5. Būrgra Jamāli	3 for life	Kangādi			42 0
6. Muhammad Ali Nizamāni	4	Metan			209 0
		TAL. BĒLO.			
1. Mīr Bodha Khān Talpur	...	Saiyadpur	Not known	Not known	435 0
2. Ditto	...	Halaki			262 0
3. Ali Bakhsh	...	Chortāni			48 0
4. Sabzulkhān, Nabibakhsh Wali Muhammad, and Ali Murād	1, 3, & 4	Gandai and Khadi			133 0
5. Ibrahim Khān Mangwān	4	Machol			415 0
		TAL. JĀTI.	acres. güntas.	acres. güntas.	
1. Mīr Ali Murād Khān Talpur	...	Būla Khān	19,654 0	3,790 0	686 0
2. Mīr Wali Khān	...	Baraho	825 0	...	918 0
3. Mīr Ghulām Husain Talpur	...	Kati	494 0	...	106 0
4. Ali Baksh Nizamāni	...	Shāhpur	751 0	1,502 0	184 0
5. Ahmad Khān Nizamāni	...	,,	618 0	1,236 0	155 0
6. Rūstam Khān Jamāli	...	Mara	124 0	208 8	92 12

Digitized by Google

7.	Malik Jehān Khān Jat	1	Kandan	816	0	1,425	0	230	0
8.	Ditto	1	Bingar	2,500	0	676	0	427	0
9.	Malik Sirdar Khān	1	Uplān	200	0	408	2	177	0
10.	Nagarali Lond	2 & 3	Chaubati	51	3	71	16	53	9
11.	Sāid Khān Jamāli	2, 3, 4	Londaki	3	0	7	18	2	6
12.	Mitho Jamāli	2 & 3	,,	8	0	16	14	3	8
13.	Khēro Jamāli	2, 3, 4	,,	7	0	15	11	4	9
14.	Alahdād Jamāli	2, 3, 4	,,	21	0	52	4	14	0
15.	Ghāzi Jamāli	2	Hālā	5	0	9	0	2	15
16.	Taja Khān Jamāli	2	,,	5	0	9	0	2	15
17.	Rohil Jamāli	2 & 3 (for life)	Londaki	130	0	238	2	81	12
18.	Ditto	4	,,	30	0	60	9		
19.	Ismāil	2 & 3 (for life)	Uplān	234	0	469	0	260	0
20.	Nājā Nuhāni	2, 3, 4	Sukhpur	11	0	22	16	16	15
21.	Gūl Muhammad Lond	3	Chaubati	25	14	18	2	34	0
22.	Bijar	3	,,	30	10	13	5	17	0
23.	Hadia Lond	3 for life	,,	27	10	47	18	29	0
24.	Sultān Lond	3	,,	...		5	3	39	3
25.	Yar Muhammad Lond	3	,,	35	18	87	10	46	10
26.	Sher Khān Nuhāni	3	Bakhri	597	14	...		154	0
27.	Ditto	3	Baghiāri	124	0	...		5	4
28.	Nasir Khān Talpur	3	Bingar	21	16	...		13	8
29.	Alum Khān Talpur	3	,,	23	17	...		10	5
30.	Ali Muhammad Talpur	3	,,	21	16	10	0	13	8
31.	Fazul Muhammad Talpur	3	,,	24	16	12	0	13	8
32.	Gūl Chakar	3 for life	Hālā	4	0	9	10	1	12
33.	Nando Chang	3	Shāhpur	84	0	170	12	59	4
34.	Alahbakhsh Lond	4	Chaubat	12	6	61	6	96	10
35.	Ali Askar Khatiān	4	Charaki	200	0	196	0	137	0
36.	Rohil Nuhāni	4	Bakhri	100	0	62	0	52	8
37.	Raman Nuhāni	4	,,	96	0	20	11	42	0

Digitized by Google

Jāgirdārs.	Class.	Talūka and Village where situate.	Cultivable Land.	Unarable Land.	Yearly Amount of Government Revenue represented.
			acres. gūntas.	acres. gūntas.	rup. a.
38. Sūltān Lond.	4	Londaki	30 0	55 15	18 0
39. Alahyar Jamāli	4	Hālā	3 0	5 13	2 4
40. Mīr Muhammad Jamāli.	4	Daiyaki	16 0	32 15	88 7
41. Gūl Muhammad Jamāli.	4	Londaki	26 0	52 11	17 4
42. Ali Bakhsh Laghāri	4	Mūnamki	141 0	285 2	65 0
43. Fatēh Khān Laghāri	4	,, ...	150 0	298 15	65 8
44. Ghulām Husain Laghāri	4	Domban	150 0	213 0	36 8
45. Khair Muhammad Laghāri.	4	,, ...	145 0	189 0	36 7
46. Ghulām Ulah Laghāri	4	,, ...	115 0	225 0	36 7
47. Wali Muhammad Nuhāni	2, 3, 4	Sūkhpur	13 0	27 16	15 1
48. Sobha Nuhāni	4	,, ...	13 0	25 16	16 15
49. Hāji Nuhāni	4	,, ...	11 0	22 16	16 15
50. Valio Nuhāni	4	,, ...	10 0	18 16	16 15
51. Muhammad Ali Gungāni	4 for life	,, ...	252 0	502 18	17 0
52. Saiyad Khān Lond	4	,, ...	25 0	51 13	10 0
53. Muhammad Khān Lashāri	4	,, ...	70 0	106 10	31 0
54. Sahū Jamāli	4	,, ...	62 0	125 0	84 0
55. Farid Jamāli.	4	Hālā	8 0	17 2	6 14
56. Karam Jamāli	4	,, ...	8 0	15 6	3 5
57. Mirza Jamāli.	4	,, ...	7 0	13 14	2 15
		TAL. SHĀHBANDAR.		Culturable and Unarable Land.	
1. Kabir Jamāli.	2, 3, 4	Ratolo Mangin		62 0	40 0
2. Ghulām Haidar Nuhāni	2, 3	Langota		144 25	75 0
3. Mīr Husain	4	,, ...			

Digitized by Google

4. Amir Bakhsh	2, 3, 4	Baiyaki	426	17	42	0
5. Imām Bakhsh	4					
6. Kadir Bakhsh	4					
7. Ghulām Muhammad and Ali Bakhsh	3	Sahli	647	5	225	0
8. Sobha walad Bahram	3	"	137	18	120	0
9. Khān Muhammad	3	"	183	18	107	0
10. Rangi Chang	3	Jamāna	8	7	1	12
11. Sher Khān	3	Patāra	51	3	8	4
12. Muhammad Khān Gūngāni	3 & 4	Suhtki	266	0	105	0
13. Mehra Khān Gūngāni	3 & 4	Belāra	865	1	33	0
14. Muhammad Khān Gūngāni	4	Baranki				
15. Mirza walad Yesīb	3	Ahūr	191	7	52	13
16. Tāla	4	"	191	7		
17. Chuhar Khān Jamāli	4	Sahli	159	18	19	5
18. Gohram Jamāli	4	"	474	18	172	0
19. Yāru Chang	4	Jamāna	50	0	53	0
20. Yāru Chang	4	Khirduhi	59	16		
21. Khair Muhammad Laghāri	4	Rāi	43	9	163	0
22. Ahmad Khān	4	Charāgh	156	4		
23. Madad Ali	4	"	141	14	20	0
24. Karimdād Chāndio	4	Tūkar Achh	256	4	76	0
25. Jān Muhammad and Jehān Khān	4	On banks of the Khānto	1,025	10	245	0
26. Abdūla Nizamāni	4	Langota	75	8	7	0
27. Ghulām Ali and Madar Ali	4	Bhād	221	8	18	0
28. Muhammad Ali Khān Talpur	4	Machhki	589	0	46	0
29. Karimdād Chāndio	4	Khadi	35	2	1	0
30. Umēd Ali and Ghulām Husain	4	Gormāni	60	10	3	0
31. Sahēb and Bakhsha Lashāri	4	Khadi	103	0	22	0
32. Toja Jamāli	4	Langota	21	4	13	0
33. Bāgh Ali and Madad Ali	4	Changal Rikaruki	645	9	30	0
34. Ghulām Shāh Nizamāni	4	Achh	193	9	19	0
35. Peroz walad Toja	4	Khadi	60	10	13	0
36. Toja Jamāli	4	Baiyaki				
37. Samma Kalhori	4					

Digitized by Google

There are but few Muāfidārs in this division—not more than twelve, it would seem, in all: of these seven are in the Mirpūr Bathoro talūka; four in the Shāhbandar, and but one in the Jāti talūka. There do not appear to be any Seri grantees in this Deputy Collectorate.

MUNICIPALITIES.—There are four municipalities in the Shāhbandar division, viz., at Mirpur Bathoro, Mughilbhīn, Shāhbandar and Sujāwal. The receipts of these several institutions are made up mostly from town duties, market fees, cattle-pound funds, ferry fees, fines, &c. The disbursements are chiefly on account of establishments, conservancy, police, grants to medical dispensaries, and repairs of roads and buildings, &c. The receipts and disbursements of these several municipalities for the three years ending with 1870-71 are as follows:—

Where situate.	Date of Establishment.	Receipts in			Disbursements in		
		1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
		rup.	rup.	rup.	rup.	rup.	rup.
1. Mirpur Bathoro	Feb. 20, 1856 .	3,548	4,012	5,554	2,974	5,317	5,095
2. Mughilbhīn . .	March 20, 1856	2,699	2,580	2,721	1,899	3,015	2,244
3. Shāhbandar . .	July 20, 1856 .	1,097	1,222	1,296	823	1,021	1,225
4. Sujāwal . . .	May 1, 1866 .	1,082	1,199	1,704	801	980	1,381

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—There are no hospitals in this division, and but one medical dispensary, at the town of Mirpur Bathoro, established in 1855. It is under the medical charge of an apothecary of the Government service, who has a small subordinate establishment. The Mirpur municipality contributes yearly about 674 rupees towards defraying the expenses of this institution. The following table will show the number of patients admitted during the two years ending 1871:—

	Total Admissions.		Casualties in		Average Daily Attendance.		Remarks.
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	
In-patients .	44	52	8	4	2	2	Epidemic cholera prevailed in 1869, and caused a very high mortality.
Out-patients .	3,638	4,531	10	9	48	47	
Total . .	3,682	4,583	18	13	50	49	

PRISONS.—There are subordinate jails at the head-quarter

Digitized by Google

stations of the four Mūkhtiākars in this division, viz., at Mirpur Bathoro, Bēlo, Mughilbhīn and Shāhbandar.

EDUCATION.—Education in this Deputy Collectorate would appear to be in a less progressive state than in any of the other districts of the Karāchi Collectorate, there being, according to the Educational Inspector's report for 1870–71, but two Government schools in the whole division. These are at the towns of Mirpur Bathoro and Mughilbhīn, with an aggregate attendance of 110 pupils. The number of private schools does not appear to be known.

AGRICULTURE.—As in the adjoining district of Jhirk, so in this division, there may be considered to be two principal seasons in the year for carrying on agricultural operations—Kharif and Rabbi—the chief crops produced in each of these are shown as follows:—

Season.	Time when		Chief Crops produced.
	Sown.	Reaped.	
1. Kharif .	15 May to 1 July.	1 Oct. to 30 Nov.	Juār, bājri, rice, sugar-cane, cotton, &c.
2. Rabbi .	1 Oct. to 20 Nov.	15 Feb. to 31 Mar.	Wheat, bhang, &c.

Of these crops, rice is the chief staple, being 76 per cent. of the whole cultivation in the division, and next to it comes bājri, which is in the proportion of 13 per cent. There are two distinct methods of cultivating the rice-plant in this division. The first, which is common to the rice-growing districts of the Bombay presidency, consists in preparing in the first instance a nursery-bed, in which the seed, usually in the proportion of 130 lbs. to the acre, is sown. Here again there are two different ways of preparing these nursery-beds, which are technically known as *bijorāni* and *khamosh*. By the first, the ground is well manured and ploughed several times, the seed being sown by means of a *nāri*, or funnel, during the last ploughing. Being sufficiently moist of itself, the soil does not require any irrigation, the plants being usually ready for transplantation in forty days. They are then taken to other fields, previously ploughed over several times, but *not* manured, these in some cases being four or five miles distant from the nursery-beds, and here they are regularly planted out. By the second plan, the stubble is burnt, which, with manure, is mixed

Digitized by Google

with the soil of the intended bed, but not ploughed into it. The seed is sown with the hand. These nursery-beds are irrigated from *kachha* wells, and the plants are generally ready for transplanting in about twenty-five days. After transplanting, the plants are watered so as to insure their being covered for two-thirds of their height. Some of the finest rice lands so cultivated are situate in the Mirpur Bathoro talūka, on the Khorwāh canal, and here is produced a fine description of white rice known by the name of sugdāsi; other kinds are known as ganja, motia, satria and lāri. The average yield per acre, in good land, is about 7 maunds, or 560 lbs. of cleaned rice, and in inferior soils 4½ maunds, or 340 lbs. The average profit, after deducting expense of seed and cultivation, is 5 rupees for the good, and 3 rupees per acre for the inferior lands. The second method of cultivating rice, which is practised in the southern portion of the Shāhbandar and Ghorēbāri talūkas, where the lands lie low, is to sow the seed broadcast in a soil which is seldom previously ploughed up for its reception. No transplanting is carried out, but the land receives a slimy deposit from the inundation waters, and is partially flooded at high tides. Little or no labour is required in this kind of cultivation, as there are no canals to clear, water-courses to make, or land to plough. The high tides irrigate the crop sufficiently without the help of the cultivator, and such rice-lands as these are in consequence in great request. The returns are heavy also, the crop per acre often reaching as much as 14 maunds, or 1120 lbs. of cleaned rice, and the net pecuniary profit to 15 rupees per acre. The implements of agriculture in this division do not seem to differ in any way from those in use in other parts of Sindh.

COMMERCE.—The trade of this division, considering its great area, is not of much account, and consists mostly in the export of grain—especially rice, its staple commodity—and agricultural produce generally to other parts of Sindh and to Kachh, and in the import of cloths, oil, ghi, sugar, pepper, tobacco, betel-nut, and copper and brass vessels. The value of the imports is roughly estimated in the whole at about 3½ lakhs of rupees, and the exports to about 7 lakhs; but these amounts must be taken as merely approximative, there being no proper machinery at present in force to test the accuracy of these figures. With the exception of the towns of Mirpur Bathoro and Mughilbhīn—and these are by no means either populous or important—there are no others of any consequence in the whole division. Shāhbandar, once a large port in the delta of the Indus, has long since dwindled

Digitized by Google

away to comparative insignificance, and has now scarcely any trade in connection with it. Sirgando, one of the subordinate ports of Sindh, situate on the Sīr river, has a small import and export trade—the former, which is trifling both in quantity and value, consists mostly of cocoa-nuts; the latter, which is more important, comprises chiefly grain and pulse, firewood, provisions and oilman's stores, oils, and a little cotton wool. The following table will show the value of the imports and exports to and from Sirgando with foreign countries and other presidencies in British India for the five years ending 1870–71 :—

	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Exports.	85,291	42,187	47,130	85,361	38,037
Imports.	24,642	1,962	2,092	2,340	1,373
Total rupees. .	1,09,933	44,149	49,222	87,701	39,410

Of transit trade there is not much passing through the district; what there is mostly comes and goes from and to Katchh. The following tables will show the value (approximate) of the imports and exports in the four several talūkas of the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate :—

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Mirpur Bathoro.	Jāti.	Shāhbandar.	Bēlo.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Betel-nuts	1,000	600	1,600	200
Cloths	60,000	40,000	40,000	4,000
Cocoa-nuts	1,000	420	...	...
Cotton	3,000	1,000	...	300
Dates.	3,500	4,000	...	300
Drugs	...	100	...	...
Dyes	...	200	...	...
Ghi	...	4,500	...	500
Grain :—				
Barley	1,000	4,500	...	500
Gram	900	...	500	...
Wheat	2,100	...	3,000	1,000
Other grains	...	45,000	...	...
Jāgri	...	8,000	...	...
Metals :—				
Brass	...	420	...	...
Copper	...	4,200	...	...
Iron	...	2,500	...	...
Mētori	600	...	300	...

Digitized by Google

Articles.	Mirpur Bathoro.	Jāti.	Shāhbandar.	Bēlo.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Manjit	4,000	...	...	...
Oil	6,500	2,400	1,400	500
Pepper (black and red)	3,000	...	1,000	...
Seeds	...	100	...	...
Silk (raw)	...	1,000	...	...
Spices	...	4,000	...	...
Sugar	13,000	...	6,000	500
Sugar-candy	150	400	900	200
Tobacco	3,000	300	800	200
Wool	...	700	...	...
Miscellaneous	20,000	...	4,000	300
Total rupees	1,22,750	1,24,340	59,500	8,500

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Mirpur Bathoro.	Jāti.	Shāh-bandar.	Bēlo.	Remarks.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	
Barley	...	900	1,200	...	From the Mirpur Bathoro talūka merchandise is sent to Tanda Muhammad Khān and Haidarābād; from the Jāti talūka to Kachh; from the Shāhbandar talūka to Haidarābād, Kachh and Karāchi, and from the Bēlo talūka to Tatta, Karāchi and Kēti-bandar.
Bājri	5,000	7,500	2,000	15,000	
Ghi	5,000	...	...	6,000	
Jāgri	...	4,000	...	...	
Jambo and Sariah	...	...	1,000	...	
Mung	...	1,000	...	2,400	
Makāi	...	1,200	...	...	
Rice	1,00,000	67,000	85,000	66,000	
Total rup.	1,10,000	81,600	89,200	89,400	

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures of this division are confined simply to ordinary articles of domestic use, such as salt, coarse blankets, and leathern and iron goods. At Jāti a coarse cloth of camels' and goats' hair is manufactured, and is known there under the name of *khatha*, or *jori*. The manufacture of salt, which is largely carried on in this division, is both curious and simple. The process is as follows:—In the first place, a *kachha* well is sunk in the salty land and the water taken out, generally by hand, and passed through a pipe into a large trough filled with sand and *kalar*, or salt earth. The water, after filtering through, is conveyed

Digitized by Google

by narrow channels made in the ground into a pit 10 or 15 yards distant, where it has the consistency of a thick syrup. It is taken out of the pits by buckets, and allowed to stand in small earthen vessels. In three or four days the water evaporates, leaving the salt only, which is then ready for the market. The average wholesale price of salt in this division is 1 rupee per maund. There are saltworks at Thoranwāri, Dirwāri, Jagir, Katora, Achh and Murādpur. There are also some very large and valuable salt manufactures at Sirgando, in the desert portion of the Shāhbandar district, about 24 miles from the town of Mughilbhīn. Formerly large quantities of this salt were exported to Calcutta, but at present the trade in this article is at a stand-still. It will, no doubt, be again exported extensively in the event of the licence system being again introduced and this step it is expected will shortly be carried out.

FAIRS.—The fairs, large and small, in this division are 13 in number, but 4 only are of any importance; these are Shāh Yakik, Shāh Mughilbhīn, Shāh Inayat-ulah and Amir Pir. The following table will afford some particulars of 7 of these fairs:—

Name of Fair.	Where and when held.	Remarks.
	TAL. SHĀHBANDAR.	
1. Shāh Yakik . .	Near Got Landhi, Satāh tappa, in the month of Chait.	Is held annually, and also monthly.
2. Mian Usman-jo-Kubo . . .	Near Dhaturo, Satāh tappa, in the month Phagan.	Annual.
	TAL. JĀTI.	
3. Shāh Mughilbhīn	At Mughilbhīn, in the month Phagan.	Annual, and is said to have been founded in H. 600 (A.D. 1210).
	TAL. MIRPUR BATHORO.	
4. Shāh Inayat-ulah Sūfi	At Jhok, in the month Safar.	Annual; was founded in H. 1130.
5. Amir Pir . . .	Near Got Shāh-Kapūr, in the month Jamad-ul-sāni.	Annual; is stated to have been founded two centuries ago.
	TAL. BĒLO.	
6. Shāh Nasar . .	Near Got Walishāh, in the month Jamad-ul-awal.	Annual; its foundation dates about the beginning of the Talpur dynasty.
7. Udhēro Lāl . .	Near Saiyadpur Khāro, in the month of Chait.	Annual.

Digitized by Google

COMMUNICATIONS.—There are in the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate about 353 miles of roads, which are made of *kalar*, or salt earth, and so long as no rain falls they remain in excellent condition, and require very little, if any, repair. When a shower of rain takes place, no matter how small in quantity, they become at once quite impassable for camels, but resume their former appearance when dry. The postal lines run for about 80 miles on these roads. The following is a list of all the communications in this division, with other information connected with them :—

	From	To	Length in Miles.	Remarks.
Tālūka Bēlo.	Dhama	Lakha Latifula	7½	
	Khadi	Ditto	4	
	Bēlo.	Chak Sand	2	There is a dharamsāla at Bēlo.
	Bēlo.	Saiyadpur	8½	
	Bēlo.	Dara	10½	Has milestones ; there is a dharamsāla at Dara.
	Bēlo.	Mughilbhīn	32¾	Ditto.
	Sujāwal.	Saiyadpur ferry	4	
	Atalshāh	Bano	3½	There is a dharamsāla at Bano.
	Kot Alma	Saiyadpur	2	
	Bachal Gugo	Mangiludho Gugo	3½	
	Karia Petāri	Lāikpur	4	There is a dharamsāla at Lāikpur.
	Kot Alma	Bēlo	10	
	Lāikpur.	Kot Alma	6	
	Sujāwal.	Shāhbandar	32¾	Is a postal road, and has milestones ; there is a staging bangalow at Shāhbandar.
	Sujāwal.	Mirpur Bathoro	13	Is a postal road, and has milestones ; a dharamsāla at Sujāwal.
Tālūka Jāti.	Mughilbhīn	Mirpur Bathoro.	26	Ditto.
	Mughilbhīn	Khalifa Dehrāj	1½	
	Mughilbhīn	Ladi	12½	Has milestones ; a dharamsāla at Ladi.
	Mughilbhīn	Shāhbandar	25	
	Mughilbhīn	Bahādipur	16	
	Bahādipur	Ferry Haiyāt Gāho.	2	
	Mirpur	Mūlchand	24	Has milestones.
	Shakapur	Ganda Chatan	2	There is a dharamsāla at Shakapur.
Tal. Mirpūr	Shakapur	Wadhēran	3½	There is a dharamsāla at Wadhēran.
	Mirpur B.	Khorwāh	7	Has milestones ; a dharamsāla at Mirpur.
	Mirpur B.	Jhok	7	Has milestones ; a dharamsāla at Jhok.
	Mirpur B.	Jār	3	Ditto.

Digitized by Google

	From	To	Length in Miles.	Remarks.
Shāhbandar.	Shāhbandar .	Mutni	18	
	Shāhbandar .	Ghār	7	
	Bahādipur . .	Ladi	9	Has milestones.
	Ladi. . . .	Janga Jalbāni . .	9	Ditto.
	Chachh . . .	Kūba Usman . .	3	
	Gungāni . .	Jatori	10	
	Chachh . . .	Ladi	3	
	Rind . . .	Gungāni ferry . .	7	
	Gungāni ferry .	Got Jamāli (river bank) . . .	2	
	Gungāni ferry .	Molena (river bank).	3	

As a general rule, the roads during the fine weather in the Shāhbandar division are broad, level, and passable throughout; but during the inundation season those in the southern portion of this district are all more or less flooded, or intersected by unbridged canals and water-courses, and are impassable for camels. The southern part of the Shāhbandar talūka is impassable except by boat throughout the year, as it is intersected by numerous salt-water creeks. The road from Mughilbhīn to Lakhpat, in Kachh, is about 48 miles in length, the village, or rather station, of Ver being situate halfway; here is a dharamsāla and a few small wells, but the only inhabitants are a police constable and a bania. From Mughilbhīn to Ver the road is marked out by side-drains. Six miles below Ver the salt-water comes up and swamps that part of the district, and here the road greatly needs to be raised all the way to Kotri opposite Lakhpat. At this latter place the Kori creek is 5 miles wide, and is crossed by boats, the charge for each passenger being 2 annas. Camels are crossed over at a ford higher up at low tide, the rate for each head of cattle ranging from 4 to 8 annas. There is a dharamsāla at Kotri, and a peon is stationed there by the Rao of Kachh, who supplies travellers from Ver with sweet water. This road from Mughilbhīn to Lakhpat, *viâ* Ver, is that generally taken by Hindū pilgrims bound to Narayansar, in Kachh, a place of some sanctity. The postal lines of communication in the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate are three in number, one reaching Mirpur Bathoro from Tatta, a distance of 25 miles; the second from Bēlo to Mughilbhīn, 29 miles, and the third from Sujāwal to Shāhbandar, 32 miles in length. There is a branch post-office at the town of Mirpur Bathoro.

FERRIES.—There are in all 34 ferries in the Shāhbandar division, situate either on the Indus, its branches, or on canals, but some of

Digitized by Google

these are only of a temperate nature. The proceeds from these ferries are included under the head of local revenue, the amount realised annually from this source ranging from 9,000 to 13,000 rupees. The following is a statement of these ferries, with their situation, and the number of boats belonging to each, but several of them are only used during the inundation season :—

Name of Ferry.	Where situate.	Number of Boats.
1. Bano	At Bano, on the Pinyāri	1
2. Dhama	At Dhama, on the Pinyāri	1
3. Lāikpur	At Lāikpur, on the Pinyāri	1
4. Khānpur	At Khānpur, on the Pinyāri	1
5. Dara	At Dara, on the Mahmūdwāh	1
6. Alah-waraiyo Kandra	At Alah-waraiyo Kandra, on the Mahmūdwāh	1
7. Jār	At Jār, on the Mahmūdwāh	1
8. Gungāni	At Gungāni, on the Indus	1
9. Dari	At Dari, on the Pinyāri	1
10. Chortāni	At Chortāni, on the Pinyāri	1
11. Bachal Gugo	At Bachal Gugo, on the Pinyāri	1
12. Godri	At Godri, on the Pinyāri	1
13. Bēlo Jamāli	At Bēlo Jamali, on the Indus	1
14. Wadhēran	At Wadhēran, on the Gūngro	1
15. Nim Hingor-jo	At Nim Hingor-jo, on the Gūngro	1
16. Khalifa Dehrāj	At Khalifa Dehrāj, on the Gūngro	1
17. Satarnoshāh	At Satarnoshāh, on the Gūngro	1
18. Mughilbhīn	At Mughilbhīn, on the Gūngro	1
19. Pir Gajar	At Pir Gajar, on the Gūngro	1
20. Mutni	At the mouth of the Mutni	1
21. Small Mutni	At Jogira, on the Gūngro	1
22. Bagana	At Bagana, on the Mal	1
23. Chuhar Jamāli	At Chuhar Jamāli, on the Satāh	1
24. Landhi	At Landhi, on the Satāh	1
25. Machi	At Machi, on the Khanta	1
26. Saiyadpur	At Saiyadpur, on the Indus	4
27. Ranta	At Ranta, on the Indus	2
28. Lakho Latifulah	At Lakho Latifulah, on the Indus	2
29. Khadi (new)	Ditto ditto	2
30. Khadi (old)	Ditto ditto	1

ANTIQUITIES.—There do not seem to be any remains of great antiquity in this division, nor are such likely to be found in such a district as that of Shāhbandar. There is a tradition of a town of great size, called Samma Sumro, having once existed a little to the south of the present village of Shāh-Kapur, in the Mirpur Bathoro talūka. In the same manner a town called Rohri, in the Jāti talūka, is supposed to have flourished about two centuries ago. Remains of forts are also in some places to be seen, but, owing to the peculiar and erratic course of the Indus towards the

Digitized by Google

sea, and the consequent changeable nature of its various branches, there is no district which is likely to show less remains of antiquity than that of Shāhbandar. The fate of Shāhbandar and other places in modern times proves this conclusively.

Shāhbandar, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate, having an area of 1250 square miles, with 6 tappas, 333 villages, and a population of 21,129 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1870–71 is as follows:—

	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	70,591	74,781	60,633	96,019
Local	9,948	9,380	6,945	7,257
Total rupees	80,539	84,161	67,578	1,03,276

Shāhbandar (KING'S PORT), the chief town of the talūka of the same name in the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate, situate in latitude 24° 10′ N., and longitude 67° 46′ E., distant 30 miles south-west from Mughilbhīn, and 32¾ miles south of Sujāwal. It is in the Indus delta, and was formerly seated on the east bank of the channel which discharged its waters into the sea by the Mal mouth. At present it is 10 miles distant from the nearest point of the Indus. The great salt desert commences about a mile to the south-east of this town, and on its westward side are great jungles of a long kind of grass, known under the local name of *din* or *bin*. It was to Shāhbandar that the English factory was removed from Aurangabandar when this latter place was deserted by the Indus, and it is recorded that previous to the dissolution of the factory in 1775, it supported a considerable establishment for the navigation of the river, consisting of 14 small vessels, each of about 40 tons in burthen. It would seem that the extensive flood which occurred in Sindh somewhere about 1819 (the year when Kachh was visited by a terrible earthquake) caused great alterations in the lower part of the Indus, and tended materially to hasten the decay of the town of Shāhbandar by withdrawing the water from the branch on which it stood. "On this occasion," says Carless, in his memoir on the Indus, written in 1837, "the river altered so much about the part where the Satāh was thrown off, that a larger body of water than usual was forced into that stream, and it

Digitized by Google

increased in size considerably. The change became greater every successive year, until at last the main river turned into the Satāh, and abandoned the Bhaghiār altogether. It did not, however, pursue the same course as that branch for many miles, but forced a passage for itself, nearly in a straight line, through several creeks, across the Mugrah and Nair, into the lower part of the Gorah river, and shortly after opened a new mouth, the present Kukewāri. Before this happened many of the branches were navigable for large ships, and at an earlier period were frequented both by the Company's cruisers and merchant vessels. The rulers of Sindh had also a fleet of 15 ships, stationed at Shāhbandar, which owes its name (the King's Port) to that circumstance, and it is mentioned in the histories of the country that they sometimes ascended the river as high as Tatta. The line of route they pursued, from the sea to Shāhbandar, is accurately pointed out by the natives: they entered by the Rechal, the only accessible mouth, and passing into the Hajāmro, through what is now the Khēdewāri creek, ascended that river to a part about 10 miles above Vikar (Ghorēbāri), where it joined the Bagana, or, as it is now called, the Mal, on which branch, but considerably lower down, Shāhbandar was situated. They could also pass into the Gorah river from the Hajāmro, and navigate it down to Bētri, then a large town. At this period the Rechal mouth, which is now nearly closed by a sandbank, had a depth of 4 fathoms, and there was a high beacon erected on the south point to facilitate the navigation. This, from its resemblance to a minaret, the natives called Munāra. No trace of it now remains, but its name has been retained in that of a village built near its site. Such are the alterations that have occurred in the lower part of the Indus within the last eighteen years." Shāhbandar is at present the head-quarter station of the Mūkhtiārkar of the talūka, and of a Tappēdār also, and possesses a police thāna with a force of 13 men, as well as a municipality, established in 1856, having an annual income ranging from 1,000 to 1,200 rupees. It has besides a staging bangalow and a cattle pound. The population at present numbers only 100 Muhammadans and 300 Hindūs; the former are of the Mēmon, Shikāri, and Mohāna tribes, the latter mostly Lohānos by caste. This town, which when situate on the river boasted of an extensive trade, has now dwindled away into obscurity, and has no manufacture of any kind whatever.

Shāhdādpur, a talūka (or revenue sub-division) of the Hālā Deputy Collectorate, having 6 tappas and 63 villages, with an area of 703 square miles, and a population of 46,700 souls. The revenue

Digitized by Google

of this talūka, imperial and local, for the four years ending with 1870-71 is as follows:—

	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	87,562	87,424	1,01,017	1,15,269
Local	7,566	6,781	8,202	7,773
Total rupees .	95,128	94,205	1,09,219	1,23,042

Shāhdādpur, the chief town of the Shāhdādpur talūka, in the Hālā district, in latitude 25° 49′ N., and longitude 68° 44′ E., distant 15 miles north-east from Hālā, and 40 miles north-east from Haidarābād. It is situate on the Jāmwāh canal, and has road communication with Bhitshāh, Hālā, Saiyadābād, Sakrand, Jhol, Berāni, Adam-jo-Tando and Brahminābād. It possesses a mūkhtiārkar's office, subordinate judge's court-house, dharamsāla, Government vernacular school, police lines and a cattle pound (or dhak). The population at this place numbers 2300, of whom 1261 are Masalmans and 1039 Hindūs; of the former the Abras, Chunas and Khaskēlis are most numerous, while the greater number of the Hindūs are of the Lohano caste. Their principal occupations are agriculture, trade, and oil-pressing. The local trade, which is mostly in grain, oil-seeds, sugar and cloth, is valued at about 60,000 rupees; and the transit trade, which is large in bājri, rice, wheat and cotton, at a little over 1 lakh of rupees. The principal manufacture is that of oil, for which the town is famous; about 2000 maunds, valued at 20,000 rupees, are said to be made here yearly. Shāhdādpur is reported to have been founded about 200 years ago, by one Mīr Shāhdād. The chief man of note in this place is Gosāi Dharamgir.

Shāhdādpur, a Government town in the Kambar talūka of the Lārkāno Deputy Collectorate, in latitude 27° 46′ N., and longitude 68° E., distant about 39 miles north-north-west from Lārkāno. It is seated on the west bank of the Dato-ji-Kur canal, and has road communication with Kambar, Garhi Khairo, Jamāli and Hamal, and is the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār. The town is situate in a barren tract, which, a short time after the conquest of the province by the British, was almost destitute of population, and is described as being more like the bed of a salt lagoon in an interval of spring tides, than an inland district. The population, in number under 700, comprises about 360 Masalmans of the Pirzādah,

Digitized by Google

Kalhoro, Lāshari, Siyāl, Magsi and Mohāna tribes, the remainder being Hindūs. The chief man of note in this place is Pīr Bakhsh Kahawar, a very influential and public-spirited Zamindār, who has done much towards raising this town to its former prosperity. At one time Shāhdādpur was a large place, from which Sir John Keane, when in Sindh, drew supplies for his army, then on the point of advancing on Afghānisthān, but after that it fell into a ruinous condition—so much so, that when Lieutenant James, the Deputy Collector of the Chāndko district, visited it in 1846, an old Hindū was its only inhabitant. The town has a fair trade in wool, rice and grain of different kinds, but there are no manufactures of any description in it.

"Near this town, on the banks of the Dato-ji-Kur canal," says Lieutenant James, "there is a pair of large millstones in a garden about 4 feet in diameter, which once belonged to one Dato Kohāwar, a man as renowned for his wealth as for his unbounded liberality. These millstones are now considered sacred, for we are told that God was so pleased with his liberality and piety, that if even a handful of grain was thrown in, the supply of flour would be equal to all demands. They are approached with bare feet, and the precincts are kept in cleanliness and good order."

Shāh Hasan, a village in the Sehwan talūka of the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate, is situate at the western extremity of the Manchhur lake, distant 24 miles west from Sehwan, with which latter town, *viâ* Jhāngār, as also with Johi and Chhini, it has road communication. It is the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār, and has a small police post, a dharamsāla and a cattle pound. The inhabitants, 1200 in number, consist of 880 Muhammadans, principally Mohānas and Bugias, and 320 Hindūs of the Lohāno caste. The manufactures of this place are chiefly confined to ropes and mats made from the *pfis*, a kind of dwarf-palm. The local trade is in grain, fish and mats, but there is no transit trade.

Shikārpur Collectorate, a large and highly productive district in Upper Sindh, lying between the 27th and 29th parallels of north latitude, and the 67th and 70th meridians of east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the territory of H.H. the Khān of Kelāt, the frontier district of Upper Sindh, and a portion of the river Indus; on the east by the native states of Bhāwalpur and Jaisalmir; on the south by the territory of H.H. Mīr Ali Murād Talpur, and the Sehwan division of the Karāchi Collectorate; and on the west by the Khirthar range of mountains, which form a natural line of demarcation, between this district and the territory of the Khān of Kelāt. The greatest length of this Collectorate

Digitized by Google

from north to south may be estimated at 100 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west at 180 miles. In configuration this district is very irregular—the entire area, including, it is presumed, that portion of the river Indus flowing between it, being, according to Survey calculation, not more than 10,242 square miles. It is divided into four Deputy Collectorates (or divisions) as shown in the subjoined table.

Division.	Area, Square Miles.	Number of Villages.	Population.
1. Rohri	4,259	354	1,57,104
2. Shikārpur and Sakhar. .	1,238	266	1,52,047
3. Lārkāno	2,241	494	1,37,414
4. Mehar	2,504	343	1,00,900
Totals . . .	10,242	1,457	5,47,465

The general aspect of the Shikārpur Collectorate is that of a vast alluvial flat plain, broken only at Sakhar and Rohri by a low range of limestone hills, which have the effect of preserving a permanent river bank at those places. Towards its western boundary, in the Mehar and Lārkāno Deputy Collectorates, is the Khirthar range of mountains, having an extreme elevation of upwards of 7000 feet, and forming a natural boundary between this portion of Sindh and Balochisthān. Extensive patches of salty land, known as "kalar," are frequently met with, more especially in the upper portion of this Collectorate; and towards the Jacobābād frontier, barren tracts of clay land, and ridges of sand-hills covered with caper and thorn jungle, form a poor but distinctive feature in the landscape. The desert portion of the Rohri division, known as the *Registhān*, is very extensive, and possesses sand-hills which are bold in outline and often fairly wooded.

The chief revenue and magisterial authority in this large district is exercised by a Collector and Magistrate, who is, for this purpose, vested with very extensive powers, and has a large subordinate establishment under him for the proper discharge of the many and important duties of his office. In addition to the Divisional Deputy Collectors, who assist him in carrying on these duties, there is a Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate permanently stationed at the head-quarter town, Shikārpur, who has charge of the Treasury and other office establishments, and exercises especial

Digitized by Google

supervision over the chief town of the Collectorate in which he is located. The Collector is usually on tour through his extensive district with his Daftardār and office establishment during the cold season, returning generally to head-quarters on the setting in of the hot weather, or at other times when his presence there is absolutely necessary. For the efficient discharge of the judicial duties, civil and criminal, of this district, there is a District and Sessions Judge, with a suitable establishment, whose head-quarters are at Shikārpur. This officer holds sessions several times in the year, not only at Shikārpur and at other large towns in the district, but also at Jacobābād, in the Frontier district. For carrying out works of public local utility and improvement throughout this Collectorate, a Local Fund Engineer is provided, together with an establishment. His head-quarters also are at Shikārpur. Further, for the supervision of the three canal divisions of this district—the Rohri, Bēgāri, and Ghār—there are three specially appointed executive engineers of the Public Works Department, with assistants and subordinate establishments, whose head-quarters are either at Shikārpur or Sakhar.

The police force employed in the Shikārpur district, which is under the immediate control of a District Superintendent, whose head-quarters are at Shikārpur, is divided into district, foot rural, and town police, as follows :—

Designation.	Inspectors.	Chief Constables.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Horse Police.	Camel Police.	Establishment.	Total.
District Police . .	3	21	63	300	101	87	..	575
Foot Rural Police .	..	3	33	300	..	..	6	342
Town Police. . .	1	..	10	60	..	..	2	73
Total . . .	4	24	106	660	101	87	8	990

The annual cost of this force, including contingent allowances and clothing, may be set down at about 1,56,600 rupees, and the entire strength of this body of police will give one policeman to every 10 square miles of area, and to every 553 of the population.

The revenue of the Shikārpur Collectorate, which may be considered under the two heads of imperial and local, is mainly derived from the land, the other principal sources being, abkāri, opium and drugs, stamps, forests, salt, postal and telegraph receipts, and the income tax. Under local revenue is included the cesses on land and sayer revenue, percentages on alienated lands, cattle

Digitized by Google

pound and ferry fund proceeds, and fisheries. The land revenue of this large district has steadily gone on increasing during the last twenty years, and far exceeds that of the two other collectorates in the province, but this is mainly owing to the Shikārpur district possessing the finest and most productive land to be met with in Sindh. With respect to the Abkāri revenue of this collectorate, it may be mentioned that there are no Government distilleries, the right of manufacturing and selling liquor (which is made mostly from "maura," molasses, and sometimes from grapes) being put up to auction every year, and sold to the highest bidder. The accompanying table will show the realisations from the various liquor farms, and the drug revenue of this district from the year 1854–55 to 1870–71 :—

Year.	Liquor Shops Farmed.			European Liquor Licenses.		Drug Revenue.	
	Farmers' Stills.	Farmers' Shops.	Receipts.	Shops.	Receipts.	Shops.	Revenue.
			rupees.		rupees.		rupees.
1854–55	10	4	9,711	...	...	223	15,139
1855–56	10	4	11,794	...	...	265	8,349
1856–57	10	5	11,035	...	...	240	7,889
1857–58	10	5	11,041	...	...	238	7,342
1858–59	12	18	15,257	...	...	227	6,918
1859–60	12	18	19,218	...	...	205	7,201
1860–61	7	113	25,228	...	...	211	10,199
1861–62	7	142	34,059	5	150	206	13,398
1862–63	18	136	43,582	5	164	232	27,262
1863–64	6	132	26,578	4	100	229	24,913
1864–65	...	132	28,059	5	103	190	24,144
1865–66	...	131	37,894	5	125	198	26,049
1866–67	...	130	34,427	4	260	198	25,323
1867–68	...	113	23,719	6	390	191	21,859
1868–69	21	136	36,995	4	266	167	23,827
1869–70	17	136	33,949	4	292	166	21,236
1870–71	18	137	38,017	4	310	166	22,817

The average annual net land revenue of this collectorate, which for the six years ending 1858–59 amounted to 10,56,217 rupees, had increased during the succeeding period of six years ending 1864–65 to 15,76,891 rupees, and during a further period of six years ending 1870–71 to 16,53,257 rupees. The imperial and local revenue of the Shikārpur Collectorate for the ten years ending 1870–71 is as follows (*see next page*).

Digitized by Google

	1861–62.	1862–63.	1863–64.	1864–65.	1865–66.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . .	20,35,084	19,30,887	23,72,514	24,94,612	21,04,556
Local . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Total rupees	20,35,084	19,30,887	23,72,514	24,94,612	21,04,556

	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . .	16,61,365	22,79,731	22,41,236	21,84,385	23,09,933
Local . . .	1,97,396	2,22,930	1,92,464	2,01,286	2,08,226
Total rupees	18,58,761	25,02,661	24,33,700	23,85,671	25,18,159

The revenue derived from the canals in the Shikārpur Collectorate (which have been fully described in the account of the several divisions through which they flow) has greatly increased, while it may also be remarked that the cost of clearance is less in this district than in any other of the Collectorates, or Political Superintendencies in Sindh. The subjoined statement will show the revenue and cost of clearance and abkalāni for a period of ten years, ending with 1870–71 :—

	1861–62.	1862–63.	1863–64.	1864–65.	1865–66.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Revenue . .	11,93,444	13,01,077	13,23,331	13,15,888	12,44,407
Cost of clearance and Abkalāni . .	90,202	88,790	66,050	38,332	44,781

	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Revenue . .	14,10,123	12,63,864	12,87,770	12,32,517	13,98,757
Cost of clearance and Abkalāni . .	42,760	79,549	56,231	38,808	77,037

FORESTS.—The forests in the Shikārpur Collectorate are 27 in number, cover an area of 98,979 acres (or 142 square miles), and are situate on the banks of the Indus, mostly in the Rohri and Shikārpur divisions. The following tabulated statement will

Digitized by Google

give the names of each forest, and their aggregate area and revenue, in each Deputy Collectorate :—

Division.	Name of Forest.	Area.	Revenue in 1870–71.
		acres.	rupees.
Rohri . .	1. Ding	44,262	16,283
	2. Tharēchāni		
	3. Pawhāri		
	4. Azizpur		
	5. Husain Bēlo		
	6. Sūndar Bēlo		
	7. Shāhpur		
	8. Sadūjā		
	9. Buhāb		
	10. Budh		
	11. Rawati		
	12. Jamshēro		
	13. Darvēsh		
Sakhar and Shikārpur	14. Bhindi Dhārēja . . .	36,724	23,701
	15. Kadarpur		
	16. Shāh Bēlo		
	17. Kiabhindi		
	18. Abād		
	19. Kadurnibhindi . . .		
	20. Shāhu		
	21. Bāgargi		
	22. Andaldal		
Lārkāno .	23. Gūd	8,693	5,413
	24. Kanūri		
	25. Keti Ubhūro		
	26. Muhbat Dēro		
Mehar . .	27. Magsi	1,300	174

The forests in the Shikārpur Collectorate are under the charge of an Assistant Conservator, with a subordinate establishment of Forest Tappēdārs, three in number. The Government revenue, which in 1870–71 realised 45,571 rupees, is derived mostly from the sale of timber, firewood, charcoal, babūl-pods and bark, and grazing fees.

EDUCATION.—In the matter of education, the Shikārpur Collectorate is reported to stand out favourably when compared with the other districts of the province. A great impetus has of late been given to the spread of education, more especially among the Bania population, by the introduction into many schools of the Hindu-Sindhi character, in lieu of the Arabic-Sindhi, which latter is not in vogue among that class. Female education is also advancing, but a long time must elapse before it can take any deep

Digitized by Google

root among a population composed mostly of Muhammadans, who as a body are notably averse to instruction being imparted to their females. The table on the opposite page will show the state of education in this Collectorate during the six years ending 1870-71.

HISTORY.—The district of Upper Sindh can hardly be said to have any distinct history of its own, so much of it being necessarily mixed up with that of the entire province. Before the invasion of Sindh by the Muhammadans, in A.D. 712, this portion of it was ruled by a Brahmin race, with their capital city at Aror (or Alor), five miles distant from the modern town of Rohri. It continued for some time afterwards to be a dependency, first of the Ummayid dynasty, and then of the Abbassides. In conjunction with other parts of Sindh, it was conquered by the celebrated Mahmūd of Ghazni, about A.D. 1025; but the authority of the Ghaznivide dynasty was not of long continuance, as about A.D. 1032 the Sūmra chieftains began their rule, recognising in the former a mere titular sovereignty for a few years longer. A narrative of the rule of the Sūmra and Samma dynasties forms a part of the history of the province, and has already been given in Chapter II. of the introductory portion of this Gazetteer, still it may be necessary to state that, during the latter dynasty, the whole of Upper Sindh was not at all times under their sway, Bakhar and the surrounding country being held at different periods by the Hakims, Malik Feroz and Ali Shāh Tūrk, on the part of the king of the Tūrks. During the Arghūn dynasty, which succeeded that of the Sammas, Upper Sindh appears to have remained an integral part of the kingdom ruled by Shāh Bēg Arghūn, who rebuilt the fortifications of Bakhar, but it does not come into any striking notoriety till the accession to power of the Kalhora dynasty, in the early part of the eighteenth century. Previous to this the country, which had been in 1591-92 annexed to the Delhi empire by Akbar, was ruled by a succession of governors, and a powerful tribe, the Dāūdpotras, had risen and displaced the Mahars, a clan of considerable power and influence, whose chief town was then at Lakhi, nine miles south-east of the present city of Shikārpur. These Mahars had themselves some time before driven out the Jetōis, a race of Balochis, from that part of Northern Sindh, in a manner thus described by Captain (now Major-General) Sir F. G. Goldsmid, in his historical memoir on Shikārpur, written in the year 1854:—"We learn that there were seven brothers of the tribe (Mahars) in Ubauro, near the present Bhāwalpur frontier, of whom one, by name Jaisar, not finding a residence with his

Digitized by Google

State of Education in the Shikārpur Collectorate.

Description of School.	1865–66.		1866–67.		1867–68.		1868–69.		1869–70.		1870–71.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Normal Schools . . .	1	14	1	11	1	13	1	14	1	21	1	21
Anglo-Vernacular, 1st grade	1	70	1	54	1	69	1	55	1	56	1	51
Anglo-Vernacular, 2nd grade	1	95	2	255	2	252	2	293	2	288	2	339
Vernacular	15	504	12	333	13	364	28	1,213	51	2,889	54	3,330
Indigenous Schools . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	2,446	142	2,446
Total Boys' Schools .	18	683	16	653	17	698	32	1,575	197	5,700	200	6,187
Girls' Schools (Government)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	377	13	469	13	465
Girls' Schools (Indigenous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Girls' Schools .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	377	13	469	13	465
Grand Total .	18	683	16	653	17	698	43	1,952	210	6,169	213	6,652

Digitized by Google

near kindred accord with his views of independence, turned his steps to Bakhar, then occupied by the noted Mahmūd, governor, under Shāh Bēg Arghūn, of the fort in A.D. 1541. The Jatōis, a race of Balochis, held the country on the west bank of the river between Būrdika and the Lārkāno district. This included the town of Lakki, then a flourishing place, so called from Lakku, as Gosarji was from Gosar, and Adamji from Adam Jatōi. Jaisar crossed the river and took up his abode among the dwellings of this people. The Mahars and their new comrades disagreed, but the former had a friend at court, one Mūsa Khān Mehr, who was a man of influence with Mahmūd, and obtained the assistance of some hundreds to quell the disturbance, by asserting the rights of his own side. The consequence was the subjection of the Jetōis, and a partition of the country. Jaisar received the tract extending from Mehlāni to Lārkāno as a free gift (Tindad and Madad Mash), stating that, on the lapse of a generation, one-tenth produce would be reclaimed by the Government. The Jatōis obtained the more northern allotment, or from Mehlāni to Būrdika, on payment, however, of the customary land tax. Jaisar Khān remained at Lakki, which thus became, as it were, his property, and at his death, his son Akil, in conjunction with a brother, Bakhar, and cousin, Wadēra Sujan Khān, determined on building a new town to replace the old one. The fort which they erected may still be traced. Sujan also built a village called Marūlo, after his son Marū, now known as Wazirābād, from Shāh Wali, the Wazir of Ahmad Shāh Durāni, whose perquisite it in after years became." But the Mahars had soon to contend with the Dāūdpotras, who were by profession both warriors and weavers, and the results of the contest, and the consequent foundation of the city of Shikārpur, are thus narrated by the same authority quoted above:—"The weavers (Dāūdpotras) appealed to spiritual authority, as vested in the person of Pir Sultān Ibrahim Shāh, whose tomb still bears testimony to the fact of his existence. He was a holy man of eminence, and numbered the Mahars, as well as their opponents, among his disciples, and he moreover himself resided at Lakki. He took up the cause of the appellants, and eventually obtained permission for them to resume their sport in the shikārgahs, from which they had been warned off by the Mahars. Again, however, they were stopped, and again did they seek the Pir for redress. The Mahars were summoned a second time, and ordered to desist. They remonstrated, and finally informed their venerable mentor that they would never spare the intruders till they had exterminated the whole body, or at least driven them from the vicinity of the

Digitized by Google

shikārgah ; adding, 'If you wish to be their comrade, good, be it so.' Baffled and distressed, the Pir bethought him of the final resource in such cases. He invoked curses on the rebelling Mahars, and blessings upon the oppressed Dāūdpotras. He told his protégés that they were as the iron sickle, and their enemies as grass or chaff, and promised them the victory in the event of an engagement. Matters prospered ; the crisis drew on, and the battle became inevitable. According to the story of the sons of Dāūd, their ancestors on this occasion could only muster a force of 300 or 400 service men, while their opponents numbered 12,000. A most sanguinary conflict ensued on the meeting of the hostile forces, which, after the most determined endeavours on either side, eventually terminated in favour of the Dāūdpotras, who were left masters of the field. Strange to say, that while some 3000 dead bodies of Mahars strewed the ground, but few were killed on the side of the victors. A vigorous pursuit succeeded this victory. It was known that the wealthy Zamindārs of Lakki had lakhs of rupees concealed in that city. Thither went the Dāūdpotras ; and it is by no means unlikely that, on that particular occasion, they found means of improving the condition of their financial and commissariat departments. The Pir received his successful pupils with as much mundane satisfaction as could be expressed by so holy a man. He congratulated them, and mounting his palfrey (we will not call it a tattoo), he led the weavers to the scene of their exploits. He halted at the ground on which now stands the commercial city of Upper Sindh. Muttering some mysterious words, which immediately instilled a desirable dramatic awe into the hearts of the bystanders, he raised his hand high in the air, and gracefully dropped an iron nail, which had long been held there unnoticed. The nature of the movement brought the point well into the earth. It remained transfixed in an admirable position for the chief performer of the play. He pointed to the instrument, upon which all eyes were drawn. 'Here,' said the Pir, 'let a city be built, and let it bear the distinguished name of Shikārpur !' The air rang with shouts, and the proceedings terminated in the usual manner on such occasions. The jungle was cut and cleared ; neighbours were summoned, threatened and cajoled ; the work proceeded with vigour and rapidity, and by degrees a town appeared. The town in due course became a city, noted for the wealth and enterprise of its merchants, the size and business of its bazar, a hot-bed of intrigue, debauchery, bribery, oppression, evil speaking, and many other kinds of corruption ; and so passed away the years till the

Digitized by Google

dawn of the eighteenth century." The Kalhoras had, during the seventeenth century, been gradually laying the foundation of their subsequent sovereignty in Sindh, and the career of Yār Muhammad, the first ruler of this line, is thus described by Goldsmid :—

"Mirza Baktawar Khān, son of Mirza Panni, was ruler of Siwi, and held a large tract on the west bank of the Indus, in the environs of Shikārpur. Yār Muhammad, associated with Rāja Likki, and Iltas Khān Brahūi, recommenced aggressive measures by a movement in the country bordering on the Manchhur lake. He possessed himself of Samtāni, expelling the Pawhars and their head man, Kaisar, and despatched his brother, Mīr Muhammad, to extend his acquisitions by a diversion in an opposite quarter. His objects were achieved with skill and rapidity. His career of conquest made Iltas leave him: 'You have no need of me; heaven is on your side; that suffices,' said the rough Brahūi. Kandiāro and Lārkāno were taken, among less important places. The latter had been held by Malik Alah Bakhsh, brother of Baktawar. The Mirza, upon these reverses, appealed to the Shāhzāda in Mūltan, Moiz-u-din (afterwards Jehāndar Shāh), who no sooner heard the report than he turned to the scene of disturbance. Then Baktawar's heart misgave him, for he did not wish to see the country, entrusted to his charge, overrun by the troops of his master. He had probably private and particular reasons for the objection unknown to the historian. He prayed the prince to withhold his march, and on the refusal of his request, had actually the audacity to oppose the advancing hosts. He was slain, and Moiz-u-din repaired to Bakhar. Yār Muhammad does not appear to have suffered severely for his offences; on the contrary, the Shāhzāda came gradually round to favour his views of aggrandisement. One after another a new governor was appointed for Siwi, which province, in course of time, was handed over to the Vakils of the Kalhora. Yār Muhammad received the imperial title of Khūda Yār Khān."

The reigns of the several Kalhora princes will be found described in some detail in the introductory Chapter II. of this book. During the Talpur rule, various districts in Upper Sindh, such as Būrdika, Rūpar, the town of Sakhar and other places, which were dependencies of the Durāni kingdom, had, between the years 1809 and 1824, been gradually annexed to the possessions of the Khairpur Mīrs, Sohrāb, Rūstam and Mubārak. Shikārpur was the only spot that belonged to Afghānisthān, and that town eventually came into the peaceable possession of the Mirs in 1824, at a time when Abdūl Mansūr Khān was the

Digitized by Google

Governor of the place, and when the Sikhs were said to be contemplating an attack upon it. Goldsmid thus refers to this circumstance in his memoir :—"Three or four months after the departure of Rahim Dil Khān, it began to be rumoured that the Sikhs were contemplating an attack upon Shikārpur. At this time the Chevalier Ventura was with a force at Dēra Ghāzi Khān. The Mīrs of Sindh—Karam and Murād Ali of Haidarābād, and Sohrāb, Rūstam and Mubārak of Khairpur—seeing that it would be of great advantage that they should at this juncture take the city into their own hands, deputed the Nawāb Wali Muhammad Khān Laghāri to dispossess the Afghāns, and carry out the wishes of his masters. The Nawāb commenced by writing to Abdūl Mansūr several letters to the following effect :—' Undoubtedly the Sikhs did wish to take Shikārpur, and were approaching for that particular purpose. Its proximity to the Mīrs' possessions in Sindh made it very inconvenient for them that it should fall into the hands of this people; moreover, the capture of the place, under the circumstances, would be disgraceful, or at least discreditable, and it was the part of wise men to apply a remedy in time when available. The Afghāns were not in a position to oppose the coming enemy; their Sirdārs in Khorāsān were in the habit of eating superior mutton, Peshāwar rice, luscious grapes, raisins, delicious cold melons, seedless pomegranates and rich comfits, and of drinking iced water; it was on account of this application of cold to the body that a martial and lordly spirit possessed them, which it is not the property of heat to impart. It was, moreover, necessary to the well-being of their hardy constitution. While the army was coming from Khorāsān, the city would glide from their hands.' A well-known Persian proverb was here judiciously interpolated, viz., On calling the closed fist to remembrance after the battle, it will be necessary to let the blow fall upon one's own head. 'In fine, taking all things into consideration, how much better would it be for the Mīrs to occupy Shikārpur. They were Muhammadans as well as the Afghāns; once having driven away the Sikhs, and deprived the infidels of their dominions, Shikārpur was at no distance, let it then become the property of the Sirdārs. Now, in the way of kindness, let them (the Afghāns) return to Khorāsān, and join their comrades at table in discussing the pilaus and fruits, whereby cure is obtainable of this most destructive heat.' Abdūl Mansūr Khān, upon receiving these communications, became greatly perplexed, and thought of returning to Khorāsān. The Mīrs, much as they desired to take possession of the town, were obliged to content

Digitized by Google

themselves with assembling an army without its walls, on the plea of protection against a Sikh invasion. They encamped in the Shāhi Bāgh. The Nawāb sent for Jūma Khān Barukzāi, and through him opened fresh communications with the Governor, and tried every artifice to persuade the latter to quit his post. Finding a bold stroke of diplomacy necessary, he urged that he would hold him responsible for the town revenues accruing after the date of the original proposition for transfer to the Mīrs! This argument had the desired effect: Abdūl Mansūr refused to refund, but agreed to abandon Shikārpur. In this interval Dilāwar, Khidmatgar to the Nawāb, entered the city, and coming to the house of Shaukār Muya Rām, established there the head-quarters, and caused the change of government to be notified throughout the bazar and streets. The Mirs' followers came gradually in, and at length were regularly installed and had obtained the keys of the eight gates. The next day Abdūl Mansūr Khān, at Jūma Khān's instigation, visited the Nawāb in the Shāhi Bāgh. The latter, after much flattery and compliment, gave him his dismissal. The ex-Governor repaired with his effects to Garhi Yāsin, a town in the neighbourhood, and stayed there to execute some unfinished commissions. In a few days the Nawāb ordered him to depart from thence, which he did, and was soon far on his way to Kandahar. Wali Muhammad felt relieved, and applauded his own handiwork in that he had won a bloodless victory. He had deprived the Afghāns of a much-loved settlement, and added it to the possessions of the Mīrs. The revenue was divided into seven shares; four became the property of the Mīrs of Haidarābād, and three of their relatives of Khairpur. Kazim Shāh was the new Governor."

A comparison of the administration of justice and general government of the Afghāns and Talpurs, by the same authority, will be read with interest:—"The administration of justice (if the term can be applied) under the Afghāns must have been tardy and irregular. The seat of power was at best a rickety chair of state; the Masnad was wanting from the Government hall. There were exceptions to rapacious governors, almost enough in actual number and proportion to nullify rapacity as a rule of government, but the conduct of individuals did not seem to affect the system. The energy and ability of Ghulām Sidik, the stupid fanaticism of Imām Bakhsh, the proverbial generosity of Madad Khān, and the incapacity of Abdūl Mansūr, were doubtless as conspicuous as the sudden riches of Sirdar Rahim Dil. One drawback to efficient government in later years was the decline of

Digitized by Google

the new monarchy, whence came the governors. The systems of legislation and polity pursued by two contiguous Muhammadan states, in the relative position of Afghānisthān and Sindh, are not likely to be much opposed. Of the two nations referred to, it may be alleged that because the Sindhi Baloch is more tender-hearted than the Afghān, he will not look on torture or destroy with like recklessness; but his tenets and principles are the same; he has menials who will use the rack for him, and while the victim groans he will go to his ablutions and prayers. Prompt and severe were the punishments for theft and adultery. Murder had its shades of palliation, and even justification—not so these; but the lucky thief who could command a bribe had as much chance of escaping chastisement as his neighbour. The woman who had broken faith with her tyrant, if a Masalman, was hopeless; the executioner was in all likelihood the husband himself, and as the law refused to visit him for the murderous act, his mode of vengeance became, as it were, the law. To the Hindūs, this privilege was hardly so acceptable. Less prone to take life than their Muhammadan fellow-citizens, they would often resort to established authority to punish their women for infidelity. Disgrace, exposure, a fine from the male offender—the atonement was in many cases looked upon as complete after one or more of these consequences. We have good authority for inferring that robberies were less frequent under the Afghān Hakims of Shikārpur than under their successors, a fact which has been attributed to a decline in the prosperity of the town and district, immediately following the transfer. The Mīrs were insignificant in name, when compared to their predecessors at Shikārpur; nor can it be a matter of surprise that the transfer of government affected the commerce of a city owing its importance to Hindū speculators. On the subject of police, for the due organisation of which both means and method were wanting on the part of the Mīrs, the surest and soundest of our informants has declared the contrast to have been greatly in favour of the Kandahar administration. The arrangements of the latter in guarding life and property, both on and within the border, are spoken of as having been judicious and efficient. So soon as these active measures were relaxed or disregarded, it is natural to suppose that nests such as Chatar, Pulaji, and similarly noted villages, would send forth their myriads of hornets, whom nothing could disturb so successfully as impassiveness. The Mīrs tried cajolery, bribery and argument in vain. The levy of black-mail was an evil of that doubtful nature, that it became a mistaken means of prosperity. That it was exercised both under the

Digitized by Google

Afghāns and Mīrs, seems to admit of little doubt. Like many other evils, it grew into part of a system, to which habit gave sanction and approval. Under the double Talpur rule there were two kacheris in the city of Shikārpur, neither of which was guided by a severe code in the adjudication of ordinary complaints. Expediency and custom took the place of legislative enactments, and a fee seemed the great end of justice so far as the bench was concerned. A man sued for 60 rupees: the sum demanded for hearing was a third, or 20 rupees; but the hearing did not insure justice, or even law. Petty offences, for which a fine was exacted, appear to have been disposed of in the kacheri nearest the scene of commission." Another event in connection with Upper Sindh during Talpur rule was the expedition in 1833 of Shāh Sūjah, the dethroned Afghān monarch, to recover his lost territory. He marched with a force, *viā* Bhāwalpur, towards Shikārpur. He was met at Khānpur by Kazim Shāh, the former governor of Shikārpur, and escorted to the city with all honour, where he was to stay 40 days, and get 40,000 rupees. But though he took the money, he did not leave at the appointed time. Public feeling in Sindh ran high. Those who declared for the Shāh on the west bank were taken under his especial protection. He appointed his local officials, and commenced legislating for his Sindhian protégés, treating them in the light of subjects. The climax was a burst of indignation from the offended Mīrs, and a rise among the Baloch retainers. A Baloch army, under Mīrs Mubārak and Zangi Khān, crossed the river at Rohri, and took up a position at Sakhar, while Shāh Sūjah despatched another force of 2000 men under his lieutenant, Samandhar Khān, to meet it. The Mīrs had taken up a position near the Lālāwāh canal, which the Shāh's general attacked, throwing the Balochis into instant confusion and ultimately defeating them. This victory resulted in the payment to the Shāh by the Mīrs of 4 lakhs of rupees, and 50,000 rupees for his officers of state, while 500 camels were made over for the king's use. The Shāh subsequently marched on his expedition against Kandahar, but being defeated by Dost Mahomed, he retreated to Sindh and proceeded to Haidarābād, where he obtained sufficient money from the Mīrs to enable him to return to Ludhiāna, in the Panjāb.

In 1843, on the conquest of the province by the British, all Northern Sindh, with the exception of that portion held by the Khairpur Mīr, Ali Murād Talpur, was formed into the Shikārpur Collectorate and the Frontier district. In the previous year (1842) the towns of Sakhar, Bakhar and Rohri had by treaty been ceded

Digitized by Google

to the British in perpetuity. In 1851 Mīr Ali Murād Talpur of Khairpur was, after a full and public inquiry, convicted of acts of forgery and fraud, in unlawfully retaining certain lands and territories which belonged of right to the British Government. The forgery consisted in his having destroyed a leaf of the Kurān in which the treaty of Nounāhar, concluded in 1842 between himself and his brothers, Mīrs Nasir and Mubārak Khān, was written, and substituted for it another leaf, in which the word "village" was altered to "district," by which he fraudulently obtained possession of several large districts instead of villages of the same name. On January 1st, 1852, the then Governor-General of India (Marquis Dalhousie) issued a proclamation depriving the Mīr of the districts so wrongfully retained, and degrading him from the rank of Rais (or Lord paramount). Of the districts so confiscated, Ubaura, Būldika, Mirpur, Saiyadābād, and other parts of Upper Sindh on the left bank of the Indus, now forming the greater part of the Rohri division, were added to the Shikārpur Collectorate.

Shikārpur, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Sakhar and Shikārpur Deputy Collectorate, containing an area of 472 square miles with 7 tappas, 63 villages, and a population of 64,087 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1870–71 is as follows:—

	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	57,492	77,096	77,849	63,057
Local	18,981	15,309	18,705	13,075
Total rupees .	76,473	92,405	96,554	76,132

Shikārpur, the chief town of the Collectorate of the same name in Upper Sindh, situate in latitude 27° 55′ N. and longitude 68° 45′ E. It is distant about 18 miles west from the nearest point of the Indus, in a country so low and level, that, by means of canals from that river, it is, during the inundation season, extensively flooded. Two branches of the Sindh canal—the Chota Bēgāri and the Rāiswāh—flow on either side of the city, the former to the south, and the latter to the north of it. The soil in the immediate vicinity of the town is so rich as to require no manure, producing, in return for culture and irrigation, very heavy crops. The numerous gardens in and around the city yield in abundance dates, mangoes, oranges, mulberries, and other fruits. Among these the Shāhi Bāgh, situate outside the Naushahro gate, and a little

Digitized by Google

distance south of the town, is conspicuous. It is under municipal management, and the grounds are laid out with considerable taste. Shikārpur has road communication with Jacobābād, in the Frontier district, from which it is distant south-east 26 miles; with Sakhar, by an excellent bridged road, distant north-west 22 miles; and with Lārkāno, from which it is distant north-east 40 miles. There are also branch roads leading to Khānpur, Kot Sūltān, Humāyun, Moro Māri, and other villages. Formerly all the approaches to Shikārpur were bad, owing to the numerous watercourses by which the surrounding country is intersected being unbridged, and to the roads, which were much cut up by wheeled conveyances and the constant traffic of camels and bullocks, always requiring repair; but these obstructions have long since been remedied, and the main lines of communication, both in and around this city, are now as good as in any town of the province. The municipal boundaries of Shikārpur are as follow:—On the north by the Rāiswāh canal and Mirzawāh band; on the east by the western side of the main road running from the Collector's kacheri to the Rāiswāh; on the south by the right bank of the Chota Bēgāri canal, from the mouth of the Gowāzwāh to the Collector's office, and on the west by the Gowāzwāh, from its junction with the Mirzawāh to the Chota Bēgāri canal. These municipal limits have since been extended towards the south-east by the addition of the Lakhi Thar road, as well as the Thar (or ferry) itself, which is situate on the Sindh canal. The municipal boundary may therefore be said to be as follows: on the north by the tail of the Kāziwāh canal to the junction of the new and old Sindh roads; on the east by the mouth of the Kāziwāh to its tail; on the south by the right bank of the Sindh canal from the Kāziwāh to the new Sindh road, and on the west by the junction of the new and old Sindh roads to the Sindh canal. Shikārpur is the head-quarter station of numerous Government officials, the principal of these being the Collector and Magistrate of the Shikārpur Collectorate, the District and Sessions Judge, the Hūzūr Deputy Collector and Magistrate, who is permanently stationed here, the District Superintendent of Police, the Civil Surgeon, who is also superintendent of the Jail, the Local Funds Engineer, the Judge of the Subordinate Civil Court, and the Town Magistrate of Shikārpur. It is also the head-quarters of a Mūkhtiārkar, and possesses lines for the accommodation of 167 police, including chief and head constables. Of this force 17 are district, 80 foot rural, and 70 town police, who are employed in the city and at different Government buildings, such as the Treasury and Jail. The mounted portion of this force, which

Digitized by Google

is included among the district police, numbers five only. Military troops were formerly stationed in Shikārpur; but after the year 1861 they were withdrawn, owing in part to the unhealthiness and heat of the place, as well as to the fact of Jacobābād, only 26 miles distant, having been made a large military station. The old cantonments, which were to the east of the city, and are not included in municipal limits, still remain, and cover a large area, but many of the bangalows of the European officers are in a very ruinous condition. The present population of Shikārpur is estimated at 41,021 souls, of whom 16,825 are Masalmans, and 24,061 Hindūs, the remainder being made up from 30 Europeans, 40 Indo-Europeans, and 20 Parsis, &c. No details of this population can here be given, as the census return of 1871 still remains uncompiled.

It is not very well known what was the population of Shikārpur when under Afghān rule, but the place was then noted for the wealth and enterprise of its merchants, and the number of inhabitants must in consequence have been considerable. Ten or twelve years after Shikārpur had fallen into the hands of the Talpur Mīrs of Sindh, that is to say, about A.D. 1834, the population was believed to be about 30,000, and Postans, in 1841, reckoned it at nearly the same number, of whom one-third, or about 10,000, were Masalmans, and the remainder Hindūs. He further mentions that a census was taken with considerable care about that time, some of the results of which were as follow:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number of Houses.
Muhammadans . .	4,467	4,091	8,558	1,800
Hindūs	9,604	9,409	19,013	3,686
Total . . .	14,071	13,500	27,571	5,486

The Hindū population then possessed upwards of 900 shops for the sale of grain, cotton, cloth, drugs, metals, silk, enamel, perfumes, ivory, fruits, vegetables and milk. The Masalman portion of the community were weavers, dyers, tailors, leathersellers, lapidaries, butchers, carpenters, gardeners, barbers, musicians and cultivators. The Saiyads and Mulas, the influential members of Muhammadan society, numbered 433, and there were, in addition to the population enumerated above, about 1,000 Pathāns and Afghāns in the city, mostly of the following tribes: Popalzāi,

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF
Digitized by Google

Pesheni (Saiyads), Barukzāi, Nurzāi, Rasakzāi, Maghal, Lakuzāi, Durāni, Baber, Usterāni, Momin, Khokhar, Ghilzi, Barich, Burdurāni, Firhin, Babi, Dumāni, Owan and Peruni. As is the case at the present day, the Hindūs carried on all the trade, whilst cultivation and artisanship of almost every denomination were in the hands of the Masalmans. Masson, speaking of the Hindū traders of this town, states that the improvidence of the Afghān rulers left the management of money matters to these acute financiers, who, by farming the revenue and exacting exorbitant interest on loans, both public and private, amassed immense wealth. These capitalists are represented by Conolly as being enterprising, vigilant and ravenous for gain, living impersonations of heartless avarice, but, at the same time, specious, civil, and intelligent to an extraordinary degree. Their lingual acquirements are extensive, as they usually understand Persian, Balochi, Pashtu, Hindūsthāni and Sindhi. Their credit stands so high that their bills can be negotiated in every part of India and Central and Western Asia, from Astrakan to Calcutta. Postans also remarks that, in their habits of life and religious observances, the Hindūs of Shikārpur, as indeed throughout the whole of the Muhammadan countries westward of the Indus, indulged in a degree of laxity totally at variance with the strict rules by which they generally profess to be regulated.

The chief public buildings in Shikārpur are the Collector's office, situate within an extensive inclosure (it is very large and commodious, and is by far the finest building in the place); the Charitable Dispensary, supported by the municipality; the Courthouse; the Jail, containing barrack accommodation for about 800 prisoners, as well as a hospital for 70 patients; a civil and police hospital in one and the same building, erected in 1853 (the civil hospital has two wards, one for males and the other for females, with fourteen beds); a municipal hall, disbursing post-office, travellers' bangalow, Anglo-vernacular school, serāi for Afghān kafilas, and a dharamsāla. The European quarter is situate to the east of the city, and possesses several large bangalows, surrounded by extensive gardens. The Municipal Act was brought into force in this town in 1855, since which year great improvements have been effected, both as regards cleanliness and appearance. Before that time Shikārpur was noted for its filth and unsightly appearance. Postans thus writes of the place in 1841:—"Shikārpur dates its origin from H. 1026 (A.D. 1617). It is an ill-built, dirty town, with its walls in a state of dilapidation and decay, the consequence of the total neglect and apathy of the chiefs of these countries to the improvement of their possessions, further shown in the neglect of

Digitized by Google

the Sindh canal, which flows within a mile of the city towards Lārkāno, providing means of irrigation to a large tract of country, and a temporary but important water communication from the Indus during a few months of the year. The houses in Shikārpur are built of unburnt brick, and are upper-roomed, some of those belonging to the wealthier shaukars being of respectable size and convenient. The streets are narrow, confined, and dirty in the extreme. The great Bazar, which is the centre of all the trade and banking transactions for which Shikārpur is celebrated, extends for a distance of 800 yards, running immediately through the centre of the city. It is, in common with the bazars of all towns in Sindh, protected from the oppressive heat by mats stretched across from the houses on either side. This, although it imparts an appearance of coolness, occasions, by the stagnation of the air, an insufferably close and evidently unwholesome atmosphere, evinced in the sickly appearance of those who pass nearly the whole of their time in the shops and counting-houses. This bazar is generally thronged with people, and, though there is little display of merchandise, the place has an air of bustle and importance which it merits. The walls of Shikārpur, also of unburnt brick, have been allowed to remain so totally without repairs that they no longer deserve the name of a protection to the city. They inclose a space of 3800 yards in circumference. There are eight gates. The suburbs of Shikārpur are very extensive, and a great proportion of the population calculated as belonging to the city reside outside, particularly the Masalman and working classes. With the exception of one tolerable mazjid on the southern side, Shikārpur possesses no building of any importance." In addition to what has here been said, it may be remarked that the place then possessed no regular road communication, and unsightly hollows, filled with water from the canals during the inundation season, abounded in and around the town. These spots, to which water-fowl of various kinds largely resorted, afforded sport to the Talpur Mīrs on their visits to this neighbourhood. Again, there were large mounds and heaps of rubbish scattered about here and there; one in particular, that on which the market now stands, was very high, and is said to have been mounted with guns by a former ruler of the town, as a defence for the city. Since the establishment, however, of the municipality much has been done to remedy this state of things. The hollows have been partly filled in, the mounds and a portion of the walls razed, while good roads, lined on either side with large trees, have been made in and about the town. The Stewart Ganj Market, so called after a popular Collector and Magistrate

Digitized by Google

of that name, which is a continuation of the old bazar, is not only very commodious and serviceable, but has greatly contributed to improve the appearance of the city. The great bazar has been roofed in by the municipality, and numerous wells (130) and tanks for providing good drinking water have been constructed at municipal expense. To the east of the town are three large tanks, known as Sarvar Khān's, the Gillespie and the Hazāri tanks. The first is situate near the Khānpur gate of the town, and has an island in the middle covered with tamarisk trees. The Gillespie tank, which is rectangular in shape, is near the Hathi gate, and was excavated in 1868–69. It has two flights of steps, 40 feet wide, on its northern and western sides. This tank has recently been enlarged, with the object of providing earth for filling in a hollow at the Lakhi gate. The Hazāri tank is supplied with water from the Chota Bēgāri canal, and has its sides lined with pine trees. To allow of a proper drainage of this tank, the surplus water is made to fall into what is known as the Aminshāhi hollow. Notwithstanding the many improvements effected by the municipality in different parts of the city and its suburbs, there is still room for more, especially among the large number of narrow winding lanes which, having lofty houses on either side, not only prevent a proper circulation of air, but assist in the spread of any epidemic that may break out in the place. The climate of Shikārpur is hot and dry, with a remarkable absence of air-currents during the inundation season, and it is, in consequence, very trying to a European constitution. The hot weather commences in April, and ends in October; it is generally ushered in by violent dust-storms; the cold season begins in the month of November, and lasts till March. The maximum, minimum and mean temperatures in the shade during the year at Shikārpur, as ascertained from the recorded observations of eight years, ending with 1871, are 100°, 61°, and 81° respectively; and the average yearly rainfall, from the observations of nine years, ending with 1871, may be stated at 4·43 inches. The diseases of the place are principally malarious fevers and ulcers; the former are most prevalent in November and December, and are due to the drying up of the water when the inundation ceases. Cholera occurs at times, chiefly in the months of June and July. The receipts of the Shikārpur municipality for the years 1868–69, 1869–70 and 1870–71 were 38,759 rupees, 37,675 rupees, and 56,243 rupees respectively, while the disbursements during the same three years were 41,645 rupees, 42,057 rupees, and 53,880 rupees. The municipal income is derived mostly from town duties, wheel tax and

Digitized by Google

cattle-pound fees; and the expenses are on establishment, conservancy, police, educational and medical grants-in-aid, and repairs to public buildings, roads, &c. The Commission, numbering in all 25 members, consists of Europeans, Masalmans and Hindūs, with the Magistrate of the district as President. The Shikārpur municipality has been somewhat in pecuniary difficulties, owing to the heavy expenses incurred in filling in the numerous hollows around the town, and in carrying out a system of horticulture and arboriculture.

The following tables will show the receipts and disbursements of the municipality, under their principal heads, for the years 1869–70 and 1870–71 :—

I. RECEIPTS.

Items.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.
Town Duties	29,199	45,000
Wheel Tax	3,226	2,677
Slaughter Fees and Stall Tax	1,673	1,299
Cattle-pound Fees	726	969
Licence Fees	350	275
For roofing Bazar	104	160
Municipal Shop Rent	168	318
Fines	375	382
Sale of Municipal Land	57	11
Money borrowed on Loan	1,700	5,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	97	152
Total	37,675	56,243

II. DISBURSEMENTS.

Items.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.
General Superintendence	4,348	5,289
Conservancy	7,106	7,207
Lighting	1,826	1,780
Police	3,855	3,772
Dispensaries	2,273	2,303
Maintaining Wells	1,849	1,932
Education	2,880	3,534
Arboriculture	1,177	1,424
Public Works	14,692	20,973
Dead Stock	766	1,350
Payment of Debt	...	1,700
Miscellaneous	1,285	2,616
Total	42,057	53,880

Digitized by Google

In educational progress the town of Shikārpur takes a high position, and has a large number of Government and private schools. Of those under Government supervision there is a first-grade Anglo-vernacular institution, as well as several vernacular schools. Eight Hindū-Sindhi schools, with an attendance of 876 pupils, have lately been established, consequent on the introduction of the Bana-Sindhi character; and, as the Hindū population is more numerous than the Muhammadan, it is expected that this number will soon be largely increased. The female schools in this town are seven in number.

The trade of Shikārpur has long been famous, both under native and British rule, but it is the transit trade which seems to be of the most importance. Situate as this town is, on one of the great routes from Sindh to Khorāsān *viâ* the Bolān pass, its trade with Kandahar and other places in that direction is considerable, especially during the cold season. Postans thus speaks of the commerce of this place in 1841:—"Shikārpur receives from Karāchi bandar, Marwar, Mūltān, Bhāwalpur, Khairpur and Lūdhiāna, European piece-goods, raw silk, ivory, cochineal, spices of sorts, coarse cotton cloths, kinkobs, manufactured silk, sugar-candy, cocoanuts, metals, kirami (or groceries), drugs of sorts, indigo and other dyes, opium and saffron; from Kachhi, Khorāsān and the north-west, raw silk (Tūrkisthān), various kinds of fruits, madder, turquoises, antimony, medicinal herbs, sulphur, alum, saffron, assafœtida, gums, cochineal, and horses. The exports from Shikārpur are confined to the transmission of goods to Khorāsān through the Bolān pass, and a tolerable trade with Kachhi (Bāgh, Gandāva, Kotria and Dādar). They consist of indigo (the most important), henna, metals of all kinds, country coarse and fine cloths, European piece-goods (chintzes, &c.), Mūltāni coarse cloths, silks (manufactured), groceries and spices, raw cotton, coarse sugar, opium, hemp-seed, shields, embroidered horse-cloths, and dry grains. The revenue of Shikārpur derivable from trade amounted in 1840 to 54,736 rupees, and other taxes and revenue from lands belonging to the town, 16,645 rupees, making a total of 71,381 rupees, which are divided among the Khairpur and Haidarābād Talpur chiefs, in the proportion of three-sevenths and four-sevenths respectively." Again, in 1851-52, from a return furnished by the then Deputy Collector of Customs at Karāchi, it was shown that out of a total import trade across the land frontier of Sindh, amounting in value to a little over 23¾ lakhs of rupees, that through the Shikārpur Collectorate was the most extensive, aggregating nearly 11 lakhs, much of which, consisting of articles from Khorāsān and other countries to the west of Sindh, passed, no

Digitized by Google

doubt, as at present through the town of Shikārpur. The exports also during the same year, through the same districts, were greater in value than those passing through any other Sindh Collectorate. At the present time the trade of Shikārpur, both local and transit, is believed to be very extensive, and it is still the great centre of commerce in Upper Sindh, though the town of Sakhar is believed to have drawn away much of its former trade with the Panjāb, and, in the event of a branch line of railway being constructed from that place to the entrance of the Bolān pass, will, it is thought, still further reduce its commerce. In the transit trade the principal articles are, as in former years, piece-goods of sorts, indigo and other dyes, fruits, metals, silk manufactures, spices, sugar and other saccharine matter, tobacco, wool, and horses. The following table will show, but *approximately* only, the quantity and value of nearly all the different articles received at and sent from Shikārpur, and though these statistics are possibly far from being exact, they will nevertheless serve to exhibit in some degree the extent of the commercial transactions of the place. The statement gives the imports and exports for the years 1870 and 1871 (*see next page*).

The manufactures of Shikārpur consist chiefly of carpets and a coarse cloth worn by the poorer classes of the inhabitants. These would seem to be the principal articles manufactured here. In the Government jail carpets (woollen and cotton), cloths of different kinds, *postins* or winter coats, baskets, reed chairs covered with leather, tents, shoes and a variety of other articles are made by the prisoners under the personal superintendence of a European jailor. At the Karāchi exhibition of 1869 several prizes were awarded for articles manufactured at this jail. Among these were some pile carpets, which were very generally admired for their stoutness of composition and brightness of colour. Paper of an inferior kind is also made at the jail.

The postal routes from Shikārpur are three in number, and run to Jacobābād in the Frontier district, to Sakhar, and southward to Lārkāno and Mehar. The Government telegraph line from Sakhar also passes through this town towards the large military station of Jacobābād. There is a telegraph office at Shikārpur in the European quarter. There do not appear to be any very ancient buildings or other antiquities in either Shikārpur itself or its immediate neighbourhood that are deserving of any special notice. The town itself was founded as late as A.D. 1617; but its history, which is for the most part mixed up with that of the Upper Sindh district, will, such as it is, be found mentioned in the description of the Shikārpur Collectorate.

Digitized by Google

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SHIKĀRPUR.

Items.	1870.				1871.			
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		rupees.		rupees.		rupees.		rupees.
Bokhara, articles from	500 boxes	50,000	300 boxes	30,000	..	..	..	..
Chunam	100,000 mds.	25,000	..	..	95,000 mds.	23,750	..	..
Cloths, including piece-goods	3,600 pkges.	10,80,000	2,500 pkges.	2,50,000	3,200 pkges.	9,60,000	2,000 pkges.	6,00,000
Cotton, raw	1,600 mds.	24,000	..	..	1,421 mds.	21,315	..	..
Cotton seed	10,000 do.	25,000	..	..	11,000 do.	27,500	..	..
Cotton carpets	100 kori (or score)	10,000	50 kori	5,000	150 kori	15,000	90 kori	9,000
Dyes: Indigo	750 mds.	45,000	700 mds.	42,000	820 mds.	49,200	775 mds.	46,500
Other kinds	6,100 do.	62,000	5,000 do.	50,000	2,000 do.	20,000	1,500 do.	15,000
Fruits, dried, &c.	7,000 do.	85,000	4,800 do.	60,000	6,050 do.	60,500	4,000 do.	40,000
Ghi	8,300 do.	2,49,000	..	..	8,267 do.	2,14,942	..	..
Grain, of sorts	200,000 do.	4,00,000	..	..	200,267 do.	4,00,534	..	..
Hides, raw	450 kori	18,000	400 kori	16,000	409 kori	16,360	409 kori	16,360
Ivory	64 mds.	21,600	..	..	112 mds.	44,800	..	..
Khār (potash)	3,200 do.	3,200	..	..	2,400 do.	2,400	..	..
Leathern manufactures	1,650 kori	49,500	250 kori	12,500	1,450 kori	42,500	1,250 kori	32,500
Metals	4,000 mds.	96,000	2,500 mds.	68,000	4,000 mds.	92,800	2,500 mds.	34,800
Oil	5,400 do.	43,200	..	..	5,600 do.	67,200	..	..
Salt	20,000 do.	20,000	..	..	18,000 do.	18,000	..	..
Silk, raw	100 do.	90,000	..	..	300 do.	60,000	..	..
Silk manufactures	900 pkges.	1,40,000	100 pkges.	70,000	221 pkges.	1,54,700	121 pkges.	84,700
Snuff	575 mds.	34,500	200 mds.	12,000	517 mds.	62,040	250 mds.	30,000
Spices, of sorts	9,000 do.	1,80,000	4,000 do.	80,000	10,000 do.	2,00,000	5,000 do.	1,00,000
Sugar, and other saccharine matter	21,000 do.	1,51,800	4,400 do.	30,400	11,375 do.	1,60,250	4,200 do.	67,200
Thread (of sorts)	400 pkges.	80,000	..	..	400 pkges.	80,000	..	..
Tobacco	2,600 mds.	13,000	1,300 mds.	6,500	2,800 mds.	14,000	1,400 do.	7,000
Wood and wooden manufactures	..	13,700	..	..	..	11,860	..	..
Wool	10,000 mds.	1,50,000	10,000 mds.	1,50,000	8,000 mds.	1,20,000	8,000 do.	1,20,000
Woollen manufactures	1,888 kori	93,520	1,000 kori	46,000	1,220 kori	64,000	500 kori	28,000
Total rupees		31,82,920		9,48,400		30,03,651		11,31,060

Digitized by Google

Sujāwal, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Lārkāno Deputy Collectorate, containing an area of 192 square miles, with 3 tappas, 86 villages, and a population of 15,875 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1870-71 is as follows:—

	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	40,778	67,362	51,549	54,729
Local	2,489	3,951	4,781	4,224
Total rupees .	43,267	71,313	56,330	58,953

Sujāwal, a village in the Bēlo talūka of the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate, situate about 4 miles from the left bank of the Indus. It is on the road from Bēlo to Bahādipur, and is distant 13 miles south-west from Mirpur Bathoro, 32¾ miles north from Shāhbandar, and 4 miles east from Saiyadpur ferry. It is the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār, and has a police post with 4 men, a dharamsāla, as also a cattle pound. The population of Sujāwal is only 800, of whom 350 are Masalmans of the Saiyad and Mohāna tribes, and 450 Hindūs of the Brahmin, Kachhi and Lohāno castes. Small as is this place, it possesses a municipality, established in 1866, with an annual income ranging from 1,000 to 1,200 rupees. There is very little trade here, and there are no manufactures of any importance.

Tājpūr, a village in the Hālā talūka of the Hālā district, distant 26 miles south-south-east from Hālā, situate on the Nasirwāh canal, and having road communication with Nasarpur and Haidarābād. No Government officers reside at this place, nor are there any public buildings in it. The population is about 1000 in number, of whom 690 are Muhammadans, and 310 Hindūs. The former are mostly Mēmons, Laghāris and Khāskēlis; the latter are of the Lohāno caste. Nearly all are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The trade of this place, both local and transit, is of no importance, nor are there manufactures of any kind.

This town was built in A.D. 1790, by one Miān Murād Khān. The chief men of note resident in the place are Nawāb Muhammad Khān Laghāri and Nawāb Dost Ali Khān Talpur.

Talti, a town in the Sehwan talūka of the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate, 8 miles north of Sehwan, but 2 miles off the trunk road leading from the latter place to Lārkāno. It has road com-

Digitized by Google

munication with the villages of Bhān and Bubak, is the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār, and has a small police post. There is a Government vernacular school and a dharamsāla here. The inhabitants, numbering about 900, comprise 250 Muhammadans, principally of the Khāskēli tribe, and 650 Hindūs of the Lohāno caste.

The chief resident of the place is one Dewan Chandirām, an old servant under the Talpur dynasty, his son Dewan Wadhumal is the present Hūzūr Deputy Collector of Shikārpur. Dewan Chandirām owns a very fine garden in this village. Talti does not appear to possess any manufactures of consequence; all that is made here being coarse cloths and rugs. The local trade is in ghi, grain and oil, but of transit trade there is none.

Tanda Deputy Collectorate. (*See* MUHAMMAD KHĀN'S TANDA.)

Tando Bāgo, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Tanda Deputy Collectorate, having an area of 700 square miles, with 6 tappas, 100 villages, and a population of 43,603 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1870–71 is as follows:—

	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	79,058	86,433	86,582	1,07,779
Local	7,472	7,154	8,236	9,002
Total rupees .	86,530	93,587	94,818	1,16,781

Tando Bāgo, the principal town and head-quarter station of the Mūkhtiārkar of the Tando Bāgo talūka of the Tanda Deputy Collectorate, is situate in latitude 24° 42′ N. and longitude 68° 53′ E. on the left bank of the Shādiwāh canal, 58 miles south-east of Haidarābād with which it has road communication through Tanda Muhammad Khān, as well as with Wanga Bazar. It is connected also by cross roads with Khairpur, Pangrio and Badin, and with Nindo Shahr by the postal road. This town possesses a Mūkhtiārkar's kacheri with jail attached, and close by police lines for the accommodation of 2 officers and 7 constables. There is also a municipality, established in 1857, which is progressing satisfactorily, owing to the cattle pound receipts being made over to it. The income in 1870–71 was 2,562 rupees, while the expenditure was 2,291 rupees. Tando Bāgo has a Government vernacular school, and a commodious dharamsāla, the latter

Digitized by Google

being maintained at the expense of the municipality. The inhabitants number 1033, of whom 568 are Masalmans, and 465 Hindūs. These comprise mostly cultivators, traders, shopkeepers, goldsmiths, lahoris, servants, dyers and washermen. Several of the Talpurs of the Bagāni family reside here, the principal man of note being Mīr Wali Muhammad, a lineal descendant of the founder of the town, one Bāgo Khān Talpur, who built it about 140 years ago. The place is visited twice a year on circuit by the native judge of the Subordinate Civil Court of the division. The trade of this town is mostly in rice and grain, sugar, cloths, oil, tobacco, country liquor and drugs, but it is insignificant, and there is little or no transit trade. The manufactures are small and unimportant.

Tando Ghulām Ali, the largest Government town in the Dēro-Muhbat talūka of the Tanda Deputy Collectorate, distant 20 miles east of Tanda Muhammad Khān, 36 miles south-east of Haidarābād, and 14 miles west of Digri, the head-quarter station of the Mūkhtiārkar of the talūka. It has road communication with Haidarābād by the postal line and by cross road with Tanda Muhammad Khān, Hāji Sāwan and Rāja Khanāni. This town is situate in the midst of jāgir lands with no public buildings, except police lines for the accommodation of a few constables. There is an Anglo-vernacular school, supported mainly by Mīr Muhammad Khān. The inhabitants number in all 1145, of whom 777 are Hindūs and 368 Masalmans; the great majority are Lahoris, traders, shopkeepers, servants, goldsmiths, and a few cultivators. Mīr Khān Muhammad Khān Talpur Manikāni, a Sirdar of the first class, resides here with his family. He owns extensive jāgirs and is reported to be wealthy. The trade of this town is mainly in grain, dates, sugar, molasses, spices, salt, cloths, metals, oil, tobacco, indigo, country liquor and drugs. The transit trade is principally in grain, cotton, ghi and wool, the grain going to the Thar and Pārkar district. There are no manufactures of any consequence. This town was built about 1819, by Mīr Ghulām Ali Manikāni, the father of the present resident Mīr.

Tando Lukmān, a town in the Khairpur State of H.H. Mīr Ali Murād Khān Talpur, a short distance to the north of the town of Khairpur on the road leading to Rohri. It has a population of from 3000 to 3500 souls, and the place is noted not only for its manufacture of ardent spirits, but for carved and coloured woodwork, such as cradles, bed-posts, small boxes, and other articles. This town is said to have been built about the year 1785 by one Lukmān Khān Talpur.

Digitized by Google

Tando Masti Khān, a large town in the Khairpur State of H.H. Mīr Ali Murād Khān Talpur, distant about 13 miles south from Khairpur, and 18 from the town of Rānipur. The main road from Haidarābād to Rohri runs through this place. The number of inhabitants is presumed to range from 2500 to 3000, of whom the greater number are Muhammadans. This town was built about the year 1803 by one Wadēro Masti Khān. Near it in a southerly direction are the ruins of Kotēsar, a town once supposed to have been very populous. On its western side are the shrines of Shāh Jaro, Pir Fazul Nango and Skēkh Makāi.

Tando Muhammad Khān, the largest town in the Tanda Deputy Collectorate, situate in latitude 25° 28′ N. and longitude 67° 55′ E., on the right bank of the Gūni canal, by which it has water communication for five months in the year with Haidarābād and the different talūkas of this division. This town is in the Gūni talūka, and is the head-quarter station of the Deputy Collector and Magistrate in charge of the division, as well as of the Mūkhtiārkar of the Gūni talūka, and of the native Judge of the Subordinate Civil Court. It is distant 21 miles south of Haidarābād with which it has communication by the trunk road running from that city on to Kachh *viâ* Badin and Rahmaki-bazār. Cross roads also lead from this town to Khorwāh, Dhandhi, Jhirk ferry (*viâ* Katiyār), Fazul Tando, Ghulām Ali-jo-Tando, Muhbat Dēro and Matli. The principal public buildings are the Deputy Collector's bangalow and office, seated in a fine garden on the banks of the Gūni canal, the Mūkhtiārkar's kacheri with subordinate jail attached, and in the same compound the police lines, capable of accommodating 1 chief constable, 9 mounted constables, and 13 foot police. There are also a civil court-house, hospital with dispensary attached (both built from local funds), a good market, commodious dharamsāla, school-house, and a post-office. The town also possesses a municipality, established in 1856, with twelve commissioners, and a revenue which in 1871 amounted to 3,649 rupees, while the expenditure for the same year was 3,821 rupees. The inhabitants number in all 4460, of whom 2346 are Masalmans and 2040 Hindūs. These comprise shroffs, goldsmiths, cultivators, shopkeepers, lahoris, servants, tailors, weavers, dyers, washermen, oil-pressers, silkworkers, ironsmiths, &c. There would also appear to be a large number of professional beggars in this town, no less than 430 being entered in the population returns. Several Mīrs of the Shāhwāni family, holding first-class jāgirs, reside in this place. The chief of these is Alah Bakhsh, a descendant of the founder of the town. The other residents of

Digitized by Google

note are Mīrs Muhammad Husain, Budho Khān, Ghulām Ulah and Ali Murād.

The trade of Tando Muhammad Khān is chiefly in rice, bājri and other grains, dates, ghi, sugar, sweetmeats, salt, cloths of sorts, silk, metals, tobacco, dyes, matting, cochineal, saddle-cloths, country liquor and drugs. The transit trade is mostly in rice, bājri, juār and tobacco, the grain going to the Thar and Pārkar district. The manufactures comprise copper and iron ware, earthenware, silk thread, blankets, cotton cloths, shoes, country liquor and a variety of articles in wood.

This town is said to have been founded about eight years after the commencement of Mīr Fatēh Ali Khān's rule by Mīr Muhammad Khān Talpur Shāhwāni; soon after this event the lands around the town came into his possession as "jāgir." It was at one time more prosperous than at present, but its decline is attributed to a severe visitation of cholera about forty-eight years ago, which carried off many of the leading inhabitants. Mīr Muhammad Khān died in 1813, and was succeeded by his son, Mīr Karam Khān, and he again by Mīr Ghulām Shāh, who was killed in battle about the time the British took Sindh (1843); his grandson Alah Bakhsh is the young Mīr already alluded to.

Tarūshā, a Government village in the Naushahro talūka of the Naushahro division, situate on the Naulakhi canal (which is navigable for large boats). It is distant 10 miles south-west from Kandiāro and 7 miles north-west from Naushahro, with both which towns, as also with Abji (9 miles), Bhorti (7 miles), Manjit (5 miles), Darbēlo and Abād (10 miles), and Bhiria (6 miles) it has road communication. It is worthy of mention that all the roads in and about this village are lined on both sides with fine trees. It is the head-quarter station of the Deputy Collector of the division and of a Tappēdār, who resides here. There are police lines for 19 men, a Deputy Collector's bangalow with a fine garden attached to it, well stocked with orange and other fruit-trees; a hospital and dispensary, with quarters for the medical officer in charge, a jail, market, travellers' bangalow, dharamsāla and an Anglo-vernacular school; this last is now accommodated in a well-built brick bangalow, previously erected for a telegraph office. The town also possesses a municipality, establisbed in 1861, the income of which in 1870–71 was 2,355 rupees, and the expenditure 2,024 rupees. The population, numbering about 2083 persons, comprises 630 Masalmans of the Mēmon and Kuri tribes, and 1453 Hindūs, mostly of the Lohāno caste. Their occupation is principally trade and agriculture.

Digitized by Google

This town in 1852, according to Lieutenant Jameson, had 433 Muhammadans and 1237 Hindūs, with 315 houses and 106 shops. The principal manufacture of this place consists in the weaving of coarse country cloth; cotton twist and goats' hair cloth are also made here. Grain is largely exported by boats which bring goods from Sakhar, but neither the quantity nor the value of the trade of this place seems to be known.

The town of Tarūshā is presumed to have been built about eighty years ago by a colony from the old and dilapidated village of Kot Bahādūr, distant 4 miles. The cause of this migration from the latter town is said to have been a quarrel which took place between the Saiyads and Hindūs.

Tatta (or **Thato**), a talūkā (or sub-division) of the Jhirk Deputy Collectorate, having an area of 1696 square miles, with 6 tappas, 29 villages, and a population of 34,665 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1870–71 is as follows:—

	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	36,557	39,529	34,700	41,182
Local	9,294	9,914	9,597	10,573
Total rupees .	45,851	49,443	44,297	51,755

Tatta (or **Thato**, but known among the inhabitants as **Nagar Thato**), is the chief town of the talūka of the same name in the Jhirk Deputy Collectorate, in lat. 24° 44′ N., and long. 68° E. It is situate about 4 miles to the west of the right or western bank of the Indus, and is built on a slight eminence composed of the rubbish of former buildings in an alluvial valley at the foot of the Makli range of hills. It would appear to have been at one time insulated by the waters of the Indus, and to this day, after the subsidence of the annual inundation, numerous stagnant pools are left which infect the air, producing that terrible fever which has made the town of Tatta so notoriously unhealthy at particular seasons of the year. It was mainly from this cause, coupled with the unwholesome water of the place, that the British troops stationed here in 1839 suffered such a dreadful mortality. Tatta is distant about 50 miles east from Karāchi, 32 miles S.S.W. from Jhirk, and 24 miles N.E. from Mirpur Sakro. It has road communication with Jhirk *viâ* Helāia and Sonda, with Mirpur

Digitized by Google

and Kēti-bandar, and also with Karāchi by Gujo and Ghāro; but Tatta is more easily and speedily reached from Karāchi by the Sindh railway as far as Jungshāi, whence a fine metalled road, 13 miles in length, leads directly to the town itself. Tatta is the head-quarter station of a Mūkhtiārkar and Tappēdār, and there is a police thāna here with a force of 26 men (6 of whom are mounted), including a chief constable, who is in command. The population at present does not exceed, it is supposed, 8560, of whom 4471 are Masalmans, and 4066 Hindūs. Of the former the most influential are the Saiyads of the Sūfi, Shirāzi, Bokhāri and other families, many of whom have been settled here for upwards of three centuries. There are several learned men among them, and, as a rule, they are much looked up to and respected by the inhabitants. Other Masalman tribes are the Balochis, Jokias, Batis, Mohānas, Korēshis, Sūmras, Sammas and others.

Of the Hindūs the principal castes are Sarsūdh and Pokarna Brahmins and several sub-divisions of the Waishia tribe, such as Amils, Banias and others.

The population of Tatta has fallen off very much during the past fifty, and it may even be said one hundred years. It would appear never to have completely recovered from its destruction about A.D. 1591, when the province of Sindh was conquered by one of the lieutenants of the Maghal emperor Akbar. Hamilton, who visited the town in 1699, calls it a very large and rich city, about three miles long and one and a half broad. He states that 80,000 persons had a short time previous to his visit died of the plague, and that one-half of the city was in consequence uninhabited. It is also mentioned by Pottinger that when the Persian king Nadir Shāh entered Tatta at the head of his army in 1742, there were 40,000 weavers, 20,000 other artisans, and 60,000 dealers in various departments. In 1840 the number of inhabitants was variously esimated at from 10,000 to 40,000, but Captain J. Wood (late of the Indian navy), who had good opportunities of judging in this respect, estimated in 1837 the number of tradesmen and artificers at 982, and the entire population at not more than 10,000. Tatta possesses a municipality, established in 1854, the annual income of which ranges from 7,000 to 8,000 rupees. This institution has been a great means for improving the town and its immediate neighbourhood in every way. It entirely supports another important institution, the Charitable Dispensary, established in 1866, which is under the charge of a sub-assistant surgeon of the Bombay Medical Department. That the town of Tatta stood in need of a municipality must fairly be conceded from the dismal accounts

Digitized by Google

given of the place by different authorities about the time of the conquest of the province by the British. "Tatta, viewed at some distance from the outside," says one writer, "presents a very striking and picturesque appearance, as its lofty houses rise over the numerous acacia and other trees everywhere interspersed, and form altogether as fine a picture of city scenery as can be seen in India; but the illusion is at once dissipated on entering the town, where the houses are everywhere falling into ruin, to which they are prone, being constructed for the most part of a timber frame-work, on the outside of which are nailed laths plastered over with mud of a grey colour, so as, when new, to have the appearance of a solid wall of masonry. These structures are sometimes three or four storeys high, and covered with flat roofs of earth. From the fragile nature of the materials they can last but a short time, and this work of ruin is continually in progress in the town." Pottinger and Wood both write in a similar strain:—"All the houses are surrounded by *badgirs*, literally wind-catchers, a sort of ventilator built somewhat in the shape of a wind-sail, and conveying, even in the most sultry weather, a current of cool and refreshing air. The appearance of the town is mournful. The streets are deserted, the bazars in ruins, and everything indicates depression and poverty; the inhabitants are dirty, squalid and of unhealthy appearance." There is a Government Anglo-vernacular school at Tatta, and several private schools, a post-office, and subordinate jail attached to the Mūkhtiārkar's *dēra*. The civil and criminal court-house is situate on the Makli hills, close to the town, where also is a neat travellers' bangalow, formerly one of the tombs. The present trade of Tatta is not a tithe of what it once was. It now consists mostly of silk and cotton manufactures and grain. *Lūngis* (scarves or shawls), a thick, rich and variegated fabric of cotton and silk, are still made, but not to the same extent as formerly. At the Karāchi Exhibition held in 1869 the lūngis from Tatta were much admired. Coarse cotton fabrics, both plain and coloured, are also manufactured to some extent, but they have been greatly superseded by the cheaper Manchester goods. In 1758 a factory was established here during the reign of Ghulām Shāh Kalhora by the East India Company's government, but it was withdrawn in 1775. Again in 1799 another commercial mission was attempted under the same auspices, but this, like the former, terminated unsatisfactorily. The house belonging to the factory at Tatta was, up to 1839, in good repair, and in that year it was occupied by a portion of the British garrison. In 1837 the total silk and cotton

Digitized by Google

manufactures of Tatta were valued at 41,400*l.* (4,14,000 rupees), and the imports of British goods at 3000*l.* (30,000 rupees). At present the entire value of the local import trade, comprising upwards of twenty different articles, appears to average between 4 and 5 lakhs of rupees yearly, the largest items being grain (of sorts), ghi, sugar, and raw silk. The exports are but few in number, consisting of but four articles—silk manufactures, grain, cotton cloths and hides. Of the transit trade nothing seems to be known, but grain may, without doubt, be included in it, since a portion, at least of that received from the Haidarābād talūka and the Shāhbandar and Sehwan divisions, evidently finds its way from this town to Karāchi and the hill country of Kohisthān. The following tables, though approximately only, show the average local import and export trade of Tatta for the two years 1870–71 and 1871–72 :—

I. IMPORTS.

Articles.	Two Years' Average.	Whence Imported.
	rupees.	
Grain (of sorts) . .	2,72,457	From Haidarābād talūka, and Shāhbandar and Sehwan divisions.
Ghi	48,810	From the Jhirk and Shāhbandar divisions.
Sugar (and saccharine matter) . . .	31,022	From Karāchi.
Raw Silk . . .	20,015	From Bombay.
Silk Cloths . . .	13,990	From Karāchi.
Dried Fruits, &c. .	10,100	Ditto.
Dyes (and Indigo) .	7,592	From Upper Sindh.
Oils	7,530	Ditto.
Ivory	5,406	From Bombay and Alahyar-jo-Tando (Hālā).
Drugs and Medicines	3,510	From Upper Sindh and Karāchi.
Metals	3,606	From Karāchi.
Tobacco	3,753	From different parts of Sindh.
Spices	4,177	From Karāchi.
Gums	2,350	Ditto.
Oil-cake	2,360	From various parts of Sindh.
Betel-nut	1,750	From Karāchi.
Dried (and fresh) Cocoa-nuts . .	1,447	Ditto.
Cotton Yarn . . .	760	From Upper Sindh and Tando Muhammad Khān.
Salt	1,250	From the Shāhbandar division.
Wool	800	From Kohisthān and the Jhirk and Shāhbandar districts.
Wood	387	From Jhirk division.
Cotton	296	From Haidarābād Collectorate.
Gunny Bags . . .	150	From Karāchi.
Total value Rs. .	4,43,519	

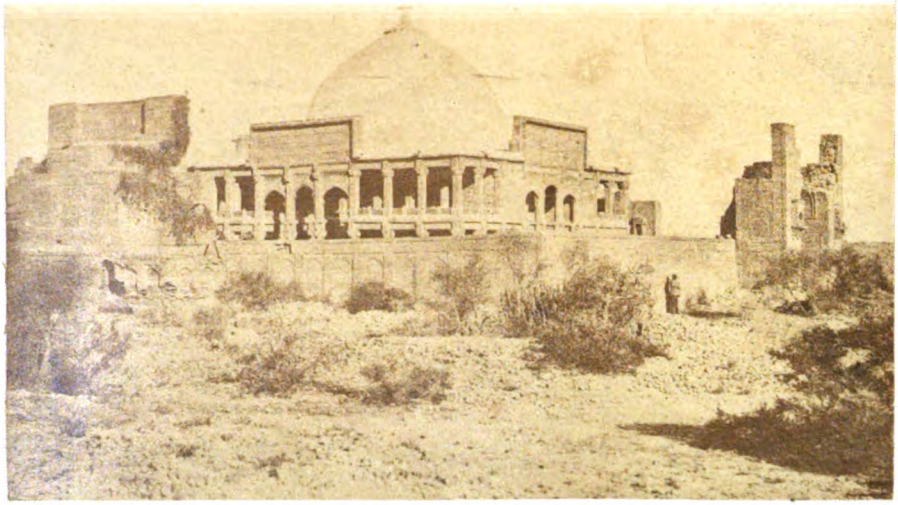
Digitized by Google

II. EXPORTS.

Articles.	Two Years' Average.	Where sent.
	rupees.	
Grain (of sorts) . .	27,500	To Karāchi and Kohisthān.
Silk Manufactures .	10,000	Haidarābād and Karāchi.
Cotton Cloths . .	6,000	Ditto.
Hides	2,000	Karāchi.
Total value Rs. .	40,500	

Among the ancient remains of Tatta may be mentioned the Jama Mazjid and fort. The town of Tatta itself is undoubtedly of great antiquity, and it has by some been supposed to be the Patāla of the ancients. Outram assigns its foundation to the year 1445, but other writers state that it was not founded before A.D. 1522. The general opinion is that the former date is the more correct, and that the town owes its rise to a prince of the Samma dynasty, Jām Nizam-u-din (commonly called Jām Ninda), whose tomb is to this day pointed out among others on the Makli hills. In 1555 Tatta is said by Postans to have been pillaged and burnt by some Portuguese mercenaries. In 1591 it was again destroyed during the invasion of the country by the Maghal armies in the reign of the Emperor Akbar. The Jama Mazjid, by far the finest building in Tatta, is supposed to have been commenced originally in 1644 by order of the Maghal emperor Shāh Jehān, as a memorial of his regard for the inhabitants, he having been permitted to pay his devotions in the former chief mosque during his flight from his father, Jehāngir. This edifice is rectangular in shape, being 315 feet long by 190 feet wide, and covers a space of 6316 square yards. The interior of this building is beautifully painted in encaustic, the delicacy and harmony of the colouring being remarkably fine; there are also some very elegant specimens of perforated stonework in different parts of this mosque. It is said to have cost, in all, 9 lakhs of rupees; and it would, in all probability, like the tombs on the Makli hills, have long since fallen into decay, had not the inhabitants of Tatta, by subscriptions raised among themselves, assisted by a money grant from the British Government, put the building into substantial repair. The fort of Tatta was commenced about A.D. 1699, during the reign of the Maghal emperor Aurangzib, by one Nawāb Hafizūla, but it was never completed. The foundation has now been almost entirely removed to provide material for building purposes.

Digitized by Google



Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Thar and **Pārkar,** a Political Superintendency of great extent in the eastern part of the province of Sindh. It is bounded on the north by the Khairpur state of Mīr Ali Murād Talpur; on the east by the foreign states of Jaisalmir, Malāni, Jodhpur and Pahlanpur; on the south by the Rann of Kachh, and on the west by the Haidarābād Collectorate. The entire area of this large tract, according to the Revenue Survey authorities, is 12,729 square miles, and it is divided into 5 principal and 2 subordinate talūkas, with 23 tappas, 62 dehs (and 1720 villages and hamlets), and has a population supposed to number nearly 200,000 souls, or only 16 to the square mile, as shown in the following table:—

Talūka.	Area in Square Miles.	Tappas.	No. of Dehs.	Population.	Towns having 800 Inhabitants and upwards.
1. Khipro (including the Sānghar talūka) . . .	3,114	1. Khipro . . 2. Rānāhu . . 3. Khāhi . . 4. Ghulām Nabi Shāh . . 5. Tikhosar . 6. Sānghar . . 7. Tando Mitha Khān . . 8. Kandiāri .	28	27,189	Khipro. Sānghar.
2. Umarkot (including the Chhāchhro talūka) . .	1,107	1. Umarkot . 2. Sufi Fakir . 3. Jhudho . . 4. Nabisar . . 5. Sāmāro . . 6. Kaplur . . 7. Chhāchhro . 8. Cheliār . . 9. Gadro . .	23	27,847	Umarkot. Chhor. Sāmāro. Nabisar. Chhāchhro. Gadro.
3. Mithi . . .	8,508	1. Mithi. . .	4	43,502	Mithi.
4. Diplo . . .		1. Diplo . .	4	44,501	Diplo.
5. Nagar Pārkar .		1. Nagar . . 2. Virāwāh. .	3	55,035	Nagar Pārkar, Kasba, Mondra.
Total . .	12,729		62	1,98,074	

Digitized by Google

The area in English acres of these talūkas, showing approximately the extent cultivated, culturable and unarable, is also tabulated below:—

Talūka.	Total Area in English Acres.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unarable.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1. Khipro (including Sānghar) . . .	19,92,960	53,328	2,93,322	16,46,310
2. Umarkot (including Chhāchhro) . .	7,09,587	1,20,992	2,45,090	3,43,505
3. Mithi . . .	54,45,120	16,961	40,876	52,08,652
4. Diplo . . .		18,985	22,800	
5. Nagar Pārkar .		37,112	99,734	

PHYSICAL ASPECT.—This district may, in a geographical point of view, be divided into two portions, the one called the "Pat," or plain, of the Eastern Nārā, including the Umarkot district, and the other the "Thar," or desert. The former, in its western part, lies from 50 to 100 feet above the dead level of the Sindh plain, and some of the sand-hills in it may be 100 feet higher, but they are not so elevated as those in the Thar. On its northern and western side, in the Sānghar talūka, the soil is loose and sandy, but to the east it is covered with sand-hills. Formerly this part of the district exhibited a dry and arid appearance, owing to the poor and insufficient supply of water in the Nārā, but since the construction of the Rohri supply channel, and the consequent additional flow of water brought down by it, the valley of the Nārā is covered with jungle and marsh land. Through this district flow the Eastern Nārā and the Mithrau canals, the former a natural channel, greatly improved of late years, with its branches, the Chhor and Thar canals; the latter (Mithrau) an artificial stream running to the westward of the Nārā, but in some degree parallel to it for a distance of about 80 miles. The Thar, or desert portion, consists of a tract of sand-hills, in appearance like the waves of a sea, running north-east and south-west; these hills are higher towards the west than to the east, and are composed of a fine but slightly coherent sand. There are no canals or rivers of any kind in the Thar. To the south-east again of the Thar is the Pārkar district, differing from the former in possessing hills of hard rock. It is, in fact, a plain intersected

Digitized by Google

by ranges of low hills, the highest being not more than 350 feet above the surrounding level. There are sand-hills also in this portion of the district, but towards the east these become less elevated, and merge at last into a large open plain of stiff clay, through which in places limestone is found occasionally cropping out. The peninsula of Pārkar, which in its extreme south-eastern direction juts out into the Rann of Kachh, is flat and level, except in the immediate vicinity of the town of Nagar Pārkar, where there is an extensive area of elevated land known as the Karūnjar hills, composed mostly of syenite rock. In many parts of this Political Superintendency numerous beds of rivers long dried up are found intersecting the arid tract of the Thar; and these would seem to show that the waters of the Indus, or of some of its branches, once flowed through it, fertilising what is now a wilderness, and finding their way to the sea by either one of the eastern mouths, or through the Rann, or great salt marsh, of Kachh. Vestiges of ancient towns have also been observed in the great quantities of bricks and pottery which in various places are found scattered over the surface.

THE RANN.—Of the great Western Rann, which more especially belongs to the province of Kachh, it may not be out of place here to mention that it is an immense salt marsh about 160 miles in length from east to west, and 80 in breadth from north to south, with an area estimated at 7000 square miles. Throughout this wide expanse there are several islands, or more elevated tracts, some of them of considerable extent. Though called a marsh, it has none of the characteristics of one, not being covered with water, except at certain periods (from June to November). It has neither reeds nor grass in its bed, which, instead of being slimy, is hard, dry and sandy, and of a consistency that never gives way, unless a long continuance of water in any individual spot has converted it into clay, which is rare, nor is it otherwise fenny or swampy. So salt is the Rann that, owing to the evaporation of the water by the sun, it is often incrusted with that mineral an inch deep, and even lumps of salt, beautifully crystallized, may be picked up as large as a man's fist. During the monsoon the Rann is flooded by sea-water blown into it at Lakhpat Bandar, at Anjar in Kachh, and at Joria Bandar in Katiawar, as well as by fresh water derived from the rains, or discharged into it by various swollen rivers. In the dry season fresh water is not to be had anywhere, except on the islands, or rocky, elevated spots, and even there it is scarce. The Rann throughout is devoid of herbage, and vegetable life is discernible only in an occasional

Digitized by Google

tamarisk bush growing by means of the rain-water falling near it. The *sirāb*, or mirage, prevails here very vividly, magnifying objects so highly that patches of shrubs sometimes resemble forests, and wild asses, the only quadrupeds, excepting antelopes, to be seen in this desolate tract, appear as large as elephants. During the dry season, when the sun is shining, the Rann may be mistaken for a great expanse of water, owing to the reflection of light from its glazed saline surface. Flies are so numerous, it is said, in the Rann, that it is almost impossible to breathe without swallowing some of them, and, though they do not bite, it is very difficult to force a horse through their swarms. This immense morass is supposed to have been originally a permanent inlet of the sea, but to have had its bed raised subsequently by an earthquake.

HYDROGRAPHY.—The water system of this district, which, it may be as well to mention, is confined solely to that part watered by the Nārā, there being no torrents, floods, canals, or rivers in the Thar and Pārkar proper, comprises, in the first place, the Eastern Nārā, previously described as being a natural channel, and most probably at some remote period the outlet to the sea of the waters of some great river like the Indus, together with its branches the Thar, Chhor and Umarkot. Secondly, there is the Mithrau canal, which was commenced in 1858–59, and intended to irrigate the western, or more elevated, portions of this district, which the Nārā is unable to reach. It is upwards of 80 miles in length, having its head in the Makki "dhandh," and flows through the Sānghar, Khipro and Umarkot talūkas. It has six branches of a length varying from 2 to 10 miles, besides about 300 miles of minor distributing channels. The cost of this canal, when completed, is expected to be 7 lakhs of rupees; up to 1870–71 it had cost 6,19,896 rupees. The Eastern Nārā, as has been observed in the hydrography of the Rohri Deputy Collectorate, draws its water mainly from the floods in the Bhāwalpur State. It has its first well-marked and continuous head at a place called Khāri, a short distance from the town of Rohri, and, after passing through the Khairpur territory, enters the Nārā district near the village of Mithrau, from the large Makki dhandh previously mentioned. Hence it skirts the sand-hills as far as the village of Saiyad Ghulām Nabi-ka-Got, after which it continues its course to the southward, passing near the towns of Nabisar and Nawakot.

Before the construction, in 1859, of the Rohri supply channel, which now throws a regular body of water into the Nārā, the quantity in this latter stream was mainly dependent upon the

Digitized by Google

strength of the floods, or "lēts," from the Bhāwalpur State. Years would sometimes elapse without any water at all finding its way into the Nārā, while strong floods would, on the other hand, be experienced for a series of successive seasons. The people on the lower part of the Nārā believed, and, indeed, maintain to this day, that the supply was cut off by an artificial "band," or dam, put up by one Fateh Muhammad Ghori, a Jāgirdār, in the year 1838; and Captain Rathborne, Collector of Haidarābād, in 1843 made an official report to the same effect, but no one could find the "band," and Captain (now Colonel) Fife, R.E., in 1850 proved that no such "band" ever existed. After the opening of the supply channel at Rohri, much of the flood water was expended in filling up the numerous depressions called "dhandhs," or "kolābs," which line the eastern bank of the Nārā like a fringe throughout the greater part of its course. They are very deep, and extend some miles into the desert. To prevent this supply from being lost, strong embankments were thrown across the feeding channels leading to these dhandhs, and the water was thus forced into the plain. It was, however, in a few years found that this annual flooding caused great damage by converting the country into a jungly swamp, and, to correct this, excavations were made in the bed of the Nārā itself, so as to facilitate the flow of the water southwards. A series of embankments on the right bank were also erected to arrest the overflow of the water, regular cultivation being carried out on distributing channels, instead of on the flood water, which latter plan, though offering great facilities for raising crops, was, at the same time, both precarious and wasteful. These remedies are still in progress. In the Sānghar talūka two canals, the Dimwāh and the Harunwāh, branch off from the Nārā; the former has its head in the Makki dhandh. The Jhudho tappa of the Umarkot talūka is watered by the tail of the Nasirwāh, a canal in the Haidarābād Collectorate; while the Nurwāh, a small canal excavated by Marwāris, also draws its supply from the Nārā, and waters a portion of the same talūka. The following is a list of canals in the Nārā district, not including the Eastern Nārā, with other information connected with them (*see next page*).

Digitized by Google

List of Canals in the Nārā District.

Name of Canal.	Length.	Width at Mouth.	Annual Average Cost of Clearance for 5 Years ending 1870–71.	Average Annual Revenue for 5 Years ending 1870–71.	Remarks.
	miles.	feet.	rupees.	rupees.	
1. Mithrau	87	56	9,572	46,583	Rises in the Makki dhandh, and flows through the Sānghar, Khipro and Umarkot talūkas.
2. Dimwāh	13	24	...	143	Branch of the Nārā ; waters the Sānghar talūka.
3. Harunwāh	3	6	...	952	Ditto.
4. Shāhdādwāh (small) .	2¾	8	299	840	Branch of the Shāhdādwāh (large).
5. Shāhdādwāh (large) .	1	8	52	396	Takes off from the Shāhwāh, a canal in the Haidarābād Collectorate.
6. Khairwāh	4	8	144	730	Branch of the Shāhdādwāh (large).
7. Thar	24	34			
8. Umarkot (branch) . .	10	32	3,027	36,392	The Thar takes off from the Eastern Nārā, and the other two canals are branches.
9. Chhor (branch) . . .	10	13			
10. Silorwāh	10½	22	2,325	3,767	Branch of the Nasirwāh, a canal in the Haidarābād Collectorate.
11. Chaugazah	4½	12	668	2,630	Branch of the Bagiwāh.
12. Bagiwāh	6¾	22	1,478	3,274	Branch of the Nasirwāh canal.
13. Purān	40	...	...	...	Presumed to be the bed of some ancient river. Several of the Haidarābād Collectorate canals, such as the Aliwāh, Alibahar, Sherwāh, and Nasirwāh, tail off into the Purān.

Digitized by Google

These canals are under the superintendence of the Executive Engineer, Eastern Nārā division, who has an assistant under him. The Mithrau and Thar canals are each under the immediate charge of a darogah, and during the irrigation season there is a jemadar for each sub-division of the canal, averaging in length about 10 miles.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the Thar and Pārkar is, from all accounts, somewhat similar to that of Kachh, and is subject to considerable extremes in temperature, being excessively hot in the summer and very cold in the winter season, the cold increasing as the sand-hills are approached. From the beginning of November to the end of February the weather is said to be pleasant and bracing, after which the hot winds set in, accompanied with heavy dust-storms. The glare and heat during the summer months are intense. The maximum, minimum and mean temperatures of the towns of Umarkot, Mithi and Nagar Pārkar for the past three years, taken from the records of the medical dispensaries at these places, are shown in the accompanying table :—

Year.	Umarkot.			Nagar Pārkar.			Mithi.		
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
1869	106°	46°	76°	100°	73°	86°	111°	50°	80°
1870	105	50	78	97	74	85	109	43	76
1871	103	50	76	97	70	84	108	44	76

RAINFALL.—The rainfall in the Thar and Pārkar does not appear to be equable throughout its extensive area, that in the Pārkar being heavier than in either the Nārā or Umarkot talūkas. The average yearly fall in the towns of Umarkot, Nagar Pārkar and Mithi, during the past nine years, is found to be 11.80, 18 and 10 inches respectively. Taken as a whole, the annual fall is heavier in this district than in other parts of Sindh, as the following table, giving the *monthly* rainfall for the five years ending 1871 at the same three towns will show (*see next page*).

Digitized by Google

RAINFALL IN THE TOWNS OF UMARKOT, NAGAR PĀRKAR, AND MITHI.

Months.	1867.			1868.			1869.			1870.			1871.		
	Umarkot.	Nagar Pārkar.	Mithi.	U.	N. P.	M.	U.	N. P.	M.	U.	N. P.	M.	U.	N. P.	M.
January . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·79	·82	...	...	...	...	...	...
February .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·33	·11	...	...	...	...	...	...
March . .	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	·17	·32	...	...	...	...	...	...
April . .	...	...	·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
May. . .	·82	...	·07	...	...	...	...	·77	...	..	...	...	...	4·17	2·15
June. . .	..	·18	...	·10	2·57	·08	2·35	1·39	1·20	...	6·12	3·44	...	·33	...
July . . .	...	·56	...	1·15	1·80	1·12	16·35	13·45	8·65	5·11	5·10	·82	1·70	1·88	·55
August . .	8·87	3·50	6·63	4·69	7·18	3·60	1·58	2·25	4·14	·53	1·03	·32	·40	26·78	3·69
September .	·68	3·75	1·02	1·04	·72	...	1·45	9·52	4·42	...	...	...	...	...	...
October. .	...	·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·25	...	...	...	...
November .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·42	...	...	...	...	·08	·22
December .	...	...	...	·10	·04	·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·20	...
Total .	10·37	8·05	7·82	7·08	12·31	4·89	21·73	28·67	20·08	5·64	12·50	4·58	2·10	33·44	6·61

Digitized by Google

DISEASES. — The diseases most prevalent in the Thar and Pārkar are fevers and rheumatisms, and small-pox has at times committed great havoc. Cholera visited this district in a severe form in 1869, causing a serious mortality. The desert portion of the Thar and Pārkar is, however, wonderfully free from epidemic disease.

SOILS.—The prevailing soil in the Nārā district is said to be a light loam called by the natives "gasar"—a medium, in fact, between a stiff clay and a fine sand. Salt-pans are worked to a small extent near the village of Bakar. Soda, or *khāra chania*, is obtained from the dhandhs, and exported, and *cheroli*, a sulphate of lime, or gypsum, is found near the village of Ghulām Nabi-jo-got. In the Umarkot plains there is a very large extent of *pat*, or salt waste, especially on the north-west side bordering on Khipro and Hālā. All along the Nārā are dhandhs for about 56 miles, from which much salt is produced, mostly for the curing of fish and other purposes. In the Diplo and Mithi talūkas are extensive salt lakes containing almost unlimited supplies of this mineral; elsewhere the soil is alluvial, and of good quality.

In the Thar portion of this district is a salt lake called the Mokai, from which large quantities of this mineral are made and exported. The cost of carriage and scarcity of forage are reasons for the salt in the Thar and Pārkar district not being exported into the Sindh markets. The present system is to levy a duty on salt of 8 annas per maund. In the Pārkar district, between the Thar and the Rann, the soil is said to be made up of the debris of syenite rocks, of which the Karūnjar hills, in the vicinity of Nagar Pārkar, are composed. Nothing has as yet been written upon the geological features of this extensive district, but it is believed there is much that would repay the trouble of a careful and at the same time scientific geological research.

ANIMALS.—The wild animals found in the Nārā district are hog, the phara, or hog-deer, chinkāra, wolf, jackal, fox, jungle-cat, hare, mungoos, otter, &c. Among birds are the *gorava* (bustard), tilūr, geese, wild fowl of many varieties, as the mallard, widgeon, whistling teal, snipe, coot, and water-hen; the adjutant pelican, flamingo and various kinds of wading birds are also found here. Other birds are the grey and black partridge, sand-grouse of several varieties, plover and quail, the eagle, vulture, kite, several kinds of the hawk, crow, owl, and numerous others. Snakes are very numerous, especially in the hot season, when they are frequently met with. The same animals which are common to the Nārā district are also found in the Thar and in the Pārkar,

Digitized by Google

with the exception of wild hog, phara, black partridge and water-fowl, the latter arriving only after a very heavy rainfall. There is, however, the *gūrkhar*, or wild ass, which frequents the Pārkar, and the hyæna and lynx, the Thar. The domestic animals throughout the entire Superintendency comprise the camel, horse, ass, buffalo, ox, sheep, goat, dog, cat and poultry. The desert ponies are hardy and well made. Camels and horned cattle are bred extensively in the desert; of the latter a large number are sent to Gujrat for sale.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.—The chief vegetable productions of the Thar and Pārkar are rice, juār, bājri, cotton, oil-seeds, mung (*Phaseolus mungo*), til, tobacco, &c. The *pan burāni*, from which pankhas are made, the *pabban*, or lotus plant, and various grasses from which ropes and mats are constructed, are also found in this district. There are no forests in any part of this Superintendency.

FISHERIES.—The fisheries are confined entirely to the Nārā and the dhandhs fed by it, the fish most commonly met with being the jerki, singāra, dambhro, marko, popri, gandan, goj (eels), chitori, thaili, makar, patno and kuro. The yearly revenue derived by Government from the Nārā fisheries amounts, on an average, to about 2,000 rupees.

POPULATION.—The total population of the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency, both Masalmans and Hindūs, is estimated at about 198,074 souls, of whom 62,168 belong to the former class, the remainder (135,906) being Hindūs. There are thus but 16 souls to the square mile; but it must be borne in mind that much of the Thar and Pārkar district is a sandy desert, and therefore to a great extent uninhabitable. The following tables will show approximately the number and principal sub-divisions of the two great classes inhabiting this district.

Digitized by Google

MUHAMMADANS.

Tribes.	Number.	Sub-divisions.	Remarks.
1. Balochis . .	17,020	Khosa, Bagdar, Malkāni, Talpur, Laghāri, Chandia, Mari, Gurgāgi, Dalwāni, Būrgri, Chang, Jiskāni, Amdāni, Kalhoi, &c.	The Khosas are said to have come to Sindh with the Kalhoras; after the fall of this dynasty, they left Sindh, and settled about the desert between Marwar and the valley of the Indus.
2. Sammat . .	29,000	Junēja, Udeja, Dal, Samaia, Nuhria, Rajwāni, Hālā, Sangrāsi, Soro, Mihpoto, Sadaija, Basuja, Dabgar, Marhi, Junāth, Thaiba, Butra, Rahu, Dorath, and others.	
3. Saiyads . .	480	Pahrāj, Karimpoto.	
4. Mēmons . .	2,000	Suni.	
5. Khwājas . .	500	Shiba.	
6. Other tribes .	13,168		
Total . .	62,168		

HINDŪS.

Castes.	Numbers.	Sub-divisions.	Remarks.
1. Brahmins .	19,340	Pokarno, Sarsudh, Joshi, Bhojak.	The Sodas are descended from one Parmar Soda, supposed to have come from Ujain about A.D. 1226; they are a warlike people, and mostly landed proprietors, and have for centuries past been the local chiefs of the Thar and Pārkar.
2. Sodas (and Rājputs) .	30,668	Sirtan, Gangdas, Rām, Vairi, Bhojrāj, Nārā, Bhujar, Naba, Maldev, Sadur, Akka, Narsingpudo.	
3. Waishia . .	48,022	Lohānos, Bania, Ganga, Dewāni, Sugāni, Mahēsāri.	
4. Miscellaneous castes . .	37,876	Khati, Sonāro, Mali, Chauan, Rathor, Mengwar, Sochi, Sami, Bhati, Koli, and several others.	
Total . .	135,906		

Digitized by Google

DRESS, CHARACTER, &c.—In the matter of dress and food there does not appear to be any particular or marked contrast between that in use among the people of the Thar and Pārkar district and the inhabitants of Sindh generally. In dress there is one peculiarity worthy of mention, and this is in the petticoats or lower garments worn by the Masalman and Hindū women, those of the former being cut and coloured in a very different manner from that worn by Hindū females. This difference tends to produce a striking contrast between the two classes. As the greater portion of the population are cattle proprietors, milk diet is more common among them than that of flesh. Bājri is the staple food of the people throughout this district. The Soda tribe, formerly the dominant race in the Thar and Pārkar, are presumed to have conquered this district from the Sūmras between 300 and 400 years ago. They are of Rājput origin, and in character are a warlike people. The Khosas are fine, robust and martial men, inured to fatigue and hard fare. They are brave and enterprising, but slothful and improvident. Chief among the nomadic tribes in this district are the Udējas, who came originally from Sindh; they are fine, athletic men, and well-behaved, and have for some time past turned their attention to agricultural pursuits. The Bhils rank very low in the social scale, and are much addicted to theft. Taken, however, as a whole, the inhabitants of the Thar and Pārkar are represented to be a peaceable race, and in disposition neither so litigious or quarrelsome as their Sindh neighbours. They are said to place great reliance on *panchayats*, or arbitration committees. The language spoken in this district is a mixture of Sindhi and Kachhi; formerly, when the Thar and Pārkar was under the administration of the Political Agent at Kachh, all written correspondence was carried on in the Gujrathi language.

CRIME.—The crime most rife in this district, as in Sindh generally, is cattle-stealing or lifting. The following tables will show the amount of crime and litigation prevailing in this Superintendency during the four years ending with 1870–71.

Digitized by Google

I. CRIMINAL.

Year.	Murders.	Hurts, Assaults, and use of Criminal Force.	Thefts.		Receiving Stolen Property.	House-breaking.	Highway Robbery.	Other Offences.
			Cattle.	Others.				
1868	...	83	197	177	38	15	2	130
1869	...	103	334	163	53	18	...	137
1870	...	105	297	211	64	25	3	147
1871	...	159	253	182	41	13	...	126

II. CIVIL.

Year.	Suits for Land.		Suits for Money.		Other Suits.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		rupees.		rupees.		rupees.		rupees.
1868	16	1,924	239	14,621	23	1,077	278	17,622
1869	11	577	240	13,882	19	2,541	270	17,000
1870	11	668	353	26,791	25	5,958	389	33,417
1871	11	813	295	16,109	18	7,114	324	24,036

ESTABLISHMENTS.—The chief revenue and judicial authority in the Thar and Pārkar district is vested in a Political Superintendent, who in his judicial capacity exercises the powers of a magistrate of a district, and has, besides, the civil jurisdiction of a judge. Under him is an Assistant Political Superintendent, who in his judicial capacity exercises the powers of a first-class subordinate magistrate, and tries civil cases up to 500 rupees in value; there are also seven Mūkhtiārkars, each having the powers of either a first or second-class magistrate, and being empowered to decide civil cases up to 200 rupees in value within their respective jurisdictions. The head Mūnshis and two of the second Mūnshis of these Mūkhtiārkars are also vested with magisterial powers of either the first or second class. The Mūkhtiārkars are also *ex-officio* superintendents, and the second Mūnshis *ex officio* jailors of the jails in their respective talūkas.

The civil courts are situate at Umarkot, Chhāchhro, Mithi, Nagar Pārkar, Diplo, Khipro and Sānghar.

Digitized by Google

POLICE.—The police force employed in the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency numbers in all 485 men, of whom 377 are mounted on horses and camels. There is thus one policeman to about every 408 of the population. This force is distributed as follows:—

Talūka.	Foot Police.	Mounted Police.		Total.
		Horse.	Camel.	
Khipro (including the Sānghar talūka)	14	38	24	76
Umarkot (including the Chhāchhro talūka)	65	105	42	212
Mithi	7	18	16	41
Diplo	7	19	19	45
Nagar Pārkar	15	61	35	111
Total	108	241	136	485

REVENUE.—The revenue of the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency, divided into imperial and local, is shown under its separate heads for the four years ending with 1870–71 in the following tables:—

I. IMPERIAL.

Items.	Realisations in			
	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Land Tax	1,53,631	2,22,573	2,38,491	2,26,559
Abkāri	3,675	4,860	3,320	2,605
Drugs and Opium	13,725	17,151	16,134	17,884
Stamps	5,366	7,070	7,200	3,181
Salt	8,569	7,567	19,475	6,883
Registration	360	278	148	185
Postal	2,373	2,670	2,281	2,455
Income Tax (and Ghi Tax)	...	102	285	52,801
Fines and Fees	12,201	7,645	8,710	8,216
Miscellaneous	2,127	778	649	419
Total rupees	2,02,027	2,70,694	2,96,693	3,21,188

Digitized by Google

II. LOCAL.

Items.	Realisations in			
	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Cesses on Land and Sayer Revenue	11,264	10,733	10,778	12,127
Percentage on Alienated Lands	...	...	...	...
Cattle-pound and Ferry Funds	8,372	4,054	2,776	3,643
Fisheries	2,509	1,931	2,851	1,599
Total rupees .	22,135	16,718	16,405	17,369

The present duty on salt manufactured in this district is 8 annas per maund.

JĀGIRS.—The jāgir holdings in the Thar and Pārkar district are few in number and inconsiderable in area, not being, in the aggregate, more than 6757 acres; of this quantity the largest area is in the Umarkot talūka. The subjoined table will give all information necessary on this head :—

Name of Jāgirdār.	Class.	Talūka and Village.	Cultivable Land.	Uncultur-able Land.	Yearly Amount of Govnment. Revenue representd.
			acres. gūnt.	acres. gūnt.	rupees.
1. Mauji walad Kānji . .	2	Kasba, Nagar Tal.	700 0	550 0	550
2. Ghulām Mustafa . . .	3	Umarkot, U. Tal..	390 24	243 13	243
3. Shamatji walad Chānduji .	3	Bojāsar, Nagar Tal.	200 0	150 0	150
4. Phūlbi . . .	3	Pitapur, Nagar Tal.	680 0	142 0	142
5. Ako Soda . .	5	Umarkot, U. Tal.	154 38	32 6	32
6. Fakir Nizām-ul-din . .	5	Ditto	3,455 19	12 9	12
7. Wali Muhammad . .	5	Sānghar, S. Tal. .	31 0	15 5	15

The Seri grants in this district are in extent much larger than the jāgir holdings, comprising, in all, about 11,922 acres, which are divided among 390 persons.

Digitized by Google

The number in each talūka, as also the acreage of the land held by them, is as shown below.

Talūka.	Number of Grantees.	Area of Land.	
		acres.	güntas.
1. Umarkot	39	2,098	15
2. Chhāchhro . . .	127	3,815	7
3. Mithi	88	2,932	38
4. Diplo	77	1,235	16
5. Nagar Pārkar . . .	57	1,809	29
6. Khipro	1	12	20
7. Sānghar	1	17	30
Total . .	390	11,921	35

MUNICIPALITIES.—There are, in all, 11 municipalities in the Thar and Pārkar; the income and expenditure of each for the two years ending 1870–71 are shown in the following statement:—

Where situate.	When Established.	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
		1869–70.	1870–71.	1869–70.	1870–71.
		rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
1. Umarkot . .	1859	11,067	14,347	9,298	7,055
2. Nabisar . . .	1863	3,219	1,726	1,629	2,343
3. Khipro . . .	1863	5,149	6,035	2,827	3,309
4. Sānghar . . .	1862	3,524	4,733	1,375	1,972
5. Chhāchhro . .	1862	1,637	835	1,330	1,113
6. Gadro . . .	1862	3,080	764	445	1,589
7. Mithi . . .	1862	3,604	2,592	2,454	2,264
8. Islamkot . .	1862	402	610	145	137
9. Nagar Pārkar .	1862	2,080	1,995	2,080	1,759
10. Virāwāh. . .	1863	1,219	1,456	418	458
11. Diplo . . .	1863	4,134	695	695	2,797

The receipts of these municipal institutions are derived mostly from town duties, cattle pounds, fines, &c.; the expenditure is principally upon establishments, public works, education, dispensaries, &c.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—There are no hospitals in the Thar and Pārkar district, but dispensaries at each of the towns of Umarkot, Mithi and Nagar Pārkar, which are under the charge respectively of an officer of the Bombay Subordinate Medical Department, assisted by small establishments. The cost of these dispensaries is defrayed partly by Government and partly by the

Digitized by Google

municipality of the town where such dispensary is situate. The following table will show the attendance, &c., of patients at each of these dispensaries during the two years ending 1871 :—

UMARKOT.

	Total Admissions in		Casualties in		Average Daily Attendance.		Remarks.
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	
In-patients.	128	128	13	10	7	10	This dispensary was established on 15th May, 1861.
Out-patients	3,206	4,179	11	18	32	45	
MITHI.							
In-patients.	19	3	5	...	...	...	This dispensary was established on 4th May, 1863.
Out-patients	1,465	2,033	...	2	9·9	11·6	
NAGAR PĀRKAR.							
In-patients.	88	62	...	1	5·8	2·5	This dispensary was established in 1855.
Out-patients	1,724	1,602	1	...	30·8	16·4	

PRISONS.—The only prisons in this district are the permanent subordinate jails at Nagar Pārkar, Khipro, Sānghar, Mithi, Diplo and Chhāchhro; these are under the charge of the Mūkhtiārkars of their respective talūkas, and their second Mūnshis act as *ex-officio* jailors.

EDUCATION.—There are 16 schools in all in the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency, one of them being an Anglo-vernacular institution in the Umarkot talūka, and another a female school in the same talūka. The following is a statement of the number of Government schools and pupils during the five years ending 1870-71 (*see next page*).

Digitized by Google

Description of School.	1866–67.		1867–68.		1868–69.		1869–70.		1870–71.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Normal Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 1st grade .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto ditto 2nd grade .	1	102	1	95	1	121	1	134	1	134
Vernacular Schools	6	285	6	327	8	327	14	681	14	681
Total Boys' Schools . .	7	387	7	422	9	487	15	815	15	815
Girls' Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	1	13
Grand Total	7	387	7	422	9	487	16	828	16	828

There are a number of private schools scattered about this district, but no reliable statistics concerning them are forthcoming. The following table will show the number of Government schools and pupils in each talūka during 1870–71 :—

Talūka.	1870–71.	
	Schools.	Pupils.
1. Umarkot	4	220
2. Chhāchhro. . . .	3	167
3. Mithi	1	110
4. Diplo	1	30
5. Nagar Pārkar . . .	5	239
6. Khipro.	1	30
7. Sānghar	1	32
Total . .	16	828

The only female school (Governmental) in this district is situate at Umarkot.

AGRICULTURE.—There are throughout the Thar and Pārkar district three seasons in which agricultural operations are carried on, viz., kharif, rabbi and adāwah; but as the times of sowing and reaping the crops seem to differ somewhat in the Nārā districts from those in the Thar, or desert portion of this Political Superintendency, two separate tables are here given on this head, showing, also, the various crops produced in each season.

Digitized by Google

NĀRĀ DISTRICTS.

Seasons.	Time when		Description of Crop produced.
	Sown.	Reaped.	
1. Kharif .	June to Middle of August.	Middle of October to middle of December.	Rice, juār, bājri, til, cotton, tobacco, bhang, hemp, &c.
2. Rabbi . .	Middle of September and October.	January and February.	Wheat, barley, siri, jamba, and kumba.
3. Adāwah .	February.	April and May.	Cotton, juār, mūng, and melons.
THAR AND PĀRKAR.			
1. Kharif .	June and July.	October and November.	Rice, juār, bājri, til, mūng, and tobacco.
2. Rabbi . .	October and November.	March and April.	Wheat, barley, jamba, sirsū, and kurar.
3. Adāwah .	January.	May and June.	Cotton, juār, mūng, and water-melons.

The staple crops in the Nārā district are rice, juār, bājri, wheat, mūng, oil-seeds, til, cotton, sugar-cane and tobacco. Pulses, as well as fruits and vegetables of different kinds, are also grown. In the Thar and Pārkar the staple crops are bājri and wheat, but the cultivation, which in the former districts is chiefly *mok*, is in the Thar and Pārkar entirely *barāni*, or that dependent on rainfall. The agricultural implements in use generally throughout this superintendency are the *hal*, or plough, the *jaithin*, or clod-crusher, the *paura*, and a few others.

COMMERCE.—The exports from the Thar and Pārkar district consist principally of grain, wool, ghi, camels, horned cattle, hides, fish, salt, *chania* and *pan-burāni*, a kind of reed from which pankhas are made. The grain, chiefly rice and wheat, oil-seeds, cattle, goats and sheep, are sent to Gujrat, Pahlanpur and Jodhpur; hides and wool to Haidarābād; ghi to Kachh and Gujrat; and salt, fish, *chania* and *pan-burāni* to Haidarābād and Karāchi. The chief imports appear to be cotton, metals, dried fruits, dyes

Digitized by Google

piece-goods, silk, sugar-candy and tobacco. Neither the quantity nor value of this trade appears to be known, but it is, no doubt, considerable.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures of this Political Superintendency do not appear to be of any marked importance, and consist merely of woollen blankets and bags, camel saddles and covers, and coarse cotton cloths; neither the quantity yearly manufactured nor the value seems to be known.

FAIRS.—One fair of note only is held yearly in the Nārā district, at the town of Pitora, near Akri, in the month of September. It is in honour of one Pitora, a spiritual guide among the Mengwar community, and is attended by about 9000 people, principally of that tribe. There are seven other small fairs held in various parts of the Thar and Pārkar district, but none are of sufficient consequence to require notice.

ROADS.—The roads in the Thar and Pārkar district are numerous, but travelling in the Thar, or desert portion, is very tedious and difficult, owing to the numerous sand-hills which have constantly to be crossed. Umarkot, the chief town in this Political Superintendency, has communication with Haidarābād by a good road, which is bridged throughout, excepting over the Eastern Nārā, which crosses it between the villages of Garhur and Sasēb-ke-thul. From Umarkot this road is continued on to Virāwah and Nagar Pārkar by two branches, one *viâ* Chhāchhro, and the other *viâ* Islamkot. Other lines also lead from Umarkot to Khipro, in the northern part of this district, and to the Marwar boundary, but the direct thoroughfare to the Jaisalmir territory passes from Mirpur Khās (in the Hālā district) through Khipro. Southward a road runs from Umarkot *viâ* the towns of Nabisar and Nawakot. There are roads also communicating with the Eastern Nārā, as well as with different parts of the Mithrau canal. From Nagar Pārkar a road runs across a portion of the Rann to Disa, while another from Wango and Rahma Bazars also crosses the Rann, and leads to the town of Bhūj in Kachh. A tabulated list of these communications cannot here be given, owing to want of proper information on the subject, but in the Appendix will be found described several of the main lines of road running through this district, and principally those passing through its chief town, Umarkot.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL LINE.—The Government telegraph line connecting Haidarābād with Disa runs through the Thar and Pārkar district *viâ* Umarkot, where there is an office. The postal line from Haidarābād to Bombay *viâ* Ahmedābād

Digitized by Google

also passes through this district, and between the former city and the town of Suigaon, in the Baroda territory, is under the charge of the Political Superintendent of the Thar and Pārkar, who has under him, for this work, a mail superintendent, 2 overseers, 3 jemadārs, several mūnshis and others, besides 52 horses and 116 camels.

FERRIES. — There are 9 ferries in this district, all of which are situate on the Nārā, but the number of boats attached to each is not known. These ferries are to be found near the following villages, from which they take their name:—1. Bakkar; 2, Chotiāri; 3, Mita Khān's Tanda; 4, Juma-ka-gher; 5, Khipro; 6, Sehuji-ka-gher; 7, Ghulām Nabi; 8, Dilaiyar; and 9, Sufi Fakir-got.

ANTIQUITIES.—There are the remains, it is said, of several old temples in the Pārkar portion of this district; one of these is a Jain temple 14 miles north-west of Virāwāh, which contained an idol of great sanctity and repute known under the name of Gorcha. Near the same town also are the remains of an ancient city called Pāra Nagar, covering quite 6 miles in area. It is reported to have been founded by one Dharma Singh, but at what period is not known, and to have been very wealthy and populous; its final decay is presumed to have taken place some time during the sixteenth century. The remains of five or six Jain temples still exist, displaying some excellent sculpture and beautifully executed designs. Another ruined city is Rata-kot, situate on the Nārā, south of the town of Khipro, and distant about 20 miles from the village of Ranāhu. It is supposed to have remained in a ruinous condition during the past 500 years, and to have been originally founded some 900 years ago by a Maghal named Rata. There are several forts in different parts of this district, such as those of Islamkot, Mithi and Singāla, but they are, comparatively speaking, of modern erection, having been built mostly during the Talpur dynasty; they are now, however, fast falling into decay, and the materials are being used for building purposes.

HISTORY.—Less, perhaps, is known of the early history of the Thar and Pārkar district than of that of Sindh proper, and it is necessary to bear in mind that it is not many years since the desert portion and Pārkar were under the exclusive administration of the Political Agent in Kachh. The Soda Rājpūts, the upper class of the district, and descended, it is said, from one Parmar Soda, are supposed to have come into this part of Sindh from Ujain about A.D. 1226, when they quickly displaced the

Digitized by Google

then rulers of the country, but other authorities state that they did not conquer the country from the Sūmras, the dominant race, before the beginning of the sixteenth century. The Sodas, in their turn, succumbed to the rule of the Kalhoras about A.D. 1750, since which period this district has more or less been subject to Sindh. On the fall of the Kalhora dynasty it fell under the domination of the Talpurs, who built a number of forts in different places more effectually to overawe the population, who were brave and warlike in their habits. In the Mithi and Islamkot districts the Talpurs are said by Raikes to have levied as revenue two-fifths of the produce of the land, but no regular revenue system was introduced till the years 1830 and 1835, when disturbances at once took place. The Mirs sent a large force to reduce the people to submission, and several chiefs were taken prisoners, who were not released until they had paid heavy fines. The Thar and Pārkar was for a long time the head-quarters of a banditti who made plundering excursions into Kachh and other neighbouring districts. On the conquest of Sindh by the British in 1843, the inhabitants of the Thar and Pārkar evinced a desire to be placed under Kachh, and with this view the districts of Balhāri, Diplo, Mithi, Islamkot, Singāla, Virāwāh, Pitapur, Bojāsar and Pārkar were in 1844 made over to that State. The Umarkot, Gadro, and other tracts on the Nārā became a portion of the Haidarābād Collectorate, or, rather, formed part of the Deputy Collectorate of Mirpur. All emoluments from fields and rent-free lands enjoyed by Patels, as well as cesses on Hindū marriages, were abolished, and the chiefs were further forbidden to wear arms. In consequence, it would seem, of these prohibitions, the district was in 1846 represented to be in open rebellion, but quiet was soon after restored, and the Soda Rājputs, who appear to have been the prime movers in this disturbance, were called upon by Government to state their grievances, of which the following is a brief outline. They contended for their right of levying a tax of 26½ rupees on every marriage among the Krar Banias, and also a fee of one rupee's worth of cloth for enforcing debts due to that caste. They complained that the fields they formerly enjoyed *rent free* were either reduced in number, or taken away altogether from them, and they maintained that in times of scarcity they were entitled to exemption from all payment of duty on opium and grain. They asserted their right as Sodas to receive food when travelling from Banias without any payment, and that this caste were also bound to supply them with bedsteads and coverlets. They further desired,

Digitized by Google

as formerly, to be permitted to receive a portion of the Umarkot customs. The Government, in reply to this list of grievances, allowed the Sodas, as compensation for the fees derived by them from the Krar Banias, the annual interest at 5 per cent. on the sum of 14,000 rupees, and also permitted several of their tribe to hold a certain number of fields rent free, provided they undertook to cultivate them. They were also granted a share in the Umarkot customs, but the rest of their demands were not complied with. In 1850 the Umarkot and Nārā districts were leased out up to 1854 to Soda Zamindars on a light settlement, and at the end of that year the then Commissioner in Sindh, Mr. (now Sir Bartle) Frere, introduced in the Thar a fixed assessment on a ten years' lease. Before that time the Government share was fixed after an inspection of the fields and an estimate made of the crop. In 1856 the desert portion of this Political Superintendency, together with the Pārkar district, which had been administered by the Assistant Political Agent in Kachh since 1844, was incorporated in the province of Sindh. In 1859 a rebellion took place in the Thar and Pārkar, necessitating the despatch of a military force under Colonel Evans from Haidarābād to quell it. This officer in the month of May of that year occupied the town of Nagar Pārkar, and captured the Rānā, driving back in the following month a large body of Kolis, who had ventured to attack the place. The Rānā, with his minister, were in 1860 both tried for sedition, and convicted, the former being sentenced to 14 years', and the latter to 10 years' transportation. From that period down to the present the Political Superintendency of the Thar and Pārkar has enjoyed peace and quietness, and a new stimulus has been given to agricultural exertion in the Umarkot and Nārā districts by the improvements which during the past twelve years have been effected in the Eastern Nārā by the construction of the Mithrau canal and the opening out of numerous branches and distributing channels from both these streams. This state of things has, however, at times been disturbed by the attacks of epidemic disease and famine, which in some instances have been very severely felt. This was especially the case in the year 1869, when cholera of a severe type visited the Thar and Pārkar, occasioning a very heavy mortality among the people of this scantily-populated district; but, notwithstanding these visitations, this portion of the province of Sindh must be considered to be in a thriving condition, a fact which is conclusively borne out by the gradual increase in the yearly revenue obtained by the Government.

Digitized by Google

Thari Muhbat, a Government village, formerly in the Tigir, now in the Mehar talūka of the Mehar Deputy Collectorate, 7 miles east from Mehar, with which town it has road communication, as well as with the villages of Jatiāl, Rahdan and Walu Garir. It is seated on the Western Nārā, which is another means of communication between it and other towns and villages situate on the same stream. It is the residence of the Mūkhtiārkar of the talūka, and of a Tappēdār, and besides their dēras, it has a Deputy Collector's staging bangalow, distant about a mile from the town, on the right bank of the Nārā; lines for 14 men of the district and foot rural police; a musāfirkhāna, and a Government vernacular school. The population, numbering in all 868, comprises 583 Masalmans, and 285 Hindūs. The former are of the Chandia, Kori, Narēja and Nunāri tribes, the latter chiefly Lohānos. This town has no manufactures or trade of any consequence.

Thul, a talūka (or sub-division) of the frontier district of Upper Sindh, with an area of 968 square miles; it has 5 tappas, 23 villages, and a population of 34,521 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1870–71 is as follows:—

	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	59,350	64,605	67,047	77,052
Local	3,326	3,008	3,292	2,976
Total rupees .	62,676	67,613	70,339	80,028

Thul, the chief town of the talūka of that name, and distant 23 miles east from Jacobābād. Roads from other large villages in the district lead directly to it. It is the head-quarters of a Mūkhtiārkar, and besides his "dēra," there is a permanent subordinate jail, of which the Mūkhtiārkar is *ex-officio* superintendent, and his second mūnshi *ex-officio* jailor. It has also a police chauki, but no bangalow for district officials. The trade of the whole talūka passes through its bazar. The manufactures of Thul are of no special importance, but the town is thriving. The population is 1500.

Ubauro, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Rohri Deputy Collectorate, formerly known under the name of Dharki, containing an area of 450 square miles, with 7 tappas, 94 villages, and a population of 16,882 souls. The revenue, imperial and local,

Digitized by Google

of this sub-division during the four years ending 1870–71 is as follows:—

	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	79,864	88,895	85,455	92,093
Local	12,088	10,184	11,334	11,208
Total rupees .	91,952	99,079	96,789	1,03,301

Ubauro, a Government town in the Rohri Deputy Collectorate, and the head-quarters of the Mūkhtiārkar of the talūka of the same name, in latitude 28° 11′ north, and longitude 69° 30′ east. It is distant about 70 miles from Rohri, and is situate on the main road leading from that town to Multān. It has road communication with Rawati, Kaharki, Khairpur, Rēti, Ghundi and Wasti Jiwan Shāh. This town has a Mūkhtiārkar's kacheri, a Tappēdār's "dēra," a vernacular school, travellers' bangalow, musāfirkhāna, a thāna with 17 policemen (mounted and foot), and a cattle pound. The population, numbering in all 1345, comprises 752 Hindūs of the Brahmin and Bania castes, and 593 Masalmans of many tribes, the chief of which are the Koris, Mohānas, Maliks, Dhars, Korēshis, Dakhans, Dhandūs and Mirāsis. The inhabitants are engaged mostly in trade and agriculture. The trade of the place is principally in grain, oil, cotton, ghi, &c. The chief person of note resident here is Jam Abul Khair, who is the Zamindār of the whole talūka, and the head of the tribe of Dhars, and has one-eighth of the Government revenue of all the villages in the Ubauro talūka excepting six. He has built a large house in this town, where it is known by the name of the "Rangmahal." There is an ancient mazjid here, said to have been erected by one Shēkh Muhammad so early as H. 960 (A.D. 1552). The town itself dates from a much earlier period, having been founded, it is supposed, about A.D. 987 by the Shēkh Muhammad previously mentioned. It is the head-quarters of the Dhar tribe, who about A.D. 1150 are reported to have come from Rājputāna, and conquered from the King of Aror tracts of land at present forming portions of the Ubauro and Bhāwalpur districts. At that time the Dhars were Hindūs, but they afterwards became Muhammadans.

Umarkot, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency, having an area, including the Chhāchhro talūka, which is subordinate to it, of 1107 square miles, with

Digitized by Google

9 tappas, 23 dehs, and a population of 27,847 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1870–71 is as follows :—

	1867–68.	1868–69.	1869–70.	1870–71.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	62,791	1,01,595	1,27,440	1,22,966
Local	7,502	7,080	6,438	7,485
Total rupees .	70,293	1,08,675	1,33,878	1,30,451

Umarkot, the chief town in the talūka of the same name in the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency, in latitude 25° 19′ north, and longitude 69° 47′ east. It lies on the confines of the sand-hills forming the Eastern desert, and a canal, known as the Umarkot branch, leading out from the Eastern Nārā, now reaches the town, tailing off into a large tank. Umarkot has direct road communication with Haidarābād *viâ* Tando Alahyar and Mirpur Khās, and is distant from this latter place about 48 miles. Roads also lead from Umarkot to Nawakot, *viâ* Nabisar, to Chhāchhro. Gadro, Sāmāro, Chhor and Ghulam Nabi Shāh. It is the head-quarter station of the Political Superintendent of the district, and of the Mūkhtiārkar of the talūka, and has a police thāna with the large force of 151 men, of whom 87 are mounted. There are civil and criminal courts, a dispensary, Government schools, telegraph office, post office, dharamsāla and a cattle pound. The Government telegraph line passes through this town on its way from Haidarābād to Disa. There is also a fort about 500 feet square, and having formerly a mud wall 40 feet high, with a strong round tower at each corner, and six square towers at each side. The usual garrison of this fort, when in the possession of the Talpur Mīrs, was 400 men. At present the principal Government buildings are situate within this stronghold. The municipality, established in 1859, had in 1870-71 an income (inclusive, it is believed, of former balances) of 14,347 rupees; while the expenditure in the same year did not exceed 7,055 rupees. The inhabitants, numbering in all about 4000, comprise 3354 Hindūs of the Brahmin, Lohāno, and other castes, the remainder being Muhammadans, principally Khosas, Khāskēlis, &c. Their chief employments are agriculture and cattle-breeding. The Hindūs devote their attention also to trade, several of the Umarkot merchants being wealthy men. Among these the chief is one Dyaram Naryandās, whose

Digitized by Google

business transactions are said to be very extensive. The local trade of Umarkot is in grain, ghi, camels, cattle and tobacco; and the transit trade, which includes among other articles, cotton, metals, dyes, dried fruits, ghi, grain, oil, piece-goods, wool and tobacco, is very probably large, but of the quantity and value of either nothing appears to be known. The manufactures seem to be confined to the making of camel covers (or naths) and coarse cloths generally.

The town of Umarkot is said to have been founded by one Umar, a chief of the Sūmra tribe, but at what date is not known. The place was evidently one of some importance, from the fact of its lying on the high road to Sindh from the eastward. Here, in October 1642, was born Akbar, the son of Humāyun, the exiled emperor of Hindūsthān, then on his way to Sindh. The presumed place of Akbar's birth is marked by a stone slab, on which the event is inscribed. It was through this town that Akbar, when emperor, marched in A.D. 1591 to conquer Sindh—an expedition which, as history relates, was successful. In the year 1813, Umarkot was captured by the Talpur Mīrs from the Rājā of Jodhpur, in whose possession it had remained for some time, and after their downfall in 1843 it fell into the hands of the British.

Unarpur, a village in the Kotri talūka of the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate, in latitude 25° 38′ north, and longitude 68° 20′ east. It is situate close to the western bank of the Indus, and is on the trunk road leading from Kotri to Sehwan, being 20 miles north from the former town. A portion of the road between Unarpur and Petiāro was washed away in 1869. It is the head-quarter station of a Tappēdār, has a dharamsala and a small police post. The inhabitants, numbering 900, comprise 600 Masalmans of the Shora tribe, and 300 Hindūs of the Lohāno caste. Their occupation is mostly agricultural. This place does not, it would seem, possess any manufactures of consequence, but there is a small local trade in grain, ghi and oil. Kafilas, with various commodities from Kandahar and Kelāt, pass through this village *en route* for South Sindh.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF PRIVILEGED AND OTHER PERSONS OF THE TALPUR FAMILY RESIDING IN THE PROVINCE OF SINDH.

Name.	Age in 1871.	Place of Residence.	To what extent Educated.	How Employed.
1. H.H. Mīr Husain Ali Khān, son of Mīr Muhammad Khān (deceased).	45	Haidarābād . . .	Is acquainted with Persian and Arabic.	Not in any employment.
2. H.H. Mīr Hasan Ali Khān, son of the ex-Mīr Nasir Khān (deceased).	41	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
3. H.H. Mīr Sher Muhammad Khān, C.S.I., ex-Mīr of Mirpur.	62	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
4. H.H. Mīr Shāh Nawāz Khān, son of ex-Mīr Muhammad Khān (deceased).	23	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
5. H.H. Abdul Husain Khān, son of Mīr Abbas Ali Khān (deceased).	15	Ditto	In addition to the above, has a slight knowledge of English.	Ditto.
6. H.H. Mīr Shāh Muhammad Khān, son of Mīr Ali Murād of Mirpur (deceased).	53	Alahyar-jo-tando .	Is acquainted with, but not versed in, Persian and Arabic.	Ditto.
7. H.H. Mīr Khān Muhammad Khān, son of Mīr Ali Murād of Mirpur (deceased).	43	Ditto	Is versed in these two languages.	Ditto.
8. Mīr Ali Mardan Khān, son of H.H. Mīr Rustam Khān (deceased).	59	Mirpur Khās . .	Ditto	Ditto.

Digitized by Google

Name.	Age in 1871.	Place of Residence.	To what extent Educated.	How Employed.
9. Mīr Fateh Khān, son of H.H. Mīr Sher Muhammad Khān.	36	Mirpur Khās . .	Fairly in Persian . . .	Not in any employment.
10. Mīr Ghulām Muhammad Khān, son of H.H. Mīr Rustam Khān (deceased).	48	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
11. Mīr Imām Bakhsh Khān, son of H.H. Mīr Sher Muhammad Khān.	23	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
12. Mīr Nur Muhammad Khān, son of H.H. Mīr Husain Ali Khān.	10	Haidarābād . . .	. .	Ditto.
13. Mīr Ali Murād Khān, son of Mīr Fateh Khān.	8	Mirpur Khās . .	Is receiving an English education.	Ditto.
14. H.H. Mīr Imām Bakhsh Khān, son of Mīr Muhammad Hasan Khān (Khairpur branch).	52	Januji Got (Shik. Coll.).	Acquainted with Persian .	Ditto.
15. H.H. Mīr Ali Madad Khān, son of Mīr Nasir Khān (K.B.).	35	Tando Mīr Muhammad Ali Khān (Sh. C.).	Ditto	Ditto.
16. Mīr Ghulām Shāh Khān, son of Mīr Ali Akbar Khān (K.B.).	45	Tando Mīr Muhammad Hasan Khān. (Sh. C.)	Ditto	Ditto.
17. Mīr Ahmad Khān, son of Mīr Ghulām Haidar Khān (K.B.).	60	Got Darawāhan (Sh. C.).	Slightly educated in Persian.	Ditto.
18. Mīr Ghulām Haidar Khān, son of Mīr Muhammad Khan (K.B.).	45	Kot Mīr Muhammad Khān (Sh. C.).	Knows Persian	Ditto.

Digitized by Google

19. Mīr Mubārak Khān, son of Mīr Wali Muhammad Khān.	33	Tando Mīr Muhammad Ali Khān (Sh. C.).	Knows Persian	Not in any employment
20. Mīr Ali Haidar Khān, son of Mīr Ali Muhammad Khān.	33	Ditto	Understands English slightly, Persian tolerably.	Ditto.
21. Mīr Ali Bakhsh Khān, son of Mīr Fazul Muhammad Khān.	44	Ditto	Tolerably acquainted with Persian.	Ditto.
22. Mīr Ghulām Murteza Khān, son of Mīr Chakar Khān.	56	Rahuja (Sh. C.) .	Ditto	Ditto.
23. Mīr Alah Ditu Khān, *alias* Mīr Sulēman Khān, son of Mīr Muhammad Khān.	43	Khānpur (Sh. C.) .	Slightly acquainted with Persian.	Ditto.
24. Mīr Ali Ahmad Khān, son of Mīr Nasir Khān.	32	Tando Mīr Muhammad Ali Khān. (Sh. C.).	Ditto	Ditto.
25. Mīr Amir Ali Khān, son of Fazul Muhammad Khān.	38	Lārkāno (Sh. C.) .	Knows English slightly and Persian tolerably.	Is town magistrate of Lārkāno.
26. Mīr Walidād Khān, son of Mīr Muhammad Hasan Khān.	38	Shikārpur . . .	Knows Persian, but has slight knowledge only of English.	Is town magistrate of Shikārpur.
27. Mir Ahmad Khān, son of Mīr Muhammad Hasan Khān.	26	Tando Mīr Muhammad Hasan Khān (Sh. C.).	Knows Persian tolerably .	Not in any employment.
28. Mīr Khair Muhammad Khān, son of Mīr Muhammad Hasan Khān.	33	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
29. Mīr Sohrāb Khān, son of Mīr Muhammad Hasan Khān.	40	Got Miān Wali (Sh. C.).	Versed in Persian . . .	Ditto.

Digitized by Google

APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT OF THE AREA, POPULATION, TALŪKAS, TOWNS, VILLAGES, POLICE, REVENUE, ETC., OF THE DIFFERENT POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENCIES AND DEPUTY COLLECTORATES IN SINDH.

Collectorates and Political Superintendencies.	Deputy Collectorates.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	No. of Revenue Sub-divisions.	Chief Towns, with Population.	Number of Villages.	Number of Civil and Criminal Judges of all descriptions.	Number of Magistrates of all descriptions.	No. of Police.	Imperial Revenue in 1870–71.	
										Land.	Gross (excluding Canal Collections).
										rupees.	rupees.
Karāchi Collectorate.	1. Sehwan	3,646	147,000	4	Kotri . . . . . 9,000 Sehwan . . . . . 4,500 Bubak 4,234	203	2	7	255	2,78,948	3,91,453
	2. Kohisthān	4,058	10,000!	..	Bula Khān's Thānā . . 407	6	..	1	49	..	..
	3. Jhirk	3,010	66,784	3	Tatta . . . . . 8,560 Jhirk . . . . . 1,200 Keti-bandar 1,830	134	..	5	148	1,64,967	2,10,575
	4. Shāhbandar	4,142	70,168	4	Mirpur Bathoro . . . 4,500 Mughilbhin. 2,500	1,147	1	5	100	2,85,273	3,17,599
	5. Karāchi (Tāl)	1,253	*47,000!	1	Karāchi. . . . . 46,000!	3	3	5	585	99,509	3,42,714

Digitized by Google

Shikārpur Collectorate.	1. Rohri	4,259	157,104	5	Rohri	11,326	354	..	6	295	4,32,865	5,15,303
					Khairpur Dharki	2,100						
	2. Shikārpur and Sakhar	1,238	167,396	3	Shikārpur	41,021	266	3	8	567	2,80,298	5,13,914
					Sakhar (new)	13,318						
	3. Lārkāno	2,241	137,414	5	Lārkāno.	7,234	494	1	7	180	6,86,509	8,10,533
					Rato Dēro	2,635						
	4. Mehar	2,504	100,900	3	Mehar	2,475	343	1	4	110	3,89,251	4,53,327
Haidarābād Collectorate.	1. Naushahro	3,067	*219,596	4	Naushahro	*2,950	300	1	5	169	4,41,100	5,23,964
					Kandiāro	*2,558						
					Bhiria	*2,549						
					Tarūshā	*2,219						
					Moro.	*1,738						
	2. Hālā	2,558	*216,139	4	Matiāri	*4,920	232	1	6	163	3,28,776	4,23,513
					Hālā.	*4,096						
					Alahyar-jo-tando	*3,913						
					Adam-jo-tando	*3,457						
					Nasarpur	*3,106						
	3. Tanda	3,177	*189,931	4	Tanda Muhammad Khān	*3,412	410	1	6	149	3,27,585	3,87,731
					Tando Ghulam Ali	1,852						
	4. Haidarābād (Tal)	416	*96,281	1	Haidarābād	*35,272	58	2	5	389	70,192	1,99,567
					Tando Jām.	1,852						
	Thar and Pārkar Polit. Superintendency.	12,729	198,074	7	Mithi	5,000	62	9	9	485	2,26,559	2,99,691
					Umarkot	3,993						
					Khipro	2,500						
	Frontier District	2,225	103,774	3	Jacobābād	15,000	62	1	6	400	2,05,808	2,65,931
	Total	50,523	1,927,561	51			4,074	26	†85	4,044	41,47,640	56,55,815

* By the census of 1871.

† The head Munshis of Mukhtiārkars are not included in this number.

Digitized by Google

APPENDIX III.

FINANCE.

ACCOUNT OF THE GROSS AND NET REVENUES OF THE PROVINCE OF SINDH FOR THE YEAR 1870-71.

SOURCES OF INCOME.	Gross Receipts.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges against Income.			Total of Cols. 3, 5 & 6.	Net Receipts.
			Charges of Collection, including Cost of Salt and Opium, and Cost of Maintaining Reproductive Works.	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and other Engagements.	Allowances to District and Village Officers, and Charitable Grants.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
IMPERIAL.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.		rupees.	rupees.
I. Land Revenue . . .	46,41,918	97,723		4,43,451	...	5,41,174	41,00,744
II. Forests	1,95,736	...		...	...	...	1,95,736
III. Spirits and Drugs . . .	3,09,905	140		...	...	140	3,09,765
IV. Tributes and Contributions from Native States	...	...		...	...	...	...
V. Assessed Taxes: Income Tax	3,71,290	...		...	...	...	3,71,290
V. Assessed Taxes: Ghi Tax*	52,507	...		...	...	...	52,507
VI. Customs	3,52,377	...		...	...	...	3,52,377
VII. Salt	1,04,198	1,647		...	...	1,647	1,02,551
VIII. Opium	86,716	...		...	...	...	86,716
IX. Stamps	2,65,075	...		...	...	...	2,65,075
X. Post-office	99,790	...		...	...	...	99,790
XI. Electric Telegraph (Indian)	1,38,994	...	Nos. II., IV., V., VI., VIII., XI., XV., XIX. No. VI. (Customs).	...	...	...	1,38,994

Digitized by Google

XII. Indo-European Telegraph (exclusive of sums payable to other Administrations)	5,42,773	...	Rs. 5,88,205 for items Rs. 51,582 for item 6,39,787	...	...	...	5,42,773
XIII. Mint	...	...		...	...	...	...
XIV. Law and Justice	2,26,496	...		...	...	...	2,26,496
XV. Police — Refunds	...	...		...	...	...	...
XV. Police — Real	...	...		...	...	...	...
XVI. Military Funds	...	...		...	...	...	...
XVII. Interest	...	...		...	...	...	...
XVIII. Miscellaneous	43,633	...		...	...	...	43,633
Total Imperial . Rs.	74,31,408	99,510	6,39,787	4,43,451	..	5,42,961	68,88,447
LOCAL.							
I. Public Works Funds	4,88,208	..	28,958	...	...	...	4,88,208
II. Police Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Education Funds†	11,167	...	...	...	...	...	11,167
IV. Charitable Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Funds. V. Indus Conservancy Fund	55,300	...	...	...	...	...	55,300
General Funds. VI. Sea and River Pilotage Fund	32,342	...	...	...	...	...	32,342
General Funds. VII. Port Fund	27,713	...	...	...	...	...	27,713
General Funds. VIII. District Municipal Fund	6,04,602	...	...	...	...	...	6,04,602
General Funds. IX. Cotton Improvement Fund	12,120	...	...	..	...	...	12,120
Total Local . . Rs.	12,31,452	...	28,958	...	...	...	12,31,452
Gross Receipts . Rs.	86,62,860	99,510	6,68,745	4,43,451	...	5,42,961	81,19,899

* This is levied in the Thar and Pārkar District instead of an income tax.
† In addition to this sum 57,659 rupees were contributed from public works and 23,069 rupees from municipal funds.

Digitized by Google

Appendix IV.

An Explanatory Vocabulary of Vernacular Words, some of them being of frequent use in the Province of Sindh.

Ābkalāni	An establishment provided yearly to look after canals and "bands" during the inundation of the river Indus.
Abkāri	The excise or revenue derived from the manufacture of spirituous liquors, drugs, &c.
Amil	A member of the Lohāno caste of Hindūs: they are generally Government servants.
Avatār	The incarnation of a Hindū deity.
Bāghāt	Garden land.
Band	An embankment of earth.
Bandar	A port, harbour.
Bāndho	A weir for catching fish.
Bani	A field.
Barāni	Land cultivated on rainfall.
Bāri	A river creek.
Bāro	A bed in a field made for irrigational purposes.
Batāi	Share of the crops, usually one-third of the gross produce. This used to be the Government share when the revenue was collected "in kind."
Batāidār	One who measures the Government share of grain.
Batēlo	A flat-bottomed boat.
Bati	A liquor manufactory; a distillery.
Bēlo	A forest.
Bēt	An island in the river.
Bhal	A kind of rice cultivation peculiar to the Lower Delta of the Indus.
Bhān	Cattle-pen; manure.
Bhit	A sand-hill.
Bigā	A land measure nearly half an acre in extent.
Bindi	Sailāb islands in the river.
Chāliho	A period of 40 days in either summer or winter, when the heat or cold is supposed to be at its greatest.
Chaniah	A kind of soda.
Chāniho	A kind of mineral alkali, or alkaline earth, used by washermen.
Charas (or Charash)	The gum of hemp (*Cannabis sativa*), rarely eaten, but generally smoked.
Charkho	A Persian wheel.
Charkh Shumāri	A book in which a register is kept of wheels or of lands cultivated every season in each "dēh" or village.
Chauki	A police station.
Chaukidār	A town or village watchman.
Chauth	The one-fourth share of produce payable by Jāgirdārs to Government.
Chhan	A depression in land.

Digitized by Google

Chhat	Crops sown broadcast.
Chichro	A sugar-cane mill or press.
Daftar	An office or record.
Daftardār	An auditor of native accounts; a Collector's native personal assistant.
Dariā	Another name for the river Indus.
Dariā-barāmadi	Land thrown up by the river.
Dariā-bardi	Land eroded suddenly in large masses.
Dariā-khurdi	Land gradually eroded by the river or other running water.
Dasar	A soil containing much sand.
Deh	A village and the lands belonging to it.
Dēro	Place of residence; used in some cases for an office.
Dhak	A cattle-pound.
Dhāko	A small Persian wheel used for rabbi cultivation.
Dhandh	Water left after floods; a marsh, lake.
Dharamsāla	A building for the accommodation of travellers or pilgrims.
Dhoro	A natural water-course, or depression in the ground where water lodges.
Dhundhi	A small flat-bottomed boat.
Dumbo	A broad-tailed sheep.
Fasal	A season, crop.
Faujdār	A town inspector of police.
Firmān	An order, edict; royal patent.
Gaz	A yard in measure.
Ghāno	An oil-mill or press.
Ghāro	A creek; a natural water-channel.
Gōt	A town, village, hamlet.
Gūnta	A fortieth part of an acre.
Hakāba	A water-rate.
Har	A plough.
Hāri	Literally a ploughman; a cultivator; peasant.
Hath	A measure of half a cubit.
Huri	A tree plantation or preserve.
Hurlo	A Persian wheel (small).
Ijārdār	A contractor or farmer of taxes.
Jāgir	An assignment of land, with or without conditions, to an individual for services rendered to the State.
Jāgirdār	The holder of a jāgir.
Jak	A fence to prevent water from destroying canal banks.
Jama	Total revenue; receipts; credits.
Jamabandi	Annual record of land revenue settlement.
Jār	A fishing-net.
Jirēb	A land measure equal to about half an acre.
Kacheri	An office.
Kachha	Raw, unripe, inferior.
Kacho	Alluvial land thrown up by the river.
Kafila	A caravan.
Kalar (or Kalrāthi)	Land more or less impregnated with salt.
Kario	A branch canal.
Kashtgār	A cultivator; a Zamindār.
Kasi	A small cut from a branch canal; a drain, water-course.
Kēti	An island in a river.

Digitized by Google

Khairātdār	A person to whom a cash allowance is given for charitable purposes.
Khāmrio	A canal-digger.
Khān	A quarry.
Khār	Potash.
Kharār (or Kharwār)	A measure of capacity, ranging from 1680 lbs. to 1840 lbs.
Khari	A dry crumbly soil.
Kharif	An autumn crop.*
Khāti	Canal clearance.
Khuhādo	The cut in the side of a canal in which a water-wheel works.
Kist	Instalment of revenue or money.
Kodar	A spade; hoe.
Kolāb	A depression in land where water lodges; a marsh or lake.
Kōt	A fort.
Kotār	A peon on a Tappēdār's establishment.
Kror	Ten millions.
Kuhāri	An axe or hatchet.
Kumbh	A deep natural pond.
Kur	A small canal.
Lābāro	Harvest.
Lak	A mountain pass.
Lakh	One hundred thousand.
Lāndhi	A building made of brushwood and thatched with grass; a shed.
Lāpo	A share of the crop paid by a cultivator to the Zamindār after the Government assessment has been satisfied.
Lat	Silt; deposit in canals.
Lēt	A flood.
Machhwo	A small boat.
Makān	Portion of a deh; an estate.
Malik (or Malk)	A title given to the chief of a Baloch tribe; a chief.
Mālkāno	A proprietary right; applied to a Zamindār's levy on crops in virtue of his ownership.
Man (maund)	A measure of weight equal to 40 sers, or 80 lbs.
Mazjid	A mosque.
Mēlo	A fair.
Mēt	Fuller's-earth.
Mok	Surface irrigation from canals by natural overflow.
Muāfidār	A holder of a small grant of land free of all assessment.
Mukhādam	A leaseholder, farmer.
Mukhi	The head man of a Hindū community in a village.
Mūkhtiārkar	The chief revenue and judicial officer in a talūka.
Musāfirkhāna	A building for the accommodation of travellers.
Nahwar	New unexhausted land.
Nai	A mountain torrent.
Nār	A charkha, or Persian wheel.
Nunar	A place where salt is manufactured by straining water through baskets of salt earth.
Nunāri	One who manufactures or sells salt.
Paidāish	Produce.
Pakkā	Ripe, mature, strong, superior.
Pako	High land above the river floods.
Panchari	Grazing fees.

Digitized by Google

Pat	A plain.
Patan	A ferry.
Patēdār	One who enjoys a share in land for which he holds a "pato."
Pato	A lease.
Patwāri	A land-measurer.
Pērāti	An irrigation wheel worked by the feet.
Pēshras	Spring crop, between "rabbi" and "kharif."
Phuti	A cotton-pod.
Pokh	Crop; cultivation.
Rabbi	Winter or spring crop.
Rais	Chief; head of an old family.
Rakab	Rate of Government assessment.
Rap	A hard clay soil.
Sadāpāni	Applied to a field enjoying a water supply all the year round.
Sailāb	Natural overflow of water from floods or inundations.
Sailābi	Land so watered and rendered thoroughly moist.
Sair	Generally spelt "sayer." Miscellaneous revenue not derived from land.
Sānghāro	Name of the season when the inundation waters subside.
Sanhir	An implement for pulverising clods of earth after the ground has been ploughed.
Sāwini	An inundation.
Sāwinipāni	Applied to land which enjoys water during the annual rise of the river.
Sazāwalkār	A canal supervisor.
Sēr	A weight equivalent to 2 lbs. avoirdupois.
Serāi	A building for the shelter and accommodation of travellers.
Sēri	A small land grant for village service.
Sēridār	The holder of a "sēri" grant.
Shikārgah	A portion of a forest set apart by the Talpur Mīrs for hunting purposes.
Shorāi	Saltpetre manufacturer.
Siāro	Winter season.
Sir	A main channel of the river.
Sir Buland	Literally, "the lofty-headed;" a title given by a ruling power as a mark of distinction.
Sodo	A tribe of Rājputs in the Thar and Pārkar.
Tak	A large tract of land.
Tali	A tract of ground between two hills.
Talūka	A subdivision of a deputy collectorate.
Tappa	A subdivision of a talūka.
Tappēdār	A stipendiary accountant and collector of the revenues of a group of villages making up a tappa.
Thākbast	A settlement of the boundaries of Zamindār's estates.
Thāna	A police station.
Tolo	A weight containing 12 māshas, equal to 180 grains troy.
Vāhi	A watchman for crops; also a small piece of garden land near a well.
Vaholo	A hatchet.
Vāro	A cattle-pen.
Varsāro	The rainy season.

Digitized by Google

Vaun	The cotton plant.
Wadēro	The head man of a village or of a tribe; a large landed proprietor.
Wāh (or Vāh)	A canal.
Wāhur	A branch of the Indus, which again rejoins it, or a branch canal.
Wangi	A water-course taken from a hill-stream, or an auxiliary irrigational cut or channel to a large water-course.
Wāri	Sand.
Zābit	A person employed to measure lands and crops.
Zamindār	A landed proprietor; a landowner.
Zarait	Cultivated land; cultivation.
Zorak	A large boat, mostly used on the Upper Indus.

Days of the Week.

Monday	Sumar.
Tuesday	Mangal.
Wednesday	Budhwār (or Arbā).
Thursday	Verispat (or Khamis).
Friday	Shukir (or Juma).
Saturday	Chhainchhar.
Sunday	Artwār.

Months of the Year.

January	Māngh.
February	Phagan.
March	Chait.
April	Vesākh.
May	Jet.
June	Ākhār.
July	Sāwan.
August	Bado.
September	Asu.
October	Kati.
November	Māhiri (or Manghir).
December	Poh.

Digitized by Google

APPENDIX V.

TABLES OF THE PRINCIPAL ROUTES IN SINDH.

I.

ROUTE FROM KARĀCHI TO SHĀH BILĀWAL (BALOCHISTHĀN).

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
	From Karāchi *to*		
Karāchi Collectorate	Mangah Pir	9	Dharamsāla ; water from hot springs ; no supplies.
Ditto	Chakura Nālā	11½	A halting place at the Nālā ; water obtainable from pools, but no supplies.
Ditto	Habb river	5½	Water obtainable, but no supplies.
Balochisthān. . .	Babura river	15	Water scanty and brackish ; no supplies.
Ditto	Virāb-jo-got	8	Road bad and rocky among hills ; water abundant, but supplies scanty.
Ditto	Junction of Virāb and Amri rivers	11½	Road very bad ; water scanty, and supplies none.
Ditto	Shah Bilāwal	11½	Road very bad, and hardly passable for camels ; water abundant from a fine spring, but no supplies. Many fruit and babul trees here, as also a mosque of much sanctity, with a cemetery attached to it.
	Total	71½	

Digitized by Google

II.

ROUTE FROM KARĀCHI TO KOTRI (*viâ* TATTA).

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
	From Karāchi *to*		
Karāchi Tal. . .	Lāndhi	12	Road for six miles hard and good, afterwards sandy. Dharamsāla at Lāndhi ; water abundant, but only camel forage obtainable.
Ditto	Pipri	10½	Road good ; halting place near river ; water procurable, but no supplies. Dharamsāla.
Ditto	Wateji	5½	Dharamsāla ; road good ; water and camel forage obtainable.
Jhirk, D. C. . .	Ghāro	9½	Road sandy, and impassable after rain ; village on right bank of creek ; staging bangalow, dharamsāla, and police station. Supplies abundant, but forage scarce : sweet water obtainable from kachha wells.
Ditto	Gujo	12	A dharamsāla ; supplies and water procurable.
Ditto	Tatta	10	Road rocky in parts ; to the right low range of sandstone hills ; thick jungle between road and river Indus ; at nine miles pass Shēkh Radan Pirs tomb. Bangalow (on the Makli hills), dharamsāla, dispensary, post-office, and police station. Supplies abundant ; water from wells and tank.
Ditto	Hēlaia	16	Road level and good. Two dharamsālas, police station, and encamping ground. Water in April and May from Indus (two miles distant) ; supplies and forage plentiful.
Ditto	Sonda	6	Road good ; runs along foot of a range of hills with several steep ascents ; supplies procurable. A dharamsāla and encamping ground.
Ditto	Jhirk (or Jhirak)	10	Road rocky in places, but good ; town seated on rocky ridge close to the Indus. Two Deputy Collector's bangalows, three dharamsālas, dispensary, post-office, police station, and encamping ground. Water and supplies abundant.

Digitized by Google

Jhirk D. C. . . .	Aungar	10	Sandy road. Dharamsāla and encamping ground. Supplies limited, water from kachha wells.
Sehwan D. C. . .	Kotri.	14	Road skirts river Indus, and crosses the Baran river at Kotri. Travellers' bangalow, dharamsāla, hospital, post-office, and police station. Supplies plentiful, water from wells and river.
	Total	115	

III.

ROUTE FROM KARĀCHI TO KELĀT (*viâ* LAS BĒLA).

	From Karāchi *to*		
Karāchi Tal.. . .	Habb river	14	Road good; no town; water from river; forage, but no supplies obtainable. (Another road leads to the Habb, through Mangah Pir, distant nine miles from Karachi; thence to Habb, eight miles: road good to Mangah Pir, but beyond is rough in places.)
Balochisthān. . .	Lakh	18	Road good: slight descent towards the sea; no village; sweet water and coarse grass obtainable.
Ditto	Sonmiāni	20	Road good; at eight miles pass small hamlet, Nakab, on the Wahir river; at twelve miles village of Amb-Sonmiāni, small seaport town; forage and supplies procurable in small quantities; water sweet.
Ditto	Shēkh Rāj	18	Road good; town small; no supplies procurable; water from kachha wells, but limited in quantity.
Ditto	Uthal	14	Road good, town large, and cultivation extensive; supplies abundant, and sweet water obtainable from wells.
Ditto	Shēkhron-ka-got	22	Jungle on line of road, but not obstructive; cultivation large; supplies and sweet water from kachha wells limited.

Digitized by Google

ROUTE FROM KĀRACHI TO KELĀT—*continued.*

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
Balochisthān . .	Bēla	24	Road runs through rich alluvial land, with *pilu* jungle in parts; at twelve miles pass rain-water tank where kafilas halt; at sixteen miles cross Purāli river, near village of Danda, descent and ascent steep; four or five miles from Bēla road is *banded*, and is distressing for baggage animals. Bēla, residence of the Jam (once a large town), is now poorly inhabited. Cultivation extensive, and neighbouring villages large; supplies procurable, water abundant.
Ditto	Kishāri	14	Road easy, village of Walipat near; cultivation is from the Purāli river.
Ditto	Kaukhāni (or Bāsin-Khāni). .	18	Road in parts bad; sweet water obtainable by digging holes in the river bed; no supplies.
Ditto	Salās	18	Road easy; no supplies.
Ditto	Rode Gorāri (or Rode Jamkār).	18	Road rough, but practicable; water to be had from the river.
Ditto	Turk Būr	19	At nine miles cross the Lakh hill, where road is available for baggage mules and camels, but impracticable for artillery; water procurable, but no supplies.
Ditto	Wadd	24	Road good, at twelve miles cultivation once more apparent; town small and unimportant, but supplies procurable, and water to be had from the river.
Ditto	Wahir	20	Road good, and leads through the Wahir valley; drinking water precarious, being dependent on rainfall; no supplies procurable.
Ditto	Izbotki	14	Road good, nearest village Pir Umar; cultivation scant, no supplies, but water procurable from a hill stream.
Ditto	Kozdār	10	Road good; this place, which is in a fertile valley, has a large fort. Supplies abundant, and water procurable from a hill stream.
Ditto	Bāghwanah	16	Road good; water and supplies obtainable.

Digitized by Google

Balochisthān . .	Jawir	14	Road good; cultivation scant; spring water obtainable, but no supplies.
Ditto	Angira.	20	Road at first rough and broken, but practicable; water and supplies limited.
Ditto	Sohrāb	14	Road, which runs through a valley studded with small villages, is easy; water and supplies procurable.
Ditto	Sūrma Singh	16	Road good; no supplies, and water brackish.
Ditto	Rodēngo	13	Road good; cultivation, but supplies limited; water abundant.
Ditto	Kelāt	14	Road good; large town; supplies of all kinds abundant, and water from hill streams.
	Total	392	

IV.

Route from Karāchi to Sehwan by the Hill Road.

	From Karāchi *to*		
Karāchi Tal.. . .	Saphura	8¾	Road good, and runs over an extensive plain; dharamsāla; forage plentiful, and water procurable.
Ditto	Dumb	7½	Road for the most part good; dharamsāla; water and forage procurable.
Ditto	Kadēji.	16	Near Kadēji are some hills of bare rock, but road has of late been greatly improved; dharamsāla; water and forage obtainable.
Kohisthān . . .	Trak	17¾	A dharamsāla; a few supplies, as also water and forage obtainable.
Ditto	Dumāj	9¼	Road fair; a dharamsāla; water and forage obtainable, the former scanty at times.
Ditto	Bula Khān's Thāna	8	Chief town in Kohisthān; dharamsāla, police station, and dispensary: forage obtainable, as also water from the Baran river. (There is a made road from this place to Kotri; distance thirty-two miles.)

Digitized by Google

ROUTE FROM KARĀCHI TO SEHWAN—*continued.*

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
Kohisthān . . .	Bachāni	8½	Road pretty good ; a dharamsāla ; forage and water obtainable.
Ditto	Kajūr	11	Road in general good.
Sehwan D. C. . .	Pokhan	9½	Dharamsāla ; road generally good ; forage and water procurable, the latter in abundance.
Ditto	Maliri	13	Road, which for some distance is rough and stony, skirts the river, whence good water is procurable ; a dharamsāla ; forage obtainable.
Ditto	Chorlo	11½	Road rough and stony ; a dharamsāla ; forage and water procurable.
Ditto	Jhāngār	15½	A good-sized village, with a dharamsāla ; water, forage, and supplies obtainable.
Ditto	Sehwan	11	Road good, and runs over a level plain. A large town, has Deputy Collector's and a staging bangalow, a dharamsāla, dispensary, post-office. Supplies abundant, water and forage obtainable.
	Total	147	

V.

ROUTE FROM KARĀCHI TO LAKHPAT IN THE BHŪJ STATE.

	From Karāchi *to* Tatta (*vide* Route II.) . . .	59	Or by railway to Jungshāi, and thence by road to Tatta.
Shāhbandar D. C. .	Bēlo	7	Cross Indus, from which Belo is distant four miles ; dharamsāla and police thāna.

Digitized by Google

Shāhbandar . . .	Sujāwal	10	Dharamsāla and police post. Supplies plentiful; water from wells, and during inundation from Indus.
Ditto	Satahnashāh ferry	12½	Road flooded during inundation; at six miles pass small village of Mirza Laghāri; a dharamsāla on the banks of the Gungro.
Ditto	Mughilbhin	10½	Large town on the Gungro; head-quarter station of a Mūkhtiārkar; a dharamsāla and police station; water and supplies plentiful.
Ditto	Ver	19	Road bridged; a dharamsāla, a police constable, and a *bania;* water brackish, from a few small wells; no village.
Bhūj State . . .	Lakhpat Bandar	29	Road greatly needs raising, as salt water comes up to six miles south of Ver; at Kotri, on the Kori creek, is a dharamsāla, kept up by the Rao of Kachh; a peon supplies travellers with sweet water. Kori creek is here five miles wide, over which is a ferry to Lakhpat Bandar.
	Total	146¾	

VI.

Route from Tatta to Kēti-bandar (Jhirk D. C.)

	From Tatta *to*		
Jhirk D. C. . . .	Pirpato	10	Road good and bridged. Large village; water and supplies plentiful; a dharamsāla.
Ditto	Kotri-alahrakhio	14	Road good and bridged; a dharamsāla and police station; water and supplies plentiful.
Ditto	Daulatpur	10	Cross Indus. Village small, but has a Tappēdār's "dēra."
Ditto	Ghorēbāri	13	Once a large town, but now decayed. Supplies are procurable.
Ditto	Keti-bandar	13	On the Hajāmro river. Road during fine season good, and during inundation is under water. A municipal town, with custom house, dharamsāla, police station, &c.; water and supplies procurable.
	Total	60	

Digitized by Google

VII.

Route from Kotri (Sehwan D. C.) to Bula Khān's Thāna (Kohisthān).

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
	From Kotri *to*		
Sehwan D. C. . .	Jungri	16	A dharamsāla.
Kohisthān . . .	Bula Khān's Thāna	16	Head-quarter station of a Kotwal ; a dharamsāla, dispensary, and police station ; water abundant, and camel forage procurable.
	Total	32	

VIII.

Route from Kotri to Sehwan.

	From Kotri *to*		
Sehwan D. C. . .	Petiāro	14	Road passes through villages of Railo, Rajur, and Bādā. A district bangalow at Petiāro ; water and supplies abundant.
Ditto	Unarpur	12	Dharamsāla.
Ditto	Bhiān	5	Dharamsāla.
Ditto	Mānjhand	16	At seven miles passes village of Kasai ; dharamsāla at Mānjhand, also post-office, municipality, and police station. Is the head-quarter station of a Mūkhtiārkar, and has encamping ground. Water abundant, and supplies procurable.
Ditto	Sann	11	At eight miles passes village of Nurpur, where is a staging bangalow, inside an old fort. At Sann a dharamsāla and police thāna ; water and supplies procurable.

Digitized by Google

Sehwan D. C. . .	Amri	11	Road passes through villages of Bhumbra, Gaicha, and Chhachhar. At Amri, a district bangalow, dharamsāla, Tappēdār's dēra, and police thāna. Water and supplies procurable.
Ditto	Lakki	10	Road passes through village of Pawar. At Lakki a dharamsāla and police thāna.
Ditto	Sehwan	12	At two miles passes village of Batchha, and at five miles by a pass over the Lakki mountain (Bhāg Thoro). At Sehwan a district bangalow, dharamsāla, post-office, municipality, police station, hospital, and dispensary. Head-quarter station of Mūkhtiārkar. Water and supplies plentiful.
	Total	91	

IX.

Route from Sehwan to Lārkāno.

	From Sehwan *to*		
Sehwan D. C. . .	Ahmada	9	Road passes through the villages of Chana and Ali Khaltāni. A dharamsāla; water procurable from the dhandh, but no supplies.
Ditto	Dādū	15	Road passes through village of Jhendāni. A district bangalow, dharamsāla, municipality, post-office and police station. The head-quarter station of a Mūkhtiārkar; water and supplies abundant.
Mehar D. C. . . .	Rukan	16	Road passes through village of Tharo-dawatch, where there is a dharamsāla; district bangalow and police station at Rukan; water abundant, supplies moderate.
Ditto	Aghāmāni	13	At two miles road passes village of Kalri. A district bangalow; water from pakka wells.
Ditto	Rahdan	8	Road passes through villages of Nira and Ghuro. A dharamsāla; water from pakka wells and the Nārā; supplies moderate.

Digitized by Google

ROUTE FROM SEHWAN TO LĀRKĀNO—*continued.*

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
Mehar D. C. . .	Bādah	12	A district bangalow and dharamsāla ; water from pakka wells, and supplies moderate. (From Bādah a bridged road leads to Mehar, distant sixteen miles ; intermediate village is Bothro.)
Lārkāno D. C. . .	Bangu Kalhoro	11	At five miles pass village of Gajar. A district bangalow ; water from a pakka well, but supplies precarious.
Ditto	Lārkāno	8	At three miles pass village of Dadra, at five miles Nazar. Travellers' bangalow, dharamsāla, dispensary, and police station. Head-quarter station of Deputy Collector and Mūkhtiārkar; water and supplies abundant. (The road from Sehwan to Lārkāno is bridged throughout.)
	Total	91	

X.

ROUTE FROM LĀRKĀNO TO SHIKĀRPUR.

	From Lārkāno *to*		
Lārkāno D. C. . .	Nawo Dēro	13	At five miles pass village of Chuharpur, at seven miles Mohota, and at nine miles Khaha-jo-got. A district bangalow, dharamsāla, and police station ; water and supplies plentiful ; has an encamping ground.
Sakhar and Shikārpur D. C. . . .	Gahēja.	11	District bangalow, as also a small bangalow on the Sakhar canal bank, belonging to P. W. department, a dharamsāla, police station, and ample space for pitching tents. Water and supplies procurable.

Digitized by Google

Sakhar and Shikarpur D. C. . . .	Shikārpur	16	Road passes through villages of Naushahro and Mari, a small dharamsāla at former place. At Shikārpur travellers' bangalow, dharamsāla, hospitals, dispensary, and a large bazar, where supplies of all kinds are abundant. (This road is bridged and grassed throughout, but owing to the Jhali flood, is at times impassable during the inundation season.)
	Total	40	

XI.

Route from Lārkāno to Sakhar.

	From Lārkāno *to*		
Lārkāno D. C. . .	Nawo Dēro	13	(*See* Route X.)
Sak. and Shik. D.C.	Madēji.	9¼	At five and three quarter miles after crossing Ghār canal, pass village of Darē-jo-got. Road is unbridged; district bangalow and dharamsāla; supplies and forage obtainable.
Ditto	Jhali	14¾	This road is unbridged, and is liable to inundation from the Indus. Supplies and forage obtainable.
Ditto	Sakhar	11	At four and a half miles pass village of Farid-jo-got, at six miles Saiyadābād. Sakhar has travellers' bangalow, dharamsāla, post-office, hospital, dispensary, telegraph office, and ground for pitching tents. Supplies of all descriptions abundant.
	Total	48	

Digitized by Google

XII.

Route from Lārkāno to Jacobābād.

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
	From Lārkāno *to*		
Lārkāno	Kambar	12	About six miles pass Budo Chandio-jo-got, with but few houses. District bangalow and dharamsāla. Water and supplies procurable.
Ditto	Dost Ali	12¼	At ten miles pass village of Bugrāni.
Ditto	Shāhdādpur	12¾	At one mile pass Lakhan-jo-got, with two wells, and a small mud fort. Shāhdādpur formerly a large town.
Frontier District .	Khairo Garhi	15½	At seven and a half miles pass Shah Jamāli-jo-got, with mud fort and two wells. At ten miles village of Shāhpur, which is half a mile off the road.
Ditto	Rojhān	22¾	At twelve miles pass village of Muhammadābād, with old lines of Sindh Horse. Here water and supplies are procurable. An old bangalow at Rojhān. Supplies and water obtainable.
Ditto	Jacobābād.	8	A large town, where water and all kinds of supplies are abundant.
	Total	83¼	

XIII.

Route from Sakhar to Jacobābād (*vid* Shikārpur).

	From Sakhar *to*		
Sak. and Shik. D. C.	Mungrāni	12	At three miles pass small village of Abād ; at eight and a quarter miles Dara. At Mungrāni travellers' bangalow, the village some little distance away. Water abundant.

Digitized by Google

Sak. and Shik. D. C.	Lakhi	4	Intermediate village Chanda-ke-garhi. At Lakhi travellers' bangalow; supplies, forage, and water procurable; encamping ground to west.
Ditto	Shikārpur	7½	At four miles pass village Sultān-jo-got. At Shikārpur travellers' bangalow, dharamsāla, hospital, dispensary, post-office, &c. Supplies, water, &c., abundant. (Road between Sakhar and Shikārpur not liable to flooding, being well bridged.)
Ditto	Hamāyun (Hamāo)	12	At eight miles pass Kot Sultan, where is a dharamsāla and police thāna. Road bridged, but flooded in places during inundation. Travellers' bangalow, dharamsāla, and police thāna; supplies and water obtainable in moderate quantities; encamping ground to west.
Frontier District .	Jacobābād.	12½	At two miles pass the Bēgāri canal (bridged); this is the boundary line between the Frontier and Shikārpur districts. At four miles the village of Abād, where is a dharamsāla. At Jacobābād is a dharamsāla, kafila serāi, dispensary, &c. Is the head-quarters of the Sindh Horse; supplies forage, and water abundant.
	Total	48	

XIV.

Route from Jacobābād to Kelāt (*vid* the Mula Pass).

	From Jacobābād *to*		
Frontier District .	Rojhān	8	Is an outpost of the Sindh Horse.
Kelāt State . . .	Barshora	28	A small village in the Kelāt State.
Ditto	Sujarāna	13	Encamping ground on south side of the river.
Ditto	Gandarva	14	At four miles pass Nārā river, and another stream, the Kāri, at Gandarva. Town is walled, and river, after heavy rain, rises 8 feet, with a strong current.

Digitized by Google

ROUTE FROM JACOBĀBĀD TO KELĀT—*continued.*

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
Kelāt State . . .	Kotra	7	At six miles cross a river by a bad ford; this village is three miles from the Mula pass. Encamping ground is contracted, owing to jungle and *nālās*.
Ditto	Pir Chatar	8	Mula pass is entered at three miles. Encamping ground among trees.
Ditto	Kohu	14	Encamping ground on right bank of the river.
Ditto	Panu Wat	8	Cultivation close to this village. Encamping ground good.
Ditto	Hatāchi	9	A small village on the left bank of the river.
Ditto	Pir Lakka	9	Encamping ground near a temple in the bed of the river.
Ditto	Nar	9	Encamping ground on the plain.
Ditto	Pasht Khāna	8	Encamping ground on side of the pass; the Zidi route to Kelāt branches off from this village.
Ditto	Guram Bauna	8½	Encamping ground in open space on the south side of the pass.
Ditto	Pisi Bent	9½	Slight cultivation on line of road; encamping ground on north side of the pass.
Ditto	Jangi Jāh	14	Village of Basan is the usual halting place, and is preferable. Encamping ground on a stony plain.
Ditto	Angira	8	Camping ground is close to a water-course; a hill road runs from Jangi Jāh to Sohrāb, but is reported bad for laden animals.
Ditto	Sohrāb	12	Is the name of a cluster of villages; encamping ground south of Sohrāb, near a small stream of running water.
Ditto	Surmasingh	17	No village; camping ground close to water-course. At fourteen miles pass village of Gandagarh, a better halting place as regards distance, but water supply precarious.
Ditto	Rodēngo	9	Encamping ground east of a small village near some water-courses.
Ditto	Kelāt	12	Large town; camping ground east of city among gardens and cultivation.
	Total	225	Estimated, not measured miles.

Digitized by Google

XV.

ROUTE FROM JACOBĀBĀD TO KASHMOR (*vid* TANGWĀNI).

	From Jacobābād *to*		
Frontier District .	Dil Murād	8	Road sandy, and crossed by several canals. Village of Dil Murād small; encamping ground to north-east; a deserted mud fort in the vicinity; forage for camels and horses procurable. Road to Mirpur, distant eleven miles, branches off from this line.
Ditto	Hasan-ka-Garhi	11	Village small; near it a small mud fort; road crosses several canals, all bridged; is a Sindh Horse outpost; encamping ground to north-east; forage for camels and horses procurable.
Ditto	Tangwāni	14¾	Road, where crossed by canals, is bridged. Tangwāni an outpost of the Sindh Horse. Forage for camels and horses obtainable; encamping ground to north-east.
Ditto	Kandhkot	11¾	Road crosses but one small nālā; a rather large village, and an outpost of the Sindh Horse. The old road to Kashmor *vid* Badāni branches off here, and another to Shikārpur *vid* Mirpur distant thirty-one miles. The vicinity of this village flooded during inundation season. Encamping ground to north-east. Camel and horse forage procurable.
Ditto	Kumbri	13½	Road crosses but one canal; no village; merely an outpost of the Sindh Horse; flooded during the inundation. Encamping ground to north. Forage plentiful.
Ditto	Kashmor	19¾	Road crosses several water-courses, large and small. At six miles pass Jarū-jo-got, about one mile off from road to the right. Kashmor a large village and an outpost of the Sindh Horse. Encamping ground to north-east. Camel and horse forage procurable.
	Total	78¼	

Digitized by Google

XVI.

ROUTE FROM SAKHAR TO KASHMOR.

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
	From Sakhar *to*		
Sak. and Shik. D. C.	Batora	10	Encamping ground high and clear, but confined in area.
Ditto	Muhromari	17	Encamping ground as at Batora.
Frontier District .	Ghouspur	14	Small village. Encamping ground to north-east.
Ditto	Haibat Khān	7¾	Small village, with mud fort. Camping ground north-west.
Ditto	Badāni	17½	Encamping ground open to the southward.
Ditto	Kashmor	13¼	Large village. Supplies, water, and forage procurable.
	Total	79½	

XVII.

ROUTE FROM SHIKĀRPUR TO KHAIRO GARHI.

	From Shikārpur *to*		
Frontier District .	Chausul	20	Road bridged, but flooded in inundation. A dharamsāla and place for pitching tents. Water brackish, and supplies and forage limited.
Ditto	Mehar-ke-khu	8	A dharamsāla; water and supplies procurable.
Ditto	Khairo Garhi	16	Large village; a dharamsāla, and old lines of Sindh Horse; water and supplies procurable.
	Total	44	

Digitized by Google

XVIII.

ROUTE FROM HAIDARĀBĀD TO RAHMA-KI-BĀZĀR.

	From Haidarābād *to*		
Tanda D. C. . .	Sēri	12	A dharamsāla and encamping ground.
Ditto	Muhammad Khān's Tanda . .	10	At one mile cross Phulēli by a new iron screw-pile bridge. At ten miles cross Guni canal by ferry. Travellers' bangalow, dharamsāla, and encamping ground; water and supplies plentiful. Head-quarter station of Deputy Collector and Mūkhtiārkar. Hospital, municipality, post-office, market and police station.
Ditto	Ghulām Haidar	15	Travellers' bangalow, dharamsāla and encamping ground. Water and supplies abundant.
Ditto	Talhār	11	Bangalow, dharamsāla and encamping ground. Water and supplies abundant.
Ditto	Badin	16	Bangalow, dharamsāla, police station and encamping ground. Is head-quarter station of a Mūkhtiārkar. Water and supplies plentiful.
Ditto	Kadhan	16	Bangalow; water brackish and forage scanty, but supplies obtainable.
Thar and Pārkar .	Rahma-ki-bāzār	18½	Dharamsāla; supplies and forage procurable; water good. (The road through the Tanda District is bridged.)
	Total	98½	

Digitized by Google

XIX.

ROUTE FROM HAIDARĀBĀD TO WANGO BĀZĀR.

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
	From Haidarābād *to*		
Tanda D. C. . .	Talhār	48	(*See* Route XVIII.)
Ditto	Bāgē-jo-tando	10½	Travellers' bangalow and dharamsāla. Water and supplies abundant.
Thar and P. Dist. .	Shāh Alum	12	
Ditto	Wango Bazar.	10	Travellers' bangalow and dharamsāla. (The road through the Tanda District is bridged.)
	Total	80½	

XX.

ROUTE FROM HAIDARĀBĀD TO ROHRI.

	From Haidarābād *to*		
Haidarābād Tal. .	Miāni	7	Road good for the first four miles, afterwards indifferent. Two bangalows, both off the road, and police station; water and supplies procurable. Village of Hathri close to the road.
Hālā D. C. . . .	Matiāri	9	Road crosses Phulēli near Katri (unbridged). Travellers' bangalow, dharamsāla, post-office and police station at Matiāri, which is a large town; water and supplies plentiful. (Road from Matiāri to Jakri ferry, on Indus, distant, west, five miles.)

Digitized by Google

Hālā D. C. . . .	Hālā	19	At five miles pass Sekhāt, where is a dharamsāla; at eight miles Khēbrani, where is a dharamsāla. At Hāla Deputy Collector's bangalow, travellers' bangalow, post-office, dispensary, police station, and encamping ground. Is head-quarter station of the Deputy Collector and Mūkhtiārkar. Water and supplies plentiful.
Ditto	Saiyad-jo-got (or Saiyadābād) .	11	District bangalow, and police station; water and supplies procurable; encamping ground.
Naushahro D. C. .	Sakrand	14	District bangalow, dharamsāla, post-office, and police station. Is head-quarter station of Mūkhtiārkar. A large dhandh near this town; water and supplies procurable; an encamping ground.
Ditto	Kāji-jo-got	16	District bangalow, dharamsāla, and police station; water and supplies procurable; an encamping ground.
Ditto	Daulatpur	16	District bangalow, dharamsāla, post-office, and police station; water and supplies plentiful; an encamping ground. (There is a road hence to Mirpur ferry, on Indus, distant, west, three miles.)
Ditto	Moro	11	District bangalow, dharamsāla, post-office, and police station; is head-quarter station of a Mūkhtiārkar; water and supplies procurable; an encamping ground.
Ditto	Naushahro	15	District bangalow, dharamsāla, post-office, and police station; head-quarter station of a Mūkhtiārkar; water and supplies plentiful; encamping ground.
Ditto	Lakha	12	At six miles pass large village of Bhiria, with a dharamsāla, post-office, and police station. At Lakha dharamsāla and camping ground; water and supplies procurable.
Ditto	Hālāni, Bhēlāni	9	District bangalow, dharamsāla, and police station; water and supplies plentiful; a camping ground.
Khairpur State . .	Hingorjo	11	At two miles pass Bhēlāni hollow, which is unbridged, and in inundation season requires ferry boat; at six miles village of Kotri (with dharamsāla), and its hollow requiring also a ferry boat in inundation; no bangalow, &c., at Hingorjo.

Digitized by Google

ROUTE FROM HAIDARĀBĀD TO ROHRI—*continued.*

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
Khairpur State . .	Ranipur	7	A large town, but no dharamsāla; outside the village is a small rest-house, built by a Bania, where travellers can put up; water and supplies procurable.
Ditto	Masti Khān-jo-tando	14	Large town, with good bazar, but no bangalow or dharamsāla.
Ditto	Khairpur	9	Large town, but in a decayed state, seated on the Mīrwah canal. No bangalow for travellers; water and supplies procurable.
Rohri D. C. . . .	Rohri	15	At two miles pass Tando Lukman; at Rohri is a large dharamsāla, dispensary, municipality, post-office, and police station. Is head-quarter station of Deputy Collector and Mūkhtiārkar; supplies and water abundant. (Road is bridged throughout.)
	Total	195	

XXI.

ROUTE FROM HAIDARĀBĀD TO UMARKOT.

	From Haidarābād *to*		
Haidarābād Tal. .	Jām-jo-tando	10½	Road is good, and canals bridged. At half a mile pass Phulēli by bridge; at five miles Khēsāno, with a dharamsāla; at six miles village of Dabo (where action of 24th March, 1843, took place). At Tando Jām is a dharamsāla. Water and supplies abundant.
Hālā D. C. . . .	Alahyar-jo-tanda	13½	Large town, with district bangalow, Mūkhtiārkar's dēra, and police lines in the fort. Has also a dharamsāla, court-house, dispensary, and post-office. Water and supplies procurable; encamping ground to north-east.

Digitized by Google

Hālā D. C. . . .	Mirpur Khās	19	Road good; at eight miles pass Khana, where is a small dharamsāla. At Mirpur a Deputy Collector's bangalow, dharamsāla, and in the fort the Mūkhtiārkar's office and police lines; water and supplies procurable.
Ditto	Jurbi	7	Road good. At Jurbi an old fort, and water and supplies moderate.
Thar and Pārkar .	Garhur	16½	Road good, but sandy. Intermediate villages are Sindh Dhoro and Atna; water from pakka well; supplies none; encamping ground to south-east of tank.
Ditto	Sahēb-ka-Thar	13½	Road sandy, with much jungle. Sahēb-ka-Thar on the Nārā river, and has a dharamsāla; water from kachha wells, and supplies scanty.
Ditto	Umarkot	15½	Part of road heavy, over sand-hills. At Umarkot, which is a large town, is Political Superintendent's bangalow, dharamsāla, dispensary, post-office. There is also a fort. Water plentiful from tank and wells; supplies abundant. (The telegraph line runs along the road, the mile-marks being inscribed on the posts. The road is bridged throughout.)
	Total	95½	

XXII.

Route from Rohri to Sabzalkot (in Bhāwalpur State).

	From Rohri *to*		
Rohri D. C. . .	Kāsimpur	10	Intermediate villages are Khadhari and Tharēchāni; road bridged, but portion overflowed in inundation season. Kāsimpur a jāgir village, has police thāna and dharamsāla; water abundant, but supplies limited.

Digitized by Google

ROUTE FROM ROHRI TO SABZALKOT—*continued.*

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
Ditto	Pano Akil	10	Pass villages of Wariām, Irāsi, and Baiji. In flood season one mile from Kāsimpur only overflowed; remainder generally dry. A Mūkhtiārkar's head-quarter station, has district bangalow and dharamsāla. Water abundant, but supplies and forage limited; an encamping ground.
Ditto	Ghotki	18	Road bridged, but partly flooded in inundation season. At six miles pass village of Dādloi, where water and supplies are procurable. At Ghotki, the head-quarter station of a Mūkhtiārkar, are Deputy Collector's and travellers' bangalows, dharamsāla, police station, and post-office. Water and supplies plentiful; has a camping ground.
Ditto	Bagudra	15	At eight miles pass village of Sarhad, where is a police thāna and pitching ground, but water and supplies limited. Road bridged, but partly flooded in inundation season. At Bagudra two dharamsalās and camping ground, but water and supplies are limited.
Ditto	Ubauro	12	At six miles pass village of Muhammadpur, where water and supplies are moderately procurable. Road bridged, but in flood season is mostly under water. At Ubauro travellers' bangalow and dharamsāla; supplies and water abundant; has camping ground.
Ditto	Kamu-shahid	8	At four miles pass village of Mari, where is small dharamsāla. Road flooded during inundation season. Kamu-shahid but one and a half miles from the Bhāwalpur boundary; here is a police thāna, dharamsāla, and camping ground; water and supplies procurable.
Bhāwalpur State .	Sabzalkot	4	This town is in the Bhāwalpur State; has large bazar, and water and supplies are abundant.
	Total	77	

Digitized by Google

XXIII.

Route from Umarkot to Nagar Pārkar.

	From Umarkot *to*		
Thar and Pārkar .	Chēlāro	28	No intermediate village of any importance. At Chēlāro is a dharamsāla and police thāna ; water good.
Ditto	Mithi	19	At eleven miles from Chēlāro is the Khario Ladio Thar, where is a tank. At Mithi is a dispensary, dharamsāla, and Mūkhtiārkar's "dēra ;" well water good, supplies procurable ; good encamping ground ; road always dry.
Ditto	Islamkot	25	At four miles is village of Malnor, near a tank ; at ten miles a dharamsāla, and farther on tanks, which retain water during rainy season. At Islamkot, a Mūkhtiārkar's "dēra," dharamsāla, and police thāna. Well water slightly brackish ; supplies procurable, road dry.
Ditto	Borli	18	At twelve miles village of Khario Ghūlamshāh, where is a dharamsāla and tank.
Ditto	Virāwāh	20	At six miles village of Lakhitoba, where is a tank, having water during rainy season, and at Dabho, close by, a dharamsāla, as also the salt lake Mokhai. At Virāwāh is a dharamsāla, police thāna, Mūkhtiārkar's "dēra," and a tank which retains rainwater for several months ; supplies obtainable.
Ditto	Nagar Pārkar.	14	At seven miles is village of Dansi. At Nagar Pārkar is Mūkhtiārkar's "dēra," dispensary, post-office, police thāna, and a dharamsāla. South from Nagar Pārkar fourteen miles, is the Rann of Kachh, the intermediate village being Kasba, eight miles from Nagar Pārkar ; here is a dharamsāla and police thāna.
	Total	124	

Digitized by Google

XXIV.

ROUTE FROM UMARKOT TO RAHMA-KI-BAZĀR.

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
	From Umarkot *to*		
Thar and Pārkar .	Nabisar	20	The road crosses no canal, nor passes through any village. At Nabisar is a dharamsāla and police thāna. Supplies procurable, and water from Government well ; there is also a tank for collecting rain-water during the monsoon.
Ditto	Nawakot	20	Intermediate village is Mundāwa. At Nawakot is an old ruined fort, postal chauki, dharamsāla, and police thāna. Water from Government well brackish ; from a kachha well sweet ; no supplies or forage procurable. Has an encamping ground.
Ditto	Kalohi	16	At Kalohi is a dharamsāla and police thāna. Sweet water from a pakka well ; supplies procurable. Has good encamping ground.
Ditto	Rahma-ki-bazār	24	Villages near this line of road are Dingān, Pohwar Mangri, Tuh Pandhi, Gajwāri, Rukār, and Dandri ; there are kachha wells in these places. Rahma-ki-bazār is situate on the edge of the Rann of Kachh ; has police thāna, and two dharamsālas. Water from pakka well brackish ; supplies and forage procurable. Has a good encamping ground. (From Rahma-ki-bazār to Bhūj in Kachh is ninety-eight miles ; road runs to Vingār (twenty-two miles), thence crosses the Rann by Kaora and Sumrasir, and on to Bhūj.
	Total	80	

Digitized by Google

XXV.

Route from Umarkot to Jaisalmir Boundary (*vid* Khipro).

	From Umarkot *to*		
Thar and Pārkar .	Ghulām Nabi Shāh	23	At thirteen miles village of Sufi-ka-got, on the Umarkot and Mirpur Khās road, after crossing the Tharwah, which is bridged. Road turns to north from this place; there is a police thāna. Supplies and forage procurable.
Ditto	Khipro	23	At ten miles is village of Khāhi, where is a dharamsāla, police thāna, and well. Road between Ghulām Nabi Shāh and Khipro submerged for about five months. Khipro has Mūkhtiārkar's "dēra," police thāna, and dispensary. Good water procurable from wells dug in the bed of the Nārā. Supplies scanty.
Ditto	Ranāhu	28	Road crosses bed of the Nārā; is unbridged, but there is a ferry; further on is village of Hathungo; at Ranāhu is a Tappēdār's "dēra," police thāna, and two pakka wells, but the water is somewhat salt.
Ditto	Jaisalmir boundary	26	Ten miles from Ranāhu is village of Saidāwu; water good. At the place where the road leaves the Thar and Pārkar, the boundaries of the Khairpur, Jaisalmir, and Jodhpur (Marwar) States almost converge. This route is chiefly used by people from Jaisalmir.
	Total	100	

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

INDEX.

Administration, civil, of Sindh, 65, *et seq.*

Administration, method of, in the Frontier District, 164; Haidarābād Collectorate, 178; Haidarābād Talūka, 192; Hālā D. C., 224; Jhirk D. C., 294; Karāchi Collectorate, 318; Karāchi Tal., 332; Khairpur State, 409; Kohisthān District, 429; Lārkāno D. C., 461; Mehar D. C., 504; Naushahro D. C., 587; Rohri D. C., 637; Sakhar and Shikārpur D. C., 672; Sehwan D. C., 714; Shāhbandar D. C., 762; Shikārpur Collectorate, 784; Tanda D. C., 542; Thar and Pārkar P. S., 829.

Agriculture in Sindh generally, 8; Frontier District, 153, 162; Haidarābād Tal., 198; Hālā D. C., 242; Jhirk D. C., 302; Karāchi Tal., 331; Khairpur State, 407; Kohisthān District, 429; Lārkāno D. C., 472; Mehar D. C., 512; Naushahro D. C., 606; Rohri D. C., 646; Sakhar and Shikārpur D. C., 683; Sehwan D.C., 727; Shāhbandar D. C., 771; Tanda D. C., 549; Thar and Pārkar P. S., 834.

Ali Murad Khān, of Khairpur. (See Mir Ali Murād.)

Amil, population of Sindh, 87.

Animal kingdom in Sindh, 14.

Animals, wild and domestic, in Frontier District, 161; Haidarābād Tal., 188; Hālā D. C., 220; Jhirk D. C., 284; Karāchi Tal., 329; Khairpur State, 407; Kohisthān, 427; Lārkāno D.C., 453; Mehar D. C., 499; Naushahro D. C., 580; Rohri D. C., 631; Sakhar and Shikārpur D. C., 667; Sehwan D. C., 706; Shāhbandar D. C., 757; Tanda D. C., 536; Thar and Pārkar P. S., 825.

Arghun dynasty, 29, 30.

Arsenal, military, at Karāchi, 343; at Haidarābād, 206.

B.

Baghār (or **Bhaghiār**), natural branch of the Indus, 272.

Bājri, cultivation of, in Sindh, 10.

Bakhar (island fort), taken by the Samma prince, Jam Junah, 28; captured by Shāh Beg Arghun, 29; taken by Nur Muhammad Kalhora, 32; made over to the British in 1839, 37; jail at, 681.

Bambura, ruins of, 120, 309.

Bandar Vikar. (See Ghorēbāri.)

Bands (raised banks) in, Rohri D. C., 629; Sakhar and Shikārpur, D. C., 662.

Bangalows (district and travellers'), at Alahyar-jo-tando, 115; Badin, 118; Bakrāni, 479; Bangu Kalhoro, 479; Chak, 143; Chausul, 479; Dādu, 145; Daulatpur, 146; Dokri, 479; Gahējā, 170; Garhi Yāsin, 171; Ghaibi Dēro, 479; Ghāro, 522; Ghotki, 173; Haidarābād, 206; Hālā (New), 251; Halāni, 252; Jhirk, 312; Johi, 313; Kambar, 479; Kandiāro, 316; Karāchi, 341; Katiyār, 400; Khairpur Dharki, 421; Khairpur Nathoshāh, 422; Kotri, 434; Lakki, 442; Lārkāno, 483; Matiāri, 487; Mehar, 517; Mirpur (R. D. C.), 518; Mirpur Khās, 520; Moro, 524; Nawa Dēro, 479; Nasir

Digitized by Google

ābād, 571; Naushahro, 617; Pawhāro, 479; Rashid Wagan, 479; Rato Dēro, 479, 621; Rustam, 658; Sakhar, 691; Sehwan, 736; Shāhbandar, 780; Shikārpur, 800; Sujāwal, 479; Tando Muhammad Khān, 810; Tarūshā, 811; Tatta, 814; Thari Muhbat, 840; Ubauro, 841.

Bank buildings at Karāchi, 340.

Bāran (hill torrent), 103, 426.

Batai system, as formerly prevailing in the Naushahro and Kandiāro parganas, 593.

Bēgāri canal, 149.

Blood feuds in Kohisthān, 431.

Book Depôt, Government, at Karāchi, 358.

Bula Khān's Thāna (Kohisthān), 430.

Būrdis, tribe of, 156.

Burne's, Lieut., journey through Sindh in 1830, 36.

Burn's gardens at Karāchi, 341.

C.

Camel saddles, manufacture of, at Jhirk, 312.

Canal revenue in Haidarābād Collectorate, 180; Karāchi Collectorate, 320; Shikārpur Collectorate, 786.

Canals in Sindh, 16, 93.

Canals in Frontier District, 151; Haidarābād Tal., 184; Hālā D. C., 215; Jhirk D. C., 274; Khairpur State, 406; Lārkāno D. C., 444; Mehar D. C., 489; Naushahro D. C., 574; Rohri D. C., 623; Sakkar and Shikārpur D. C., 662; Sehwan D. C., 700; Shāhbandar D. C., 746; Tanda D. C., 529; Thar and Pārkar P. S., 822.

Cantonments (military) at Haidarābād, 204; Jacobābād, 266; Karāchi, 342.

Chachh, a Hindū ruler of Sindh, 24.

Chachhnāma, 126, 139.

Chamber of Commerce (Karāchi), establishment of, 59; cost of building, 340.

Charitable Dispensaries. (See Dispensaries.)

Church Missionary Society, branch at Haidarābād, with school, 182, 205; at Karāchi, with church and schools, 348.

Civil and Criminal Courts in Frontier District, 166; Haidarābād Tal., 192; Hālā D. C., 224; Jhirk D. C., 294; Kandiāro, 316; Karāchi, 340, 353; Khairpur State, 409; Khipro, 423; Kotri, 434; Lārkāno, 461; Mirpur Khās, 520; Mithi, 523; Moro, 524; Nabisar, 561; Nagar Pārkar, 562; Naushahro, 587, 617; Rohri D. C., 637; Sakhar and Shikārpur D. C., 673; Sakhar (New), 691; Sānghar, 696; Sehwan D. C., 714; Sehwan (town), 736; Shāhbandar D. C., 763; Shāhdādpur, 781; Shikārpur, 800; Tanda D. C., 543; Tando Muhammad Khān, 810; Tatta, 814; Thar and Pārkar P. S., 829; Umarkot, 842.

Civil Suits, statistics of, Frontier District, 160; Haidarābād Tal., 191; Hālā D. C., 223; Jhirk D. C., 294; Karāchi Tal., 353; Lārkāno D. C., 460; Mehar D. C., 503; Naushahro D. C., 587; Rohri D. C., 636; Sakhar and Shikārpur D. C., 672; Sehwan, D. C., 713; Sāhhbandar D. C., 762; Tanda D. C., 542; Thar and Pārkar P. S., 829.

Clifton sanitarium, 342.

Climate of Sindh, 7; Frontier District, 151; Haidarābād Tal., 186; Haidarābād town, 210; Hālā D. C., 218; Jhirk D. C., 277; Karāchi Tal., 329; Karāchi town, 360; Khairpur State, 407; Kohisthān District, 427; Lārkāno D. C., 449; Mehar D. C., 492; Naushahro D. C., 579; Rohri D. C., 629; Sakhar and Shikārpur D. C., 665; Sehwan D. C., 703; Shāhbandar D. C., 752; Shikārpur town, 802; Tanda D. C., 535; Thar and Pārkar P. S., 823.

Code of Civil Procedure (VIII. of 1859) extended to Sindh in 1862, 58.

Collector's Office (Karāchi), 353.

Commerce. (See Trade.)

Commissioner in Sindh, his office, powers, &c., 65.

Conservancy of river Indus, 59, 264.

Cotton, cultivation of, in Sindh, 10; trade in, 94.

Digitized by Google

Cotton experimental farm at Salāro, 96, 242.
Cotton Frauds Act in Sindh, 61, 96
Cotton Presses (steam) at Karāchi, 339, 359–60.
Criminal statistics, Frontier District, 160; Haidarābād Tal., 191; Hālā D. C., 223; Jhirk D. C., 293; Lārkāno D. C., 460; Mehar D. C., 503; Naushahro D. C., 586; Rohri D. C., 636; Sakhar and Shikārpur D. C., 671; Schwan D. C., 713; Shāhbandar D. C., 762; Tanda D. C., 541; Thar and Pārkar P. S., 829.
Currency in circulation during the Talpur dynasty, 48.
Customs Department in Sindh, 70; Karāchi sea-customs revenue, 385; Kēti ditto, 404.

D.

Dabba, battle of, 43.
Dānbandi system of assessment, description of, 597.
Danna Towers sanitarium, account of, 493.
Dāūdpotras, tribe of, 30, 790.
Delta of the Indus, climate of, 254, 271; soil, 283; grasses in, 286; that portion in the Shāhbandar D. C., 739.
Dhandhs, the Kinjhar, Sonahri and Hālaji, 277; in Rohri D. C., 627; Sehwan D. C., 703; Shāhbandar D. C., 752.
Dhars, Masalman race of, 421, 841.
Dhar Yāro sanitarium, 451.
Dharamsālas at Adam-jo-tando, 114; Alahyar-jo-tando, 115; Badin, 118; Bēlo, 121; Bhiria, 122; Chhāchhro, 144; Chausul, 165; Chhor, 144; Dādū, 145; Darbēlo, 145; Daulatpur; 146; Diplo, 147; Gadro, 169; Gahējā, 170; Garhi Yāsin, 171; Ghotki, 173; Gidu-bandar, 207; Hālā (New), 251; Halāni, 252; Jacobābād, 268; Jām-jo-tando, 268; Jhāngār, 269; Jhirk, 312; Johi, 313; Kakar, 314; Kambar, 315, 479; Kandiāro, 316; Karāchi, 341; Khairo Garhi, 165; Khipro, 423; Kotri, 434; Lāikpur, 441; Lārkāno, 484; Mahrabpur, 486; Mānjhand, 486; Matiāri, 487; Mehar, 517; Mehar-ke-khu, 165; Mangah Pir, 329; Mirpur, 519; Mirpur Khās, 520; Mirpur Bathoro, 522; Mithi, 523; Moro, 524; Mughilbhin, 526; Nabisar, 561; Nagar Pārkar, 562; Nasirābād, 571; Naushahro, 617; Nawa Dēro, 479; Nindo Shahr, 618; Phulji, 619; Rājā Khanāni, 620; Rashid Wagan, 479; Rato Dēro, 479, 621; Rawati, 621; Rohri, 656; Rustam, 658; Sakhar (New), 691; Sāmāro, 695; Sānghar, 696; Sangrār, 696; Sann, 697; Sehwan, 736; Shāhdādpur, 781; Shāh Hasan, 782; Shāhpur (Kelāt State), 165; Shikārpur, 800; Sujāwāl, 479, 807; Talti, 808; Tando Bago, 808; Tando Muhammad Khān, 810; Tarūshā, 811; Thari Muhbat, 840; Tower Bēgāri, 165; Ubauro, 841; Umarkot, 842; Unarpur, 843.
Dhundhi, or cargo boat of the Indus, 259.
Diseases of Sindh, 7.
Diseases prevailing at Frontier District, 153; town of Haidarābād, 210; Hālā D. C., 241; Jhirk D. C., 280; Karāchi (town), 360; Khairpur State, 407; Lārkāno D. C., 450; Mehar D. C., 493; Naushahro D. C., 606; Rohri D. C., 630; Sakhar and Shikārpur D. C., 666; Sehwan D. C., 705; Shāhbandar D. C., 755; Shikārpur (town), 802; Tanda D. C., 536; Thar and Pārkar P. S., 825.
Dispensaries at Alahyar-jo-tando, 115; Bula Khān's Thāna, 430; Haidarābād, 196, 206, 207; Hālā, 240; Jacobābād, 267; Jhirk, 300, 312; Karāchi, 359; Kēti, 301, 401; Lārkāno, 472; Mehar, 493; Mithi, 523, 833; Mirpur Bathoro, 770; Nagar Pārkar, 562, 833; Rohri, 645; Sakhar, 680; Sehwan, 726; Shikārpur, 680; Tando Muhammad Khān, 548, 810; Tarūshā, 811; Tatta, 301, 813; Umarkot, 833.
Dumbkhi tribe of Upper Sindh, 157.
Dyeing cloths, method of, in Lārkāno D. C., 476.

Digitized by Google

E.

Education in Frontier District, 166; Haidarābād Collectorate, 181; Haidarābād Tal., 198; Hālā D. C., 241; Jhirk D. C., 301; Karāchi Collectorate, 321; Karāchi (town), 354, *et seq.*; Lārkāno D. C., 472; Mehar D. C., 511; Naushahro D. C., 606; Rohri D. C., 646; Sakhar and Shikārpur D. C., 682; Sehwan D. C., 727; Shāhbandar D. C., 771; Shikārpur Collectorate. 787–89; Tanda D. C., 549; Thar and Pārkar P. S., 833.
Educational Department in Sindh, 71.
Electric Telegraph lines. (See Telegraph Lines.)
European and Indo-European school at Karāchi, 346.
Exhibition, industrial, at Karāchi, 106.
Experimental farm at Salāro, 96, 242.

F.

Fairs at Aminānі, 729; Amir Pir, 775; Aror, 651; Badin, 117; Bhitshah, 122; Bhanot, 247; Bukēra, 143, 247; Clifton, near Karāchi, 336; Darbēlo, 613; Dubarwahan, 651; Gaji Dēro, 513; Ghotki, 651; Hālā, 247, 252; Halāni, 613; Jhimapir, 307; Jinda Pir, 684; Jhali, 684; Kaisar Got, 247; Kambir Ali Shāh, 307; Khēbrāni, 247; Khānpur, 513; Kiamāri, 336; Khwāja Khizr, 651; Lakhi Thar, 684; Lāl Udhēro, 247; Matiāri, 487; Mia Patoi, 306; Mian Usman-jo-kubo, 775; Manora, 336; Mughilbhin, 526, 775; Nāngo Shāh, 513; Nasarpur, 247, 570; Nasir Muhammad, 513; Naushahro, 613, 684; Pir Nath, 513; Pir Pato, 306; Pir Vahio, 247; Pitora, 836; Rohri, 651; Sardaro, 562; Sakhar (Old), 684; Sehwan, 729; Shāh Godro, 513; Shāh Husain, 729; Shāh Panjo, 513; Shāh Inayat-ulah Sufi, 775; Shāh Nasar, 775; Shāh Yakik, 775; Shēkh Bhirka, 200; Shēkh Musa, 247; Udēro Lal, 306, 775.
Fairs, annual, establishment of, by Sir Bartle Frere, 52.
Female Schools in Haidarābād Collectorate, 183; Karāchi, 345, 348, 357.
Ferries in Haidarābād Tal., 201; Hālā D. C., 249; Jhirk D. C., 308; Khairpur State, 411; Kotri, 440; Lārkāno D. C., 481; Mehar D. C., 517; Naushahro D. C., 615; Rohri D. C., 653; Sakhar and Shikārpur D. C., 688; Sehwan D. C., 733; Shāhbandar D. C., 778; Tanda D C., 560; Thar and Pārkar P. S., 837.
Fife, Colonel J. G., extracts from his report on Sindh canals, 16.
Fish of the Indus, 258; of the Habb river, 175.
Fisheries in the Frontier District, 163; Haidarābād Tal., 189; Hālā D. C., 221; Jhirk D. C., 287; Karāchi Tal., 329; Lārkāno D. C., 454; Mehar D. C., 500; Naushahro D. C., 580; Rohri D. C., 632; Sakhar and Shikarpur D. C., 668; Sehwan D. C., 709; Shāhbandar D. C., 750; Tanda D. C., 538; Thar and Pārkar P. S., 826.
Floods in Jhirk D. C., 276; Lārkāno D. C., 449; Rohri D. C.; 628; Sakhar and Shikārpur D. C., 660; Shāhbandar D. C., 752; Sehwan D. C., 699.
Forests in Sindh, number and extent, 12; revenue and expenses, 14.
Forests in Frontier District, 162; Haidarābād Collectorate, 181; Haidarābād Tal., 189; Hālā D. C., 220; Jhirk D. C., 287; Karāchi Collectorate, 320; Lārkāno D. C., 457; Naushahro D. C., 582; Rohri D. C., 631; Sakhar and Shikārpur D. C., 668; Sehwan D. C., 708; Shāhbandar D. C., 759; Shikārpur Collectorate, 787; Tanda D. C., 537.
Forts at Alahyar-jo-tando, 115; Bakhar, 118; Daulatpur, 146; Diji, 146; Ghaibi Dēro, 171; Haidarābād, 202, 206; Imāmgarh, 253; Kāfir Kila, 737; Lārkāno, 483; Luāri, 561; Manora, 337; Mathēlo, 654; Mirpur Khās, 521; Mubārakpur,

Digitized by Google

525; Rāni-ka-kot, 734; Tatta, 816; Umarkot, 842.
Freemasonry in Karāchi, 367.
Frere, Mr. (afterwards Sir Bartle), his administration of Sindh, 52; establishes Karāchi Library and Museum, 52; also the Karāchi Municipality, 54; turns first sod of Sindh Railway, 56; appointed member of the Supreme Council, and leaves Sindh in 1859, 57.
Frere Hall (Karāchi), 58, 351.
Frontier District (of Upper Sindh), boundaries, area, &c., 148; physical aspect, 149; climate and prevailing diseases, 151; soils and cultivation, 153; population and account of the Mazāri, Burdi, Khosa, and Jakhrāni tribes, 154; means adopted by Gen. John Jacob to reclaim them, 155; crime and litigation, 160; animal and vegetable productions, 161; forests and agriculture, 162; manufactures, fisheries, roads, and administration, 164; education and military establishments, 166; police, revenue (imperial and local), 167; jāgirs, 168; trade of the district, 169.

G.

Gāj river, 699.
Ganja hills (Haidarābād Collectorate), 3, 177.
Gardens, Government, Karāchi, 343.
Gazette, official, of Sindh, 62, 372.
Geology of the Jhirk District, 281.
Ghār canal, 445.
Ghāro, creek, 272; town of, 522.
Ghorēbāri, description of, 401.
Gisri military sanitarium, 342, 349.
Government House, Karāchi, 352.
Gurban mountain torrent. (See Malir.)

H.

Habb river, 3, 174, 425.
Haidarābād Collectorate, area, divisions, and general aspect, 177; administration, canal revenue, police, 178; revenue (imperial and local), 179; forests, 180; education, 181; various changes in boundaries and area, 182.
Haidarābād Talūka, area, boundaries, and sub-divisions, 184; general aspect and canal system, 185; climate and rainfall, 186; soils, animal and vegetable productions, 188; forests and fisheries, 189; population and its divisions, 190; criminal and civil returns, 191; administration, police, revenue (imperial and local), 192; survey settlement and tenures, 193; jāgirs, 194; municipalities and medical establishments, 195; jail, 197; education and agriculture, 198; trade and manufactures, 199; fairs and roads, 200; ferries, electric telegraph, and postal lines, 201.
Haidarābād (town), its position as described by Heddle, 202; road communication, 204; cantonments, churches, jail, &c., 205; lunatic asylum, 206; municipality, 207; water-supply schemes and population, 209; climate, rainfall, and prevailing diseases, 210; manufactures and trade, 210; tombs of the Kalhora and Talpur princes, 211; Mir-jo-tando and history of the town, 212.
Hajāmro, branch of the Indus, 255, 272.
Hakra. (See Nārā, Eastern.)
Hālā, Deputy Collectorate, area, boundaries, and sub-divisions, 213; general aspect, 214; canal system, 215; climate, rainfall, and diseases, 218; geology and soils, animal and vegetable productions, 219; fisheries, 221; population and its divisions, their dress, food, and character, 222; criminal and civil statistics, 223; administration, canal and police establishments, 224; revenue (imperial and local), 225; survey and settlement, 226; tenures and jāgirs, 228; municipalities and dispensaries, 240; education and agriculture, 242; trade (local and transit) and manufactures, 243; fairs and roads, 247; ferries and antiquities, 249.
Hālaji dhandh, 277.
Hamāyun (Maghal emperor), attempts the capture of Bakhar fort, 30; in-

Digitized by Google

vades Sindh, though unsuccessfully, in A.D. 1540, 31.
Harbour improvement works (Karāchi), estimate of cost, and progress of work up to 1866, 100; opposition to scheme, and stoppage of works, 101; resumption in 1868, and commencement of Manora breakwater in 1870, 102.
High Court in Sindh, establishment of, 60.
High School, Government, at Karāchi, 354.
Hill stations at Dhar Yāro, 451; Danna Towers, 493.
Hindū dynasty in Sindh, 23, 139.
Hindū population in Sindh, 84; religion, dress, education, and character, 86; females, 90; burial ceremonies, 91.
History, early, of Sindh, 23; of Karāchi, 396; of the Shikārpur District, 788.

I.

Ibn Sumar, the supposed founder of the Sūmra dynasty, 27.
Ijāra cess, description of, 592.
Indus river, description of that portion flowing through Sindh, 253; the delta, its area and aspect, 254; different mouths, 255, 272; soil and climate of delta, and prevailing winds on the river, 256; erratic nature and present obstructions, 257; fish, 258; boats used on the river, 259; the Indus flotilla, 260; Oriental Inland Steam Company, 262; river traffic by native craft, 263; conservancy of river by special department, 264.
Indus Steam Flotilla, 260, 434, 441.
Indus Conservancy Department, 264.
Inverarity, Mr. J. D., Commissioner in Sindh, alteration of revenue management, 58; re-organization of police establishments, extension of education, &c., 59.
Irrigation in Sindh, system generally adopted, 15; various methods of, 17; results of a defective system, 20.

J.

Jacob, late General John, his connection with the Frontier District of Upper Sindh, 155, *et seq.*; founds town of Jacobābād, 266, and dies there, 267.
Jāgirs in Sindh, 59.
Jāgirs in Frontier District, 168: Haidarābād Tal., 194; Hālā D. C., 229; Jhirk D. C., 296; Karāchi Tal., 334; Lārkāno D. C., 467; Mehar D. C., 507; Naushahro D. C., 602; Rohri 639; Sakhar and Shikārpur D. C., 678; Sehwan D. C., 718; Shāhbandar D. C., 765; Tanda D. C., 547; Thar and Pārkar P. S., 831.
Jāgirdars of Sindh, proclamation to, by Sir Charles Napier, 49.
Jails at Bakhar, 119, 681; Haidarābād, 197, 205; Karāchi, 364; Shikārpur, 680, 800, 805.
Jakhrānis, tribe of, Upper Sindh, 157.
Jamālis, tribe of, Upper Sindh, 157.
Jampti, state barge of the Sindh Mirs, 260.
Jām Unar, first prince of the Samma dynasty, 28.
Jetois, tribe of, Upper Sindh, 157.
Jhirk, or **Jhirak**, Deputy Collectorate, area, boundaries, and sub-divisions, 269; general aspect, 271; various branches of the Indus flowing through this district, canal system, 272; torrents and floods, 276; dhandhs, climate, rainfall, and prevailing diseases, 277; geological nature of the district, 281; soils, animal and vegetable productions, 284; forests and fisheries, 287; population and its divisions, 289; the Karmati, Jokia, and Numria tribes, 290; Tatta Saiyads, expenses of their birth, marriage, and death ceremonies, 292; reduction of these, 293; criminal and civil statistics, 293; administration, civil courts, cattle pounds, and police, 294; revenue (imperial and local), 295; survey and settlement, 296; jāgirs, 297; municipalities and medical establishments, 300; education and agriculture, 302; trade and

Digitized by Google

manufactures, 303; fairs, roads, and ferries, 307; Sindh railway, postal lines, and antiquities, 309.
Jhirk (town), temperature and rainfall, 279; municipality and dispensary, 300.
Jinda Pir (or Khwāja Khizr), 119, 657.
Jokia, tribe of Muhammadans, 290, 428.
Juār, cultivation of, in Sindh. (See Agriculture.)

K.

Kāchha plain, 699, 727.
Kachh, Rann of, situation and area, 2, 819.
Kafir Kilā at Sehwan, 737.
Kalān Kot (or great fort), 309.
Kalhora dynasty in Sindh, their rise, 31; gradual acquisition of Sindh by its princes, 31, 792; Ghulam Shāh makes Haidarābād his capital, 33; their defeat by the Talpur Mirs, list of the Kalhora princes, 34.
Karāchi Collectorate, boundaries, divisions, and aspect, 317; administration and police, 318; revenue (imperial and local), canals and forts, 319; education, &c., 321.
Karāchi Talūka, boundaries, area, and divisions, 323; aspect and hydrography, 324; Pir Mangah (Magar Pir), its hot springs and alligators, 325; climate and sea-fisheries, 329; oyster fishery, 330; agriculture, the Malir district, 331; population and administrative establishments, 332; revenue (local and imperial), survey and settlement, 333; jāgirs, fairs, roads, and manufactures, 335.
Karāchi (town), situation, 337; mole bridge, native jetty, and custom-house, 338; the old town — chief buildings in different municipal quarters, 339; military cantonments and arsenal, 342; Trinity and St. Patrick's churches and school, 344; European and Indo-European school, 346; St. Andrew's, Christ's, and St. Paul's churches, 347-49; Church Missionary Society and schools, 348; Napier Barracks and Gisri Sanitarium, 349; Indo-European telegraph offices, post-office, 350; Frere Hall, Government House, 351; General Library and Museum, 352; Collector's office and Small Cause Court, 353; Government schools, 354; Parsi private schools, 358; Civil and Lock hospitals and Charitable Dispensary, 359; prevalent diseases, climate, and rainfall, 360; water supply, 362; jail, police, 364; population by recent census, 366; freemasonry, municipality, 368; trade under the Talpur Mirs, 372; trade (sea-borne and inland) under British rule, 376, 384; sea-customs revenue, 385; shipping, limits of port, rules, dues, and fees, 387; directions for ships in making the port, 392; early history of the place, 396.
Karāchi harbour, conservator of, 70.
Karāchi harbour improvement works, 63, 100, 386.
Karāchi Industrial Exhibition in 1869, 106.
Karmāti, tribe of Muhammadans, 290.
Kēti-bandar, temperature, 279; prevailing winds, 280; municipality, 300, 401; dispensary, 301; sea-borne and river trade, 402; customs dues, 404.
Khairpur State, boundaries, area, and divisions, 405; aspect, hydrography, and chief towns, 406; climate, diseases, soils, and animal and vegetable kingdom, 407; population, revenue, mode of administration, 408; education and trade, 410; manufactures, roads, and ferries, 411; history, 412.
Kharif crops in Sindh, 9.
Khāsgi system of assessment, description of, 596.
Khēdewāri, a branch and mouth of the Indus, 255.
Khirthār, range of mountains, their extent and elevation, 3.
Khosas, a tribe of Upper Sindh, 157, 827-28.
Khudābād, ruined town in Hālā D. C., 250; another in the Sehwan D. C., 734.

Digitized by Google

Khwāja Khizr (or Jinda Pir), 119, 657.
Kiamāri, island of, 338.
Kinjar, or **Kinjhar** dhandh, 271, 277.
Kohisthān, boundaries, area, and aspect, 425; principal streams, 426; climate, rainfall, and animal kingdom, 427; population, revenue, 428; land assessment and administrative establishment, 429; roads, chief town, Bula Khān's thāna, 430; blood feuds, 431.
Kori, a creek and mouth of the Indus, 256, 740–42.
Kotri, great cholera outbreak at, 705.
Kukewāri, mouth of the Indus, 255.

L.

Lacquered ware of Hālā, 246.
Lakes in Sindh, the Manchhur, 4, 699. (See Dhandhs.)
Lakki hills, situation, length, and elevation, 4, 5, 699.
Lāl Udēro, great fair in Hālā D. C., 247.
Lāl Shāhbāz, shrine of, at Sehwan, 737.
Lārkāno, Deputy Collectorate, boundaries, area, and divisions, 442; aspect, 444; hydrography, 445; floods, 449; climate, rainfall, and diseases, 450; soils, animals, and fisheries, 453; vegetable productions, forests, 456; population and its divisions, 457; their character, dress, food, &c., 459; criminal and civil statistics, 460; administration, civil courts and police, 461; revenue (imperial and local), and various modes of assessment under Talpur rule, 462; survey settlement and rates, 464; jāgirs, 467; municipalities and medical establishments, 471; prisons, education, and agriculture, 472; trade and manufactures, 475; method of weaving and dyeing cloths, 476; roads, 478; postal lines, ferries, and antiquities, 481.
Library and Museum (Karāchi), 52, 352.
Liyāri river, 324.
Local Funds establishment in Sindh, 69.
Lohāno caste in Sindh, 86.
Lunatic Asylums (Cawasji Jehāngir) at Haidarābād, 196, 206; old asylum at Lārkāno, 471.

M.

Magar Pir. (See Pir Mangah.)
Makli hills, length and elevation, 3, 271; geological features, 281; ruined tombs upon them, 310.
Mal river, 745.
Malir district, 331.
Malir river, 103, 324, 426.
Manchhur lake, 4, 699; method of catching birds and fish there, 709.
Manora, suburb of Karāchi, 337; the breakwater, 102; fair, 336; church (St. Paul's), 349.
Mansfield, Mr. S., Commissioner in Sindh from 1862, improvements in revenue and judicial departments, 60; opens Frere Hall in October 1865, 60.
Manufactures of Alahyar-jo-tando, 115; Bubak, 142; Frontier District, 163; Garhi Yāsin, 171; Haidarābād Tal., 199; Haidarābād town, 210; Hālā D. C., 245; Jhirk D. C., 305; Karāchi town, 335; Khairpur State, 411; Larkāno D. C., 475; Larkāno town, 484; Naushahro D. C., 611; Rohri D. C., 649; Sakhar and Shikārpur D. C., 684; Sehwan D. C., 728; Shāhbandar D. C., 774; Shikārpur town, 805; Tanda D. C., 555; Thar and Pārkar P. S., 836.
Markets at Alahyar-jo-tando, 115; Bhiria, 122; Haidarābād, 205; Jhirk, 312; Karāchi, 339, 342; Kandiāro, 316; Mehar, 517; Moro, 524; Naushahro, 617; Shikārpur, 801; Tando Muhammad Khān, 810; Tarūshā, 811.
Marwar, severe famine during 1869, 63.
Masum Shāh, Mir, minaret of, at Sakhar, 689.
Mazāris, tribe in Upper Sindh, 157.
Masjids at Ghotki, 174; Tatta, 816; Ubauro, 841. (See Tombs.)
Medical Department (Civil) in Sindh, 73. (See Dispensaries, Hospitals.)
Mehar, Deputy Collectorate, boundaries, area, and divisions, 488; general aspect, 490; canals, 491; climate,

Digitized by Google

rainfall, and diseases, 492; Danna Towers hill station, 493; geology and soils, 498; animal and vegetable productions, fisheries, 499; population and its divisions, 502; character, &c., of the people, civil and criminal statistics, 503; administrative staff, police, revenue (imperial and local), 504; survey and settlement, 506; Jāgirs, 507; medical establishments, prisons, education, and agriculture, 511; fairs and roads, 513; postal lines, ferries, &c., 516.

Mendicants, religious, in Sindh, 89.

Merewether, Sir W. L., Commissioner in Sindh, Sindh police re-organized, and revenue and canal departments improved, 61; Sindh Official Gazette first published, and rural messenger post introduced, 62; Manora breakwater commenced in 1870, 63.

Miāni, battle of, 41, 518.

Military cantonments. (See Cantonments.)

Military establishments at Jacobābād, 166, 267; Haidarābād, 204, 209; at Karāchi, 342, 366.

Mineral productions of Haidarābād Tal., 188; Jhirk D. C., 284; Khairpur State, 407; Mehar D. C., 499; Sakhar and Shikārpur D. C., 667; Shāhbandar D. C., 755; Tanda D. C., 536; Thar and Pārkar P.S., 825.

Mir Ali Murād Khān, born in 1815, 412; attempts on the part of his brothers to defraud him; his communication with Mr. Ross Bell, Political Agent, 414; rupture with his brother, Mir Rustam, and subsequent treaty of Naunāhar, 415; his requests to Sir Charles Napier, 38, 416; raised to the dignity of "Rais," 38, 417; suspected of fraud in the matter of the treaty of Naunāhar, 418, 797; his conviction and subsequent degradation, 53, 419. (See Khairpur.)

Mir-jo-tando, near Haidarābād, 212.

Mission Church (Christ's) and schools (Karāchi), 348.

Mithrau canal, 565, 820.

Mohāna tribe of Sindhis, 712.

Mohsuli system of assessment, description of, 597.

Mokai salt lake, 825.

Muhammad Kāsim Sakifi, the earliest known invader of Sindh, 24; his untimely end, 25.

Muhammad Khān's Tanda (or **Tanda** Division), boundaries, area, and subdivisions, 527; general aspect and canal system, 528; climate, rainfall, and diseases, 535; geology and soils, 536; animal and vegetable productions, forests, 537; fisheries, 538; population and its divisions, 539; character, language, dress, &c., 540; criminal and civil statistics, 541; administration, 542; cattle pounds, civil courts, and police, 543; revenue (imperial and local), 544; survey and settlement, tenures, 545; jāgirs, 547; municipalities and medical establishments, 548; education and agriculture, 549; trade (local and transit), 552; manufactures, 555; fairs, roads, and ferries, 556; electric telegraph and postal lines, antiquities, &c., 561.

Muhammadan invasion of Sindh, 24; capture of Nerankot, Brahminābād, and Alor, 25.

Muhammadan population of Sindh, their divisions, 80; character, religion, and education, 81; language, literature, &c., 82.

Municipal institutions at Adam-jo-tando, 114, 240; Alahyar-jo-tando, 115, 240; Arāzi, 725; Badin, 117; Bhiria, 122, 605; Bubak, 142, 725; Chhāchhro, 144, 832; Dādū, 144, 725; Diplo, 147, 832; Gadro, 169, 832; Garhi Yāsin, 171, 679; Ghotāno, 172, 240; Ghotki, 173, 645; Haidarābād, 207; Hālā, 240, 251; Islamkot, 832; Jhirk, 300, 312; Kambar, 315, 471; Kandiāro, 316, 605; Karāchi, 368; Kēti-bandar, 300, 401; Khipro, 424, 832; Kotri, 434, 725; Lārkāno, 471; Mānjhand, 486, 725; Matiāri, 240, 487; Mirpur Bathoro, 521, 770; Mirpur Khās, 240, 520; Mithi, 523, 832; Moro,

Digitized by Google

525, 605; Mughilbhin, 526, 770; Nabisar, 561, 832; Nagar Pārkar, 562, 832; Nasarpur, 240, 570; Naushahro, 605, 617; Nindo Shahr, 548, 618; Kājā Khanāni, 548, 620; Kato Dēro, 471, 621; Rohri, 645; Sakhar, 679–91; Sānghar, 696, 832; Sehwan, 725, 736; Shāhbandar, 770, 780; Shikārpur, 679, 802; Sujāwal, 770; Tarūshā, 605, 811; Tando Bāgo, 548, 808; Tando Muhammad Khān, 548, 810; Tatta, 300, 813; Umarkot, 832, 842; Virāwāh, 832.

Musāfirkhāna. (See Dharamsāla.)

Museum (at Karāchi), 52, 352.

Muta contract, description of, 597.

Mutiny at Karāchi, 56.

Mutni river, 745.

N.

Nai. (See Torrent.)

Napier, Sir Charles, arrives in Sindh in 1842 as chief military and political officer, 37; capture of the desert fort of Imāmgarh, 38; battles of Miāni and Dabba, 41; his appointment as Governor of Sindh, 49; campaign in 1845 in the Mari hills, 50; expedition to Bhāwalpur; efforts to put down abuses in Sindh, *ib.*; resignation in 1847, and death in 1853, 51.

Napier Barracks (Karāchi), 349.

Napier Mole bridge, 338.

Nārā, Eastern (canal), 57, 134, 407, 563, 820,

Nārā, Western (canal), 445, 569, 700.

Naushahro, Deputy Collectorate, boundaries, area, and sub-divisions, 571; general aspect, 573; canal system, 574; clearance of canals under native rule, 578; climate and rainfall, 579; soils, fisheries, animal and vegetable productions, 580; forests, 582; population and its divisions, 583; language, dress, food, &c., 585; criminal and civil statistics, 586; administration, civil courts, and cattle pounds, 587; police, revenue (imperial and local), 588; revenue of the Kandiāro and Naushahro districts under native rule, 589; customs, transit dues, poll-tax, and other taxes, 590; the batai system, 593; khāsgi, 596; mohsuli, dānbandi, and muta systems, 597; survey and settlement, tenures, 598; Zamindārs of the district, 600; their former dues in the Sahiti district, jāgirs, 602; municipalities and medical establishments, 605; education and agriculture, 606; trade (local and transit), 608; manufactures and fairs, 612; ferries, antiquities, and early history, 615.

Neerankot, ancient city of, 24, 212.

Nūmria tribe of Muhammadans, 291.

O.

Ordeal, trials by, under the Talpurs, 48.

Oriental Inland Steam Company, 57, 62, 262.

Outram, Major (afterwards Sir James), 37; his return to Sindh in 1843, 38; his gallant defence of the Residency near Haidarābād, *ib.*

Oyster fisheries in Sindh, 330.

P.

Pabb hills, their situation, length, and elevation, 3.

Pala fishing on the Indus, 258.

Pana (or **Pan**), grass of the Indus Delta, 286.

Parsi schools at Karāchi, 358.

Pat, or Shikārpur desert, 4.

Pearl fishery of Sindh, 330.

Peshkish tax, description of, 592.

Pilot establishment at Manora, 70, 391.

Pinyāri river. (See Sir.)

Pir Mangah, near Karāchi, 325.

Police in Sindh, their re-organization, 59–61; their number and division, 68.

Police force in Frontier District, 166; Haidarābād Collectorate, 178; Haidarābād Tal., 192; Haidarābād town, 209; Hālā D. C., 224; Jhirk D. C., 294; Karāchi Collectorate, 318; Karāchi town, 365; Kohisthān, 429; Lārkāno D. C., 461; Mehar D. C.,

Digitized by Google

504; Naushahro D. C., 588; Rohri, D. C., 637; Sakhar and Shikārpur D. C., 763; Sehwan D. C., 714; Shāhbandar, D. C., 763; Shikārpur Collectorate, 784; Tanda D. C., 543; Thar and Pārkar P. S., 830.

Police posts at Adalpur, 113; Adam-jo-tando, 114; Alahyar-jo-tando, 115; Arāzi, 116; Badin, 117; Bahādipur, 118; Bakshapur, 120; Bēlo, 121, Bhiān, 122; Bhiria, 122; Bubak, 142; Budhāpur, 142; Bula Khān's Thāna, 430; Chak, 143; Chhāchhro, 144; Chhor, 144; Dādū, 145; Dakhan, 145; Dari, 145; Daulatpur, 146; Depārchā, 146; Diplo, 147; Dodapur, 148; Gadro, 169; Gahējā, 170; Garēlo, 170; Garhi Adū Shāh, 170; Garhi Yāsin, 171; Ghotki, 173; Ghouspur, 174; Gublo, 174; Haidarābād, 209; Hālā (New), 251; Jehānpur, 269; Jhāngār, 269; Jhirk, 312; Johi, 313; Karāchi town, 365; Kakar, 314; Kambar, 315; Kandiāro, 316; Karampur, 399; Kasba, 399; Katiyār, 400; Kēti, 401; Khairo Dēro, 405; Khairpur Dharki, 421; Khairpur Juso, 422; Khairpur Nathoshāh, 422; Khānpur, 422; Khipro, 423; Khokhar, 424; Kotri, 434; Lāikpur, 441; Lakhi, 442; Larkāno, 484; Madēji, 485; Mahrabpur, 486; Mānjhand, 486; Matiāri, 487; Mehar, 517; Mirpur, 519; Mirpur (F. D.), 519; Mirpur Bathoro, 521; Mirpur Khās, 520; Mithi, 523; Mondra, 524; Moro, 524; Mubārakpur, 525; Mughilbhin, 526; Nabisar, 561; Nagar Pārkar, 562; Nasarpur, 570; Nasirābād, 571; Naushahro, 617; Nindo Shahr, 618; Phaka, 619; Phulji, 619; Rājā Khanāni, 620; Rato Dēro, 621; Rawati, 621; Rohri, 656; Rustam, 658; Sakhar (New), 690; Samāro, 695; Sānghar, 696; Sangrar, 696; Sann, 697; Sehwan, 735; Shāhbandar, 780; Shāh Hasan, 782; Shikārpur, 798; Sujāwal, 807; Talti, 808; Tando Bāgo, 808; Tando Ghulam Ali, 809; Tando Muhammad Khān, 810; Tarūshā, 811; Tatta, 813; Thari Muhbat, 840; Thul, 840; Ubauro, 841; Umarkot, 842; Unarpur, 843.

Population of the province of Sindh, 79.

Population of Frontier District, 154; Haidarābād Collectorate, 177; Haidarābād Tal., 189; Haidarābād town, 209; Hālā D. C., 221; Jhirk, D. C., 288; Karāchi Collectorate, 317; Karāchi Tal., 332; Karāchi town, 369; Khairpur State, 408; Lārkāno D. C., 457; Mehar D. C., 501; Naushahro D. C., 583; Rohri D. C., 634; Sakhar and Shikārpur D. C., 669; Sehwan D. C., 711; Shāhbandar D. C., 760; Shikārpur town, 799; Tanda D. C., 539; Thar and Pārkar P. S., 826.

Port Dues and fees at Karāchi, 388.

Port Fund (Karāchi), 390.

Port Officer at Karāchi, 70, 337.

Port of Karāchi, directions for ships making it, 392.

Port Rules of Karāchi, 389.

Post-offices at Adam-jo-tando, 114; Alahyar-jo-tando, 117; Dābēji, 309; Digri, 561; Garhi Yāsin, 171; Ghotki, 173; Haidarābād, 201, 205; Jhirk, 309; Kakar, 314; Kambar, 315, 481; Kandiāro, 316; Karāchi, 343, 351; Kiamāri, Kotri, 434; Lārkāno, 481; Mehar, 517; Mirpur, 519; Mayting, 309; Mirpur Bathoro, 777; Mirpur Khās, 520; Mithi, 523; Nabisar, 561; Nagar Pārkar, 562; Naushahro, 617; Rato Dēro, 431, 621; Rohri, 656; Sakhar, 685; Sehwan, 736; Tando Muhammad Khān, 810; Tatta, 309, 814; Umarkot, 842.

Post, rural messenger, established in 1868, 62.

Postal Department, Sindh, 71.

Pottery, glazed, of Hālā, 245.

Pottinger, Colonel, his mission, in 1839, to Sindh, 35.

Press, newspaper at Karāchi, 372.

Pringle, Mr., his administration as Commissioner in Sindh, 52.

Prisons. (See Jails.)

Digitized by Google

Public Works Department in Sindh, 69.
Purān (or ancient stream), 2, 134, 822.

R.

Rabbi crops of Sindh, 9.
Railway (Sindh), commencement and completion, 56, 102; description, 103; sanctioned extension to the Panjāb, 63; receipts and expenditure, 105; goods carried by it between Kotri and Karāchi during years 1869-70-71, 436.
Rainfall in Sindh generally, 7; Frontier District, 153; Haidarābād town, 210; Hala D. C., 218; Jhirk D. C., 280; Karāchi town, 361; Kohisthān, 427; Kotri, 705; Lārkāno D. C., 450; Mehar D. C., 493; Mirpur Bathoro, 754; Mithi, 824; Nagar Pārkar, 824; Naushahro D. C., 579; Rohri, D. C., 630; Sehwan, 704; Shikārpur, 666, 802; Tanda D. C., 535; Umarkot, 824.
Rājā Bhartari. (See Lāl Shāhbāz.)
Rāni-ka-kot, fort of, 696.
Rann of Kachh, 2, 819.
Rechal, mouth of the Indus, 255, 272.
Religious mendicants of Sindh, 89.
Revenue of Sindh, 91, *et seq.*
Revenue (imperial and local) of Frontier District, 167; Haidarābād Collectorate, 179; Haidarābad Tal., 192; Hālā D. C., 225; Jhirk D. C., 295; Karāchi Collectorate, 319; Karāchi Tal., 333; Khairpur State, 408; Lārkāno D. C., 462; Mehar D. C., 505; Naushahro D. C., 588; Rohri D. C., 638; Sakhar and Shikārpur D. C., 673; Sehwan D. C., 715; Shāhbandar D. C., 764; Shikārpur Collectorate, 785; Tanda D. C., 544; Thar and Pārkar, P. S., 830.
Rice cultivation in Sindh, 10; methods practised in the Shāhbandar D. C., 771. (See Agriculture.)
Roads in Frontier District, 164; Haidarābād Tal., 200; Haidarābād town, 204; Hālā D. C., 248; Jhirk D. C., 307; Karāchi Tal., 335; Khairpur State, 411; Kohisthān, 429; Lārkāno D. C., 478; Mehar D. C., 513; Naushahro D. C., 613; Rohri D. C., 652; Sakhar and Shikārpur D. C., 685; Sehwan D. C., 729; Shāhbandar D. C., 776; Tanda D. C., 557; Thar and Pārkar P. S., 836.
Rohri, Deputy Collectorate, boundaries, area and subdivisions, 622; general aspect, 623; canal system, 624; dhandhs, floods and "bands," 627; climate, rainfall, and diseases, 629; soils, 630; animal and vegetable productions, forests, 631; fisheries, 632; population and its divisions, 634; language, dress, food, &c., 635; criminal and civil statistics, 636; administration, civil courts, and police, 637; cattle pounds, revenue (imperial and local), 638; survey settlement and tenures, 639; jāgirs, 641; Saiyads of Bakhar and Rohri, 644; municipalities and medical establishments, 645; education and agriculture, 646; trade (local and transit), 648; manufactures and fairs, 650; roads, ferries, and antiquities, 652.
Ruins at Aror, 116; Bambura, 120; 309; Brahminābād, 123; Hakrah (near Rohri), 654; Kalān Kot (near Tatta), 309; Khudābād, 250, 734; of the Māri (near Helāia), 309; of Rata-kot, 837; on tombs on the Makli hills, 310; Tatta fort, 816; Virāwāh, 837.

S.

Sahiti District. (See Naushahro Deputy Collectorate.)
Saiyads of Bakhar and Rohri, 644; Tatta, their reduction of birth, marriage, and funeral expenses, 292.
Salt Company (Karāchi).
Salt, manufacture of, Sirgando, 755, 764; in Thar and Pārkar, P. S., 825.
Salt trade in Sindh, 98.
Sakhar and **Shikārpur,** Deputy Collectorate, boundaries, area, and subdivisions, 659; aspect, 660; floods

Digitized by Google

and canals, 661; climate, rainfall, diseases, and soils, 665; animal and vegetable productions, forests, 667; fisheries, 669; population and its divisions, 670; character of the people, criminal and civil statistics, 671; administration, cattle pounds, civil courts and police, 672; revenue (imperial and local), survey assessment, 674; tenures and jāgirs, 678; municipalities and medical establishments, 679; education and agriculture, 682; trade, manufactures, and fairs, 684; roads and post-offices, 685; ferries, telegraph line, and antiquities, 688.

Sakhar (old town), when obtained by the Talpur Mirs, 694.

Samma dynasty in Sindh, 28.

Schools at Abdu, 113; Adalpur, 113; Adam-jo-tando, 114; Alahyar-jo-tando, 115; Arāzi, 116; Bhiria, 122; Bubak, 142; Chhāchhro, 144; Chhor, 144; Dādū, 145; Dakhan, 145; Darbēlo, 145; Diplo, 147; Gadro, 169; Garhi Yāsin, 171; Ghotki, 173; Haidarābād, 205; Hālā (Old), 250; Hālā (New), 251; Halāni, 252; Jacobābāb, 166, 267; Jhirk, 312; Kakar, 314; Kambar, 315; Kandiāro, 316; Karāchi, 345, 354; Kasba, 399; Khairpur Dharki, 421; Khairpur Nathoshāh, 422; Kot Habib, 432; Kotri, 434; Lakhi, 442; Lārkāno, 483; Mahrābpur, 486; Manora, 337; Matiāri, 487; Mehar, 517; Mirpur, 166; Mirpur Khās, 520; Mithi, 523; Moro, 525; Nabisar, 561; Nagar Pārkar, 562; Nasarpur, 570; Naushahro, 617; Rohri, 656; Sakhar, 691; Sānghar, 696; Sangrār, 696; Sehwan, 736; Shāhdādpur, 781; Shikārpur, 800-804; Talti, 808; Tando Bāgo, 808; Tando Ghulām Ali, 809; Tando Muhammad Khān, 810; Tarūshā, 811; Tatta, 814; Thari Muhbat, 840; Ubauro, 841; Umarkot, 842.

Sea-fisheries of Sindh, 329.

Sehwan, Deputy Collectorate, boundaries, area, and sub-divisions, 697; general aspect, 699; Manchhur lake, 700; Canals, 701; dhandhs, hot-springs, and climate, 703; rainfall and diseases, 704; soils, animal and vegetable productions, 706; forests and fisheries, 708; netting wild fowl and catching fish, 709; population and its divisions, 711; criminal and civil statistics, 713; administration, civil courts and police, 714; revenue (imperial and local), 715; survey and settlement, 717; tenures and jāgirs, 718; municipalities and medical establishments, 725; prisons, education, and agriculture, 726; trade and manufactures, 728; fairs, roads, and post-offices, 729; ferries and antiquities, 733.

Serāi. (See Dharamsāla.)

Settlement. (See Survey and Settlement.)

Shāhbandar, Deputy Collectorate, boundaries, area, and sub-divisions, 738; general aspect, 739; creeks and canals, 741; floods, dhandhs, and climate, 752; temperature, rainfall, diseases, and soils, 754; salt deposits at Sirgando and other places, 756; animal and vegetable productions, 758; forests, fisheries, population and its divisions, 759; criminal and civil statistics, 762; administration, cattle pounds, and police, 763; revenue (imperial and local), 764; survey and assessment, 765; jāgirs, 766; municipalities and medical establishments, 770; prisons, education, and agriculture, 771; methods of rice cultivation; 772; trade, manufactures and fairs, 773; roads, post-offices, and ferries, 776.

Shāhdādwāh canal, 662.

Shāh Sujāh, his march towards Shikārpur in 1833, and its results, 796.

Shikārpur Collectorate, boundaries, area, and divisions, general aspect, 783; chief administrative officers, 784; police force, revenue (imperial and local), and abkāri, 785; canal revenue, forests, 786; education, and early history of this district, 788; dissensions between the Mhars and Dāūdpotras, 790; founding of the

Digitized by Google

city of Shikārpur, 791; rise of the Kalhoras, state of the district under Talpur rule, 792; government of the Afghāns and Talpurs compared, 794; Shāh Sujāh's expedition to Sindh and its results, 796; formation of Collectorate on conquest of the province by the British, and subsequent incorporation into it of certain districts formerly held by Mir Ali Murad Talpur, 797.

Shikārpur, town of, founding of the town, 791; possession obtained by the Talpurs in 1824, 35, 792; municipal boundaries and police lines, 798; present and past population, 799; chief buildings and appearance in 1841, 801; improvements, temperature and prevalent diseases, 802; municipality, 103; trade and manufactures, 804.

Shipping at Karāchi, 386; port dues and fees on, 388.

Ships entering and leaving port of Karāchi, 387; wrecked near Karāchi, *ib.*; directions for, in making Karāchi, 392.

Sikhs of Sindh, 89.

Sindh, its boundaries and area, extent of sea coast, 1; physical geography, scenery, soil, and climate, 3; diseases, crops, and various methods of cultivation, 7; extent of cultivated land, forests, and their management, 11; animal kingdom, 14; irrigation, canals, 15; methods of irrigation and classes of cultivation, 17; loss from imperfect cultivation, 21; ancient Hindū dynasty, 23; Muhammadan invasion and conquest, 24; revenue of Sindh and state of trade under Arab rule, 26; conquered by Mahmūd of Ghazni, Sumra dynasty, 27; Samma dynasty, 28; Arghun dynasty, 29; Turkhān dynasty, 30; Hamāyun's unsuccessful invasion, *ib.*; conquest by Akbar, the Dāūdpotras, *ib.*; ruled by the Kalhora princes, 31; by the Talpur Mirs, 33; English factory in Sindh; unsuccessful mission of Mr. Crowe; Colonel Pottinger sent to Sindh in 1832, 35; Burne's journey through Sindh in 1830, and march of Sir John Keane's army in 1838, 36; occupation by a British force in 1839, *ib.*; conquest in 1843 by Sir Charles Napier, 41; state of the country under Talpur rule, 45; administration by Sir Charles Napier, the first Governor, 49; under its first Commissioner, Mr. Pringle, 50; Mr. (afterwards Sir Bartle) Frere, *ib.*; Messrs. Inverarity and Mansfield, 58; Sir W. L. Merewether, 61; division for political, judicial, and revenue purposes, method of administration, 65; police force in Sindh, 68; various departments employed in the province, such as the public works, 69; customs, 70; postal, 71; educational, *ib.*; civil, medical and vaccination, 73; telegraph, *ib.*; survey and settlement, 76; population and its division into Muhammadans and Hindūs, 79; their character, religion, dress, &c., 80; religious mendicants, 89; revenue under British rule, 91; trade, 23; *résumé* of improvements carried out in the province from date of conquest to 1871, 107.

Sindh Official Gazette, published from 1868, 62, 372.

Sindhu, ancient name of the river Indus, 253.

Sindhwāh (canal), 662.

Sir river, 743.

Sir Shumāri tax, description of, 590, 592.

Sirgando, salt deposits at, 755.

Small Cause Court (Karāchi), 59, 353.

Snake-bite in Sindh, 55.

Soda race of Rājputs, 827, 837.

Soils in Frontier District, 153; Haidarābād Tal., 188; Hālā D. C., 219; Jhirk D. C., 284; Lārkāno D. C., 451; Mehar D. C., 499; Naushahro D. C., 579; Rohri D. C., 630; Sakhar and Shikārpur D. C., 666; Sehwan D. C., 706; Shāhbandar D. C., 755; Tanda D. C., 536; Thar and Pārkar P. S., 825.

Sonahri dhandh (or lake), 271, 277.

Springs, hot, at Mangah Pir, 325; Lakki, 703.

Digitized by Google

St. Andrew's Church (Karāchi), 347.
St. Patrick's Church and School (Karāchi), 345, 354.
St. Paul's Church (Manora), 349.
Steamboats, when first used on the Indus, 260. (See Indus Steam Flotilla.)
Steam ferries at Kotri, 440; Sakhar, 688.
Stocks, Dr., his remarks on climate of Sindh, 6; on the vegetable productions of Sindh, 9.
Sudra caste in Sindh, 88.
Sugar-cane cultivation in Sindh, 11. (See Agriculture.)
Sumra dynasty in Sindh, its chief princes, 27; length of rule, succeeded by the Sammas, 28.
Survey and **Settlement** departments in Sindh, 76.
Survey and **Settlement** of Frontier District, 164; Haidarābād Tal., 193; Hālā D. C., 226; Jhirk D. C., 296; Karāchi Tal., 333; Lārkāno D. C., 464; Mehar D. C., 506; Naushahro D. C., 598; Rohri D. C., 639; Sakhar and Shikārpur D. C., 675; Sehwan D. C., 716; Shāhbandar D. C., 765; Tanda D. C., 545.

T.

Talpur dynasty, came into note during Kalhora rule, 32; assassination of Mirs Bahram and Bejar Khān, 33; defeat of the Kalhoras by Mirs Abdula Khān and Fatēh Khān, *ib.*; division of the country by the Talpurs, 34; dissensions among themselves, and treaties entered into by them with the British, 35; their possession of parts of north Sindh, 35, 792; further treaties with the British government, their objection to the march of a British force through Sindh, 36; important treaty in 1809 between the Mirs and the British, 37; another treaty concluded in 1843, *ib.*; capture and destruction of fort of Imāmgarh by Sir Charles Napier, 38; Baloch attack on the Residency in 1843, *ib.*; battle of Miāni and its results to the Talpur rulers, 41; battle of Dabba, 43; captive Mirs sent to Bombay and Poona, afterwards to Calcutta, 45; permitted to return to Sindh in 1854; origin of the Talpurs, their character and system of government, *ib.*
Tanda Deputy Collectorate. (See Muhammad Khan's Tanda.)
Tatta (town) sacked by the Arghun prince Shāh Bēg in A.D. 1520, 29; English factory established in 1758, 33; climate, 278; reform in birth, marriage, and funeral expenses among the Saiyad population, 292; municipality, 300; dispensary, 301; mazjid, 816.
Telegraph Department (Government), 76.
Telegraph, Indo-European, 75, 350.
Telegraph lines in Frontier District, 164; Haidarābād Tal., 201; Hālā D. C., 248; Sakhar and Shikārpur D. C., 688, 805; Thar and Pārkar P. S., 836.
Temperature. (See Climate.)
Tenures prevailing in Haidarābād Tal., 193; Hālā D. C., 228; Naushahro, D. C., 598; Rohri D. C., 639; Sakhar and Shikārpur D. C., 678; Sehwan D. C., 718; Tanda D. C., 546.
Thar and **Pārkar**, Political Superintendency, boundaries, area, and subdivisions, 817; physical aspect, 818; the Rann of Kachh, 819; the Mithran, Eastern Nārā, and other canals, 820; climate and rainfall, 823; diseases and soils, 825; animal and vegetable productions, fisheries, 825; population and its divisions, 826; dress, character, &c., of the people, 828; civil and criminal statistics, administration, 829; civil courts, police, and revenue (imperial and local), 830; Jāgirs, 831; municipalities and medical establishments, 832; prisons and education, 833; agriculture and trade, 835; manufactures, fairs, and roads, 836; ferries, antiquities, and general history, 837; insurrection in 1859, 59, 563, 839.

Digitized by Google

Tobacco, cultivation of, in Sindh, 11. (See Agriculture.)
Tombs of the Kalhora and Talpur dynasties at Haidarābād, 211; in Hālā D. C., 250; on the Makli hills, 310; at Matiāri, 487; Nasarpur, 570; of the Sathbāin (Rohri D. C.), 655; at Old Sakhar, 689-93; at Sehwan, 735; of Shāh Bahārah (Lārkāno), 485; of Shāhal Muhammad Kalhora (Lārkāno D. C.), 482; at Shikārpur, 689.
Torrents in Jhirk D. C., 276; Karāchi Tal., 324; Sehwan D. C., 699. (See Floods.)
Trade of Frontier District, 169; Ghotāno, 172; Haidarābād Tal., 199; Hālā D. C., 243; Jhirk D. C., 303; Kēti-bandar, 402; Khairpur State, 410; Kotri, 435; Lārkāno, D. C., 475; Nasarpur, 570; Naushahro D. C., 608; Rohri D. C., 647; Sakhar (New), 692; Sehwan D. C., 728; Shāhbandar D. C., 772; Shikārpur town, 804; Tanda D. C., 552; Tatta, 814; Thar and Pārkar P. S., 835.
Trade of Sindh, 93; in cotton, 94; wool, 97; salt, 98.
Trade (sea-borne and inland) of Karāchi, under the Talpur rule, 372; under British rule, 376, *et seq.*
Trinity Church (Karāchi), 344.
Tufat-ul-Kiram (history of Sindh), 126.
Turkhān dynasty, succeeded the Arghun dynasty, 30; lasted but thirty-eight years when Sindh was conquered by the Maghal emperor, Akbar.

U.

Uchto. (See Hajāmro).

V.

Vaccination in Sindh, 74.
Vadia (mountain torrent). (See Malir.)
Vegetable productions of Frontier District, 161; Haidarābād Tal., 188; Hālā D. C., 220; Jhirk D. C., 285; Karāchi Tal., 331; Khairpur State, 408; Lārkāno D. C., 456; Mehar D. C., 499; Naushahro D. C., 581; Rohri D. C., 631; Sakhar and Shikārpur D. C., 667; Sehwan, D. C., 707; Shāhbandar D. C., 758; Tanda D. C., 537; Thar and Pārkar P. S., 826.
Vessels. (See Ships.)
Vikar. (See Ghorēbāri).

W.

Waishia caste of Hindūs in Sindh, 86.
Wāni. (See Lohāno.)
War Mubārak (Rohri), 656.
Water-supply of Haidarābād, 209; of Karāchi, 362.
Weaving in the Lārkāno D. C., 476.
Wool trade of Sindh, 59, 97.

Z.

Zamindāri tenure, 46, 598.
Zamindārs of the Naushahro and Kandiāro parganas, their rights, &c., 600; respected by the Talpur Mirs, 602.

LONDON. PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET AND CHARING CROSS.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google